

we are now told that two of the Ministers support Mr. STRAUSS's views. If this be true, we can only say that the intellectual and moral acumen of two members of the Ministerial body are gravely compromised, and a most unjust suspicion is necessarily thrown on the other members. And we further say deliberately, that all this unnecessary and most objectionable scandal arises from M. T'KINT DE ROODENBECK's incredible indiscretion, and from his utter incapacity to deal with Mr. STRAUSS's conduct, or to rise to a fitting sense of the responsibilities imposed on him by his duties and his position.

#### MORTALITY IN YOKOHAMA.

THE list of burials in the General Cemetery of Yokohama, which we published in full in our last issue, derives very considerable importance from the fact that, with the exception of those burials which take place at sea, it is a very fair record of the deaths which have taken place in the Settlement. By the table before us it appears that between July 11th of last year and the 22nd of last month, there have been some one hundred and fourteen deaths from all causes, including accidents of all kinds, and those of children; Of this list we find that a very large proportion of the mortality has arisen from small-pox; not a few from typhoid fever, and a very fair share directly or indirectly from excessive drinking. Of deaths by accident there have been five from scalding, consequent on the boiler explosion on board the *City of Yedo*, two from pistol wounds (the deaths of Ensign WEDGE, and Mr. GRAUERT), and three by drowning (the death, of Capt. BROOKSS, Mr. BOWLES, and a seaman), making in all a sum total of ten deaths resulting from unforeseen accidents. We have also a case of asphyxia from chloroform which can hardly be classed among the list of accidents, but which in reality was an accident. There have been eight deaths from dysentery or diarrhoea, besides a variety of other complaints too numerous to mention. The only deaths which it is our present business to touch are those resulting from typhoid fever and small-pox. In the spring of last year it will be remembered that there was a somewhat severe epidemic of typhoid fever, and though our list does not go back so far as last spring, yet we may trace the remains of the infection in the early part of the list before us. On July 14th, two Malays died of the disease, and then another death on the 20th of the same month; this being apparently the last of the epidemic, for, from that time till the end of the year, there were only two deaths from fever, one on the 18th September, and the other on the 27th November. Quite recently, on the 17th January and the 6th February, two other deaths occurred, and although we are loth to sound an alarm, yet we cannot but remember that last year the epidemic sprung from a few cases, and that the result was by no means to be anticipated. A little hot weather, and the corruption and filth to be everywhere met with in the native towns will spring into life. Infection will be spread broadcast over the settlement, and an epidemic may very probably be the consequence of present neglect and inattention. We are not "croaking" over possible but improbable misfortunes, for the condition of the native town is now no whit better than it was this time last year. In addition to this, the foul mud in the creek which has hitherto been covered with water has recently been laid bare at the sides, and this will unquestionably add to the chances of an epidemic, of which it may be that the two recent cases of typhoid fever are the commencement. Let us then be watchful; the causes of disease if taken in time can be removed and the result avoided, and we should not be doing any-

thing amiss were we to take care that the first causes of typhoid fever are removed, even were there no probability of an epidemic.

But the small-pox epidemic through which we have but scarcely passed concerns us most at the present moment. As usual we find that the number of patients was small at the first; the deaths were in the first instance but few and far between. As far back, however, as August 31st, a Malay seaman died; but this was probably an isolated case, for with the exception of the death of an American seaman on the 18th September, we do not find any more till 19th November. Even then the epidemic was but in the bud, although it rapidly became worse and worse. One death took place on December 1st, another on the 9th, one on the 12th, two on the 18th, one on the 22nd, 23rd, 26th and 27th, two on the 29th, four on the 4th January, two on the 6th, two on the 13th, two on the 15th, one on the 18th, 22nd 23rd, 25th, 27th, two on the 28th, one on the 30th, one on February 1st, 17th 18th, 19th and 23rd. Thus we see that the epidemic was mild during the end of November and the beginning of December, but increased in virulence towards the middle of the latter month, being at its height, during the last few days of December and the beginning of January, and dying away in February. At one period, there were as many as twenty-seven deaths in thirty-four days, while in the month of December there were fifteen, and in January there were twenty deaths. In all there have been, since the commencement of the epidemic (Nov. 19th), as many as forty-one deaths, not mentioning the Chinese or Japanese who have fallen victims. Besides these forty-one there have been, or at least it is stated that there have been, several deaths in the French men-of-war which have not been accounted for in the list of the Cemetery authorities. It is stated that those who have died on board the French men-of-war have been buried at sea, or in the harbour. If this be true, and we must acknowledge that we have obtained it on good authority, it accounts for the otherwise remarkable absence in the list of any deaths in the French navy. From Nov. 19th to Feb. 23rd, there was apparently only one death in the French navy from small-pox, and that took place on December 19th, and by this it certainly does appear that there is some truth in the statement that the French sailors dying of small-pox were buried in the harbour or at sea, since it is hardly to be credited that only one small-pox patient in the French navy died. Under such circumstances the matter to us appears to call for further investigation. The idea is not a pleasant one, and we cannot but think that there should be either an official denial of the rumour, or an acknowledgment; in which latter case measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of so unsatisfactory a state of affairs.

But yet notwithstanding the fact that it is now dying out, the epidemic may return with renewed vigour at the next favourable opportunity. We have before this drawn public attention to the matter; have pointed out the evils arising from the want of proper Municipal Government, and have demonstrated the fact that as certainly as we neglect the proper sanitary precaution, so surely shall we be again subject to the inroad of pestilence, and we now supplement our previous remarks with yet another suggestion. In all communities which are under proper regulations and government, means are taken to ascertain the health of the place, and to provide against the spread or outbreak of any malady of an infectious character. Boards of Health are established, properly authenticated statistics are provided, and a due and effective



supervision exists. Why should not Yokohama have a Board of Health? Is there any reason, social or political, why Yokohama should be compelled to be subject to scourges of disease when a little care and a little organisation would do so much towards improving the health of the settlement? Look back upon the forty-one deaths in three months and a few days, and it must at once be apparent how great is the risk we run, and how careful we should be to take such measures as experience and caution would suggest. A Board of Health might consist of only five members, one or two of whom should be medical men, a third the British Consul *ex officio*, and the two others ordinary residents selected at a public meeting. With the advice of the medical men the sanitary duties of the Board would be well carried out, the Consul would avoid all political complications, while the civilian members could amply take care of the local interests of the residents. Under the supervision of the Board, arrangements of the most thorough and efficient character could be made, and Yokohama could be in a short time be freed from all ordinary danger of infectious diseases. Some such proposition as this we believe was made at the meeting at the British Consulate on the small-pox question, but red tape and want of organization killed the suggestion, and it came to nought. Despite this discouraging fact, however, we most earnestly draw the attention of the Community to the matter. It is of most vital importance, and a little well directed energy will do much towards ensuring us partial security. Vaccination, native hospitals, and the sanitary arrangements of the native town should all come under the supervision of the Board, and with a good selection of members much might be done without making violent or offensive changes. That bugbear—the Japanese Government—which is so frequently raised when any interference with the Japanese is suggested—notably the hindrance placed in the way of Dr. NEWTON in carrying out the propositions made at the recent meeting—is only nothing but a bugbear. To secure his own health is surely a right appertaining to every member of this community, and if the Government undertakes any interference, a little “friendly pressure” we feel sure will secure entire acquiescence in our projects. Others before us have insisted upon the Japanese carrying out proper and justifiable measures for the benefit of the foreigners,—why then should they not be compelled to enforce proper sanitary precautions in the native town?

#### JAPAN 1854—1864.

(Continued from our last Number.)

So for a short time all the officials were happy and contented with themselves, until a short time after some Dutchmen came to Nagasaki and presented the following petition. “Our country since the beginning of the dynasty has had permission to trade and have intercourse by letter; and every year, up to the present time included, we have come in our ships to Nagasaki. But lately Americans have come to Uraga in Sagami and have preferred insolent petitions, and we hear that in accordance with their petition you have granted them permission to come in their ships to the neighbourhood of Yedo. We desire that our nation shall be treated in the same manner.” Again the Russians came to Nagasaki and presented the same petition as the American barbarians, and close on their heels followed the English and French with proposals to open ports for trade, to establish perpetual peace and friendship between themselves and Japan, and mutually to try to enrich and strengthen each other. It seems that the officials could not refuse to consent, and so they were all treated in the same way as the Americans.

However all the patriots and honest men in the Empire were enraged at the doings of Shōgun’s officials, and

did not cease to censure them; all sorts of arguments without end were started about this question, and thus was laid the foundation of trouble at home and difficulties abroad, and of manifold troubles and misfortunes.

In this way then, by an unavoidable series of events, the different nations of the Western Ocean came constantly into our inner seas, and as it was expected that they might make a sudden attack upon us at any moment, several forts were erected in the sea between Shinagawa and Susaki, and the Daimios were ordered to keep strict watch and ward on the seacoast. On the 6th day of the 4th month a fire broke out in palace of the retired Miadō; the palace of the reigning Emperor took fire and the apartments of the Emperor and his family were all destroyed by the conflagration. His Majesty moved his residence to the house of Shōgo in Ito Miya. The flames spread to the town, and consumed a district comprised between Shōfukuji on the west, Imadegawa on the north, and Shimotauri on the south, including about two hundred and thirty streets of more than six thousand houses. On the 13th day of the 6th month there was a great earthquake along the line of the Tokaidō and in the Northern provinces, houses were overturned in places, and the high road opened and vomited mud and sand, causing the death of a large number of people. On the 15th day of the 7th month there was a great rain storm in the Northern provinces, followed by a flood. The river Sae in Kaga, the rivers Koya, Totori, and Hine in Etchu overflowed their banks. The village of Asai was carried away and one hundred and fifty people drowned. On the 4th of the 11th month, between seven and nine o’clock in the morning a violent earthquake occurred throughout the country, the effects of which were felt most severely at Osaka; a large number of houses were overthrown and a huge wave ran up the three mouths of the Yodogawa, carrying large junks with it whose masts struck the bridges and carried them away. One hundred and fifty junks of different sizes were destroyed. More people lost their lives by drowning than it was possible to ascertain. In the Eastern provinces, three small craters burst forth on \*Fujisan; the pine forest of Miyo was washed away; a Russian man of war was sunk in the bay of Suruga; throughout the country mountains were levelled and valleys filled up by an earthquake; a tidal wave rose along the coast and destroyed the houses of the inhabitants; an immense number of people lost their lives and great damage was done to property all over the country. On the 27th day of the same month the chronological period was changed, and a new one called Ansei inaugurated, in consequence of the burning of the Palace in the summer of this year. This year permission was granted to build some large men-of-war, and a notification was issued that all Japanese vessels were to hoist a flag showing the sun on a white ground. In consequence of the constant visits of barbarian ships of late years, the Daimios were ordered to guard the sea coast at †Naniwa, Nishino-miya and Sakai in the province of Setsu. Ikamon no kami was appointed to guard the Europeans, and his troops were quartered in the temple of Honnōji at Kiōto. On the 1st day of the 8th month of the next year (1855) a great storm occurred in the home provinces, accompanied by a flood. On the 2nd of the month a severe earthquake occurred in the eastern provinces; numbers of houses were destroyed in Mutsu and Dewa and many lives lost. On the 20th there was a great storm accompanied by a flood in the home provinces. The mountain called Kasaoki-yama crumbled away, and a great many lives were lost. On the 26th there a tidal wave rose in the provinces of Owari, which washed away land to the amount of more than eighteen thousand koku. At ten o’clock on the night of the 2nd day of the 10th

\* Incorrectly but usually called Fujiyama by Europeans.

† The Daimio was called Sakai by a trial way.

‡ Another name for Osaka, does not exist.

§ Chronological period. The Japanese take the Chinese date from no era; they give a name to the current period and change it at intervals of years whenever any great event occurs. Ansei means peace, and was named to mark the dawn of a peaceful period. The previous period Kōei, means “eternity.” The names of the provinces because they surround Kiōto.

month, there was a great earthquake in the eastern provinces, which was felt most severely at Yedo. More than ten thousand houses, including the castle, residence of Daimios and vassals of the Shōgun (hatamoto) Shintō Shrines, buddhist temples and citizen's houses were shaken down; fires broke out in thirty places at once; the flames ascended and spread on all sides, and so that a great conflagration ensued. The number of lives lost amounted to a hundred and four thousand; the corpses were buried by the authorities in thirteen large temples. About this time the Minister Abe Ise no Kami died. One of the Shinagawa forts slipped down and the officers and men on duty in it were killed on the spot. On the 23rd day of the 11th month, the Imperial palace, which had been in course of reconstruction since the fire which took place in the previous summer having arrived at completion, the Emperor took up his residence there. The imperial palanquin stated from the house of Kagura no Miya\*, passed the Imadegawa street, along the streets named Muro-machi and Sanjo Sakai Machi. His Majesty was escorted by the Kuambaku Takadzusasa Daijō Daijin, by the Sadaijin, Udajin, Dainagon (hinanagon) and Urin Jijū. The military class was represented by the Shōgun's Resident Wakizaka Awaji no Kami, by the civil governors of Kiōto Asano Nakadzukasa no Shōyn and Okabe Bingo no Kami, and the Tsukebuke,† Okubō Osumi no Kami and Okabe Suruga no Kami, who were all magnificently dressed and accoutred, and mounted on horseback. Then those who had the honour of seeing the procession, lay down on their faces in the road, and wept tears of joy, clapped their hands, and worshipped with fear and reverence.

On the 11th day of the 8th month the of 3rd year of Ansei (September 1856) in the evening, a great deal of rain fell over Osaka, Sakai, Hiōgo, Nishinomiya and these parts; more than three hundred thunderbolts fell in different places. On the 27th of the same month about eight o'clock in the evening, a great storm took place at Yedo and in the neighbourhood; the thunder was particularly loud, especially at Yedo. The whole of the Fisher's street was washed away, a great number of houses were destroyed at Shinagawa by a tidal wave, and several thousand junks and boats disappeared. The man-of-war belonging to His Highness of Mito ran on to the second fort, and was smashed to pieces. Large junks went up the river against the stream, and broke down the bridge called the Yei-tai-bashi. Tsukudashima,‡ Teppōzu, and Hamagoten, were laid in ruins, and the roof of the Monzeki temple at Tsukiji was blown away. From the castle, to the temples and shrines to the residences of the Daimios and the houses of the common people, there was hardly a roof that was not awry; all were more or less damaged. It is said that the wounded and killed amounted to more than one hundred thousand persons. Great losses of property occurred in the provinces of Awa, Kadzusa, Shimosa, Hitachi, Kōdzuke, Shimotake and along the whole line of the Tōkaidō. These constantly occurring signs and wonders were attributed by the people to the anger of the gods at the continual pollution of our country by the visits of the outer barbarians.

The same month the Kuambaku Takadzusasa Daijō Daijin resigned his office, and was succeeded by Kujō Sadaijin. The question "what is to be done about the barbarians" was constantly under discussion at Yedo, yet without any decision being arrived at. While time was being wasted in this way, a barbarian vessel touched several times on the coasts of Setzu and Kishiu, taking soundings.

In the autumn of the next year (1857) the President (sic. in orig.) Perry, who had visited Japan previously, came with Consul Harris§, and complained vehemently that the articles of the petition granted already some time back, were not yet put in force. They observed that as to the question of general intercourse with Western States, the Dutch had already sent in a petition the pre-

vious year, and naturally enough too, that Prussia, France and England, making in all five States, would conclude treaties of intercourse and enter into amicable relations; and they proposed that a rule should be established that they should help us and we them in case difficulties should arise; that consequently† all the nations had come and that it depended on our management of the question whether we should be plunged into an embarrassment. Upon hearing this the Ministers, vice-Ministers and officials were greatly alarmed, and reported what had been said to the Shogun. Then Hotta Bitchiu no Kami, Makino Bizen no Kami, Kuze Yamato no Kami, Naitō Kii no Kami, Torii Tamba no Kami, Honda Echizen no Kami, Endō Tajima no Kami, Honjō Aki no Kami, Sakai the Civil Governor of the city, Tsubouchi Idzu no Kami, Matsudaira Awa no Kami, Kawaji Sakingo, Midzuno Chikuzen no Kami, Hongō Tamba no Kami, Hiraoka Tambano Kami, Natsume Sakon no Shōgen, Okabe Inaba no Kami, Ogasawara Wakasa no Kami, and Okubō Suruga no Kami, met together night and day for consultation. On the one hand, if the demands of these people were granted, it was easy to see that the population of Japan would become disturbed and excited and alienated from the Shōgunate. On the other hand if intercourse with the foreigners was declined in order to avoid the troubles which might spring from it, then war would break out at once. Japan would then have to fight all the countries of the Western Ocean at once, and how could she expect to win. Any internal disturbances could be kept down by some means or other, but if war broke out with foreign countries, the integrity of the empire would be imperilled and it would be a difficult thing to subdue them entirely. So they decided to arrange the matter as quietly as possible as the affair had arrived at such a pass that it could not be got rid of, and the proposals which had been made previously by the old Prince of Mito became the subject of general ridicule. What the foreigners had persistently demanded was the opening of the ports of Niigata in Echigo, Yokohama in Musashi, Hiōgo in Setzu, Nagasaki in Hizen, with the permission to build lofty houses and shops at these places and carry on a great trade. It was decided therefore that the thing to quiet them was to open a port near Kanagawa in Musashi as a temporary measure, and to grant a treaty with the privilege of building shops and trading.

The envoy was therefore invited to the residence of Hotta Bitchiu no kami, and this determination was made known to him; he was much pleased and was profuse in respectful thanks, saying that this would be the basis of long continued friendship between the two countries; that after the conclusion of treaties with all the states, in order to confirm this treaty, and to increase the existing amity, he begged that the envoy might have an audience of the sovereign of this country in order to pay his compliments, which would be a fine thing for the United States. The officials did not know what to say to this, but seeing that they could not well refuse, at last permission was given, and on the 4th day of the same month the two envoys proceeded to the castle at Yedo, and saw the Shōgun. As the thing was done without sufficient grounds, the old Prince of Mito and all the patriots of the Empire were much grieved, and some of them censured the proceedings of the Shōgun's officials, disliking extremely that the opening of the ports should be granted; and besides to have allowed these people, in accordance with their request to have an audience of the Shogun, was a thing certainly not to be passed over. There were many, who outraged at these things, urged their prince to remonstrate with the Shōgun, and when they saw there was no hope of success, they absconded from his territory, in the hopes of accomplishing their aspirations by other means. From this time numbers of low-class two-sworded men wandered about the country, and gave promise of noble deeds. Subsequently the Ministers, Vice-Ministers and other officials met the envoys at the guard house for

\* The province commonly called Ōshū.

† One of the Princes of the Blood.

‡ Officials of the Tokugawa clan lent for the Mikado's private service.

§ The Island within or at the mouth of the river at Yedo.

\* This refers to the mediation article in the American treaty which runs as follows. "The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters as may arise between the Government of Japan, and any European Power."

† The meaning of this "consequently" is not quite clear in the original even to a Japanese.

the examination of junks\* and concluded a temporary treaty with them; the envoys produced some trading regulations, and having exchanged signatures, they concluded the negotiations for the gradual opening of the ports.

The Imperial Court now began to hear that the barbarians came to the Kuantô (the Yedo district), and increased daily in pride and insolence, and the Emperor's mind was sore disturbed; the nobles of his Court too were profoundly grieved and lamented over the state of affairs. The Shogun's officials in Kuantô seem to have feared the disastrous consequence of their acts, and during the 12th month, (Jan. 1858), Hayashi Daigaku no kami, Tsuda Hanzaburo and Nakadai Shintaro left Yedo and arrived at Kiôto on the 22nd, when they communicated what had taken place to the Shoshidai † Honda Mino no Kami, and other officials of the Shôgunate named Okubô Osumi no Kami, Tsuchizuki Suruga no Kami, Asano Nakadzukasa no Shôyu, and Okabe Bingo no Kami, civil Governor of Kiôto. On the 24th the Tensô Hirohata Dainagon and Higashibôjô Dainagon were summoned to the Resident's house, to meet the messengers from Yedo. These latter said that affairs in Kuantô had reached such a condition, that they had been obliged to grant a treaty, by which ports were opened to commerce to the five barbarians namely Holland, England, America, Russia and France, and that it was intended to open a port near Kanagawa in Musashi; that they ardently desired that the Emperor and the Shôgun should come to a good understanding with each other; and they handed over to the Tensô seven documents, amongst which were the trading regulations, the reports of the conferences held at Hotta's residence, and the letter brought by the Envoy, and begged them to induce the Emperor to give his approval to them. The Tensôs agreed to do so, and reported all this next day to the Emperor, who was intensely grieved and disturbed. As this was a thing that could not be permitted for a moment, he summoned all the nobles of his Court, and ordered them to hold a council. Kuambaku Kujô dono and the retired Kuambaku Takadzukasa Udaijin, Ichijô Naidaijin, Sanjô the retired Naidaijin, Nijô Dainagon, the Gisé Kuga Dainagon, Tokudaiji Dainagon, Made no Koji (Chunagon, Bôjô Sadaiben, and Uramatsu Saishô, the two Tensô, the Princes of the Blood, and other nobles of the court (Kugé) besides, all assembled at the palace and discussed the matters laid before them by the messengers from Yedo. They spoke as follows. "Our country from ancient times has refused all intercourse with foreign countries; a myriad of sovereigns in one unbroken line have occupied its throne, and it is an independent empire. Shall we let these people pollute one inch of our territory? But the Shogun's officials, by a wilful error, have given permission for friendly relations and commerce; worse than this they have promised to open ports, acts which must excite the profoundest indignation. If they go on in this slothful and supine way, they will gradually fall into the snares of these people, the fundamental laws of the state will be altogether lost, we shall be insulted, be compelled to to fold our coats with left lappet outside ‡ write across the page instead of from top to bottom, get our Government and laws from stinking dogs and goats, and become the subjects of the jurisdiction of barbarian States. Then the national glory which has lasted for thousands of years, will be utterly tarnished; then it will be too late to gnaw our entrails with rage, and disgraced as a country we shall become a dependent state." "The people of Kuantô have changed the excellent laws of their ancestors, and brought them to this condition. Even supposing that they were compelled to act thus by the force of circumstances, the Mikado's Court can never give its consent for a moment." This opinion was written down and signed by all present, and then sent into the Mikado. So the court made up its mind and

\* At Uraga.

† Daimio nominated by the Shôgun, to garrison Kioto and represent him generally at the Mikado's court: elsewhere translated "the Shôgun's resident."

‡ A noble of the Court, intermediary of all communication between the Shôgun and the Mikado.

§ The Japanese do actually fold the left side of the dress over the right. The expression is a proverbial one adopted from the Chinese.

informed the messengers from Kuantô what the Imperial decision was. Hayashi Daigaku no Kami was extremely grieved and immediately sent off a messenger to Yedo to convey this news to Kuantô. The foreign envoys were constantly urging the exchange of the ratifications of the treaties, and the Shogun was excessively fatigued with the whole affair. The Ministers, Vice-Ministers (Rojin and Sansei) and all the other officials met together to consult, and wasted their time so that the year came to an end and followed by the 5th year of Ansei (1858). Hayashi's report arrived from Kiôto in the beginning of the 1st month, and seeing from it what was the state of things in the imperial Court, Hotta Bitchin no kami Iwase Higo no kami, the finance commissioner Kawaji Sayemon no jo, Tatsuda Rokuske, and Hara Yajiu set out from Yedo on the 26th day, arriving at Kioto nine days later, where they lodged in the temple called Honnoji. On the fourth day after their arrival they went to the Palace, and on the next day, but one they received the two Tensôs at their lodging in Honnoji. They explained to the two Tensô the affairs at Kuantô, the extremely embarrassing position in which they had been placed, and the necessity for settling the matter quickly; and they begged the Tensô to explain to His Majesty, and obtain his consent.

## Correspondence.

(Reprinted from the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

YOKOHAMA, 28th February, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.

SIR,—In consequence both of an official communication to the Hospital Committee and of Statements that appeared in your issues of the 18th and 25th February, to the effect that a patient in the Hospital, Taylor by name, and under treatment for small-pox had escaped from the establishment during the night of Thursday, the 16th instant, under circumstances which you considered in the interest of the public called for a searching inquiry into the management of the Hospital, it was deemed advisable that the Hospital Committee should enquire into the circumstances of this case, and Dr. J. J. R. Dalliston, the Surgeon-in-charge, was called upon to furnish an explanation, which he promptly did.

By the enclosed copy of correspondence which the Committee beg you will publish, you will perceive that the statement that the patient (Taylor) "escaped on Thursday night, and was found next morning in the settlement in a very dangerous condition" is greatly exaggerated. The fact being simply, that he broke out of the Hospital on the Friday morning by sheer force, having knocked down the attendant who was with him in his room, and beating down the opposition of others who attempted to stop him, that he was followed immediately by the Hospital staff and brought back in a chair within two hours from the time of his escape, say from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M. The unfortunate man did not therefore suffer by exposure during the coldest night of the year.

The Committee authorise me to say that whilst acknowledging the right of the Press to expose wrongs, they cannot but think that before making the assertions complained of (and which are proved to have been exaggerated) that some little trouble should have been taken to ascertain facts before inserting articles which are not only calculated to be detrimental to the interests of a struggling and useful Public institution, but also to cast a slur on the internal management by the *employés* with whose services the Committee have every reason to be satisfied.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. R. DALZIEL,

Honorary Secretary.

Yokohama General Hospital.

(Copy)

JAPANESE IMPERIAL RAILWAY DEPARTMENT,

YOKOHAMA, 23rd February, 1871.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the circumstances attending the illness and death of a man named "Taylor",



words about his own antecedents. He goes on to give an outline sketch of the kind of railway it would in all probability be advisable to construct, with such details as such a letter would naturally involve. A letter from Mr. LAY, dated the same day, authorizes Mr. MOREL to engage two assistants. An interval of six weeks follows, at the end of which Mr. MOREL writes a letter to Mr. LAY, dated Yokohama 9th April, announcing his arrival. About a fortnight afterwards Mr. MOREL writes to say that he had been introduced to the Japanese authorities by Sir HARRY PARKES, that he has his offices in Yedo and Yokohama, that pupils and assistants have been placed under him, and that although there are certain obstacles in the way, he trusts they may be surmounted. Mr. LAY then writes from London, stating that he had withdrawn his power of attorney from Mr. TRAUTMANN, and expressing some astonishment at the contents of one of Mr. MOREL's letters, which seems simply to have stipulated for some compensation for having left his own employment, in the event of anything occurring to necessitate the cancelling of his new agreement. Mr. LAY objected to this as being beyond Mr. TRAUTMANN's powers. The next letter is also from Mr. LAY, stating that he had succeeded in obtaining the services of Mr. G. P. WHITE, the consulting engineer of the British Government, and examiner for all Indian civil-engineering appointments, as consulting engineer at home, and also that he had selected two assistants approved by Mr. WHITE. The next letter is from Mr. MOREL, stating that delays were occurring, and urging Mr. LAY to return to Japan. In a postscript follow some technical remarks as to the most desirable kind of rails. And here it may not amiss to point out, that if Mr. MOREL values himself on his epistolary style, and is ever likely again to incur the risk of having his semi-official letters published, he might usefully expend a little more grace on them, and do himself greater justice than he has in these letters. There is no necessary connection between a correct style and the power of constructing a tank, sinking a shaft, or laying out a line of railway, but Mr. LAY has certainly some cause of triumph here and there in publishing letters which are not as carefully written as they might have been. On the other hand Mr. MOREL has no cause to blush for them for any other reason; they were evidently never intended for publication, and some doubtful English is all they can be charged with. We may dismiss this part of the subject by saying that Mr. MOREL must look with some bitterness on his *quondam* correspondent, who unfeelingly publishes a letter containing such a sentence as this,—“Diplomacy without work would be a mere absurdity.”

A letter from Mr. LAY follows next in order, in which he says that it would be most inconvenient to him to come out, as he is engaged with the important affairs entrusted to him. It encloses a letter addressed by Mr. WHITE to Mr. LAY, containing a series of questions in regard to the proposed work, the nature of the soil, &c., &c. This is followed by a letter from Mr. MOREL, going with some minuteness into the work at that time being accomplished, and his views upon it. A succeeding letter from Mr. MOREL states that inconveniences attended Mr. TRAUTMANN's intervention from Shanghai, that the surveys were progressing, but that the position of affairs was unsatisfactory, and again urged on Mr. LAY the expediency of coming out to Japan. Mr. LAY then writes that he had contracted for forty miles of permanent way, and made arrangements to despatch a body of workmen in addition to the assistants before-mentioned. The remainder of the letter is technical. A letter from Mr. MOREL follows, which places the exact position of affairs frankly before

Mr. LAY, and shows an entire apprehension of the difficulties which were approaching, and the causes of these difficulties. A second letter succeeds this, simply reporting progress. Mr. LAY then addresses Mr. MOREL on the subject of Mr. BRYANT's position, he sees the necessity for harmonious action and for centralizing all the work, expresses his conviction that the jealousies which have surrounded his action will soon disappear, and reports progress from his side. This is followed by a second letter from Mr. LAY showing that he was earnestly at work over his duties. Thereupon follows Mr. MOREL's indent for stock and materials, and the pamphlet concludes with the articles of agreement drawn up by Mr. LAY appointing Mr. MOREL Engineer-in-chief.

After examining the correspondence carefully, we can fairly come to one or two conclusions on the whole subject. It is clear that both Mr. LAY and Mr. MOREL went heartily into the work assigned respectively to each, that both were entirely determined to do it well, and that Mr. MOREL soon discovered the impossibility of proceeding under a constitution so anomalous as that appointed to superintend the Railway. Mr. LAY was in England, working, indeed, for the Government, but still in England; Mr. TRAUTMANN was in Shanghai; and the Japanese were obstinate and obstructive. How could things work under such a system? In justice to Mr. LAY, it must be said that all his orders for railway plant, stock, material, &c., were most honestly given out, and all that he has purchased is well and cheaply bought. As regards Mr. MOREL's position, it must be clear to any one that he entirely stood by his agreement with Mr. LAY, so long as Mr. LAY retained his Commissionership. He advised him faithfully of the progress of affairs, of the difficulties which beset them, and of the urgent necessity for Mr. LAY's return to Japan. But on the revocation of Mr. LAY's Commissionership, Mr. MOREL must have seen at once that his own agreement was worthless, unless accepted explicitly by the Government whose Commissioner Mr. LAY was. He left an important post to serve the Japanese Government, and Mr. LAY cannot surely be disappointed if, when his own Commission was revoked, Mr. MOREL accepted one from Mr. LAY's own masters.

That Mr. LAY is disappointed at the result of his mission to Japan may easily be imagined, but, however Jonah's best friend may have lamented his fate, he could not be expected to jump into the water after him, and Mr. LAY's own action is the sole cause of his disappointment. A finer card no one ever had to play, within the limits permitted by the game. Had Mr. LAY, on the refusal of his friends to advance the sum he had contracted to deliver to the Japanese, at once returned to Japan and placed the whole affair before them, stated his difficulties and obtained fresh instructions, he would have found in those who superseded him excellent allies in the prosecution of his work, he would in all probability have secured for himself a valuable and important agency, and retained his connection with an Empire, his first advances into which promised him so much power of doing good to it and to himself.

JAPAN 1854—1864.

(Continued from our last Number.)

The two Tensô promised to do so, and on taking their leave, went at once to the Palace and reported what had been told them. All the chief nobles came to the Court and discussed the matter in council as at first, but without arriving at any other conclusion. They became very angry and excited, saying “the ugly barbarians be-

"come more aggressive and insolent every day, and though Kuantō reports that it is unable to keep them in order, we cannot allow our country to be insulted for a single moment; His Majesty ought at once to issue a decree for their expulsion." Thus did they clamour, so that Hotta Bitchiu no Kami, hearing of it, was sadly distressed. Then Tsudzuki Suruga no Kami laid a scheme.

There was a certain retainer of the Hikone clan named Nagano Shiuzen who lived in Kiōto under the pretence of studying poetry; he had the privilege of visiting the Princes of the Blood (Miya) and nobles of the Court (Kugé), and went now and then to the Kuambaku to see His Highness and ask after his health. As he was a man of great ability Suruga no Kami sent for him to his residence, in order to consult with him and get him to arrange the matter on hand. Shiuzen having received minute instructions as to the object to be gained, undertook the job, and put it into the hands of Shinada sahiō-yei no jō, a retainer of his friend the Kuambaku. Shinada, who was a great rascal, at once accepted the task, and by means of his cunning talk, managed to persuade His Highness. His Highness, convinced of the honesty of the Shōgunate, invited the Tensō Higashibōjō Dainagon to come and see him. He explained to him that the Shōgun was really surrounded by difficulties, and the Rojiu and Sansei (Vice-Ministers, also called Wakadoshiyori) did not know where to turn. That if the Court did not make up its mind to be on good terms with the military power, hostility would be generated between them, and that might lead to complications undreamt of at present. In that case he feared that no good would result to the Imperial Court, because of the power and prestige so long possessed by the Shōgunate. Higashibōjō Dainagon, seeing these signs of alarm, assented to the expressions which had been forced by circumstances from the Kuambaku, and privately communicated their gist to the Emperor, who informed the nobles of the Court that he intended to give full powers to the Shōgun to settle the affair of the outer barbarians. So again there arose violent discussions in the palace, and all classes were as excited as a boiling cauldron. Amongst others Arisugawa no Miya and Sanjō Naidaijin, hearing that the Emperor had granted the plaintive petition of the Kuantō messengers, were greatly distressed, and thinking the opinions of His Highness were profoundly suspicious, again presented a memorial to the Emperor. Every one became greatly excited, and a body of eighty-eight kuge, headed by Nakayama Dainagon and Oye-Mikado Dainagon, proceeded to the palace of Kujodono,\* and begged him to give them a categorical answer to their questions. His Highness was greatly alarmed, and without answering their questions, said that he had acted thus, being very anxious for the safety of the state and of the Emperor. They thereupon sent in a memorial signed by all of them, and all the officials in their employ sent in another expressing identical views. So the Imperial Court came to a decision, and deprived Higashibōjō Dainagon of his office. Tsudzuki Suruga no kami, the *tsuke-buke* died suddenly on the same day. The Emperor's answer was then delivered to the Kuantō messengers as follows. "What you have told His Majesty involves the safety of the fundamental laws of the Empire, and as the popular mind would be disturbed by it, the Imperial consent cannot be given. Let the Shōgun in future zealously perform his duty of subjugating barbarians, and let him sweep them away." The Kuantō messengers were sadly disappointed at their want of success, but that was of no avail, so on the 3rd day of the fourth month Hotta Bitchiu no kami went to the palace to take his leave, and started from Kioto for Yedo on the 5th.

The Imperial Court hated profoundly the doings of the outer barbarians, and it was evident that they might make a sudden inroad at any moment. Yet the Bakufu† was supine and wasted its time, which greatly grieved the Imperial mind, and His Majesty therefore resolved to send an envoy to the two shrines of Ise, to upper and lower Kamo, and to Yahata to offer up prayers on his behalf for the peace and tranquillity of the country.

In Kuantō, after the return of Hotta Bitchiu no kami, the public mind was unquiet. In consequence of this

\* The Kuambaku.

† Another name for the Shōgun's Government.

important national crisis, the Minister and the chief Chinese Scholar had been sent to Kioto for the express purpose of asking the Emperor's opinion, but a number of worthless Kugé, rebelling against the wishes of the Shōgun, had prevented the Emperor from granting his permission. If this sort of thing were passed over with impunity the prestige of the Shōgunate would be entirely ruined. As the Tokugawa\* house possessed the office of barbarian-subjugator with full powers, independently of the Mikado's permission, to act in accordance with its own notions was by no means a violation of the imperial orders. The Kugé had taken advantage of the peremptory language used towards the Mikado to interfere in this way. The only way to keep up the military prestige of the Shōgunate was to choose a man of sufficient capacity, and to appoint him Tairō.† So on the 23rd of the 4th month Hikone Chiujo Nawosuke Ason, Ii kamon no kami‡ was appointed to the office of *Shikken*§ and Ota Setsu no kami, Manabe Shimosa no kami and Matsudaira Idzumi no kami were appointed a second time Ministers. From this time a gulf began to exist between the Government and the military power (i.e. between the Mikado and Shōgun), the Imperial Court gained more and more power, while both internal and external troubles arose. Previously to this the foreign envoy Consul Harris went away, for the President Perry had fallen ill and died, and he had to go to his funeral. Whilst he was thus occupied he took no notice of the delay of the communications which he expected from the Shōgunate, but about this time he began to renew his urgency, and the Ministers informed him of the Mikado's wishes. The Shōgun also notified to the daimios that he had written an answer to say that even if the opening of the ports according to the temporary treaty previously exchanged were delayed, there would be no contravention of the treaty, and that the question would be dealt with at a later period. That in consequence of the urgency with which the outer barbarians had demanded the opening of the ports, he had applied to the Mikado for permission, which had been refused; but His Majesty had bravely decided, that as it was impossible to say at what moment the foreign barbarians might make a sudden attack on our inner waters, the country must be placed in a condition of military preparation, and that when all was ready to ensure victory, the military glory of the empire should be made to shine before the eyes of foreign countries. The protection of the coast of Kuanto was entrusted to the daimios, and all of them guarded it with vigilance. In the provinces round Kioto also garrisons were established with great vigour. At Kioto certificates of merit were given to the nobles and their adherents who had displayed honesty and fidelity in their zeal for the honour of the Mikado; they were all proud of the distinction they had gained, and the influence of the Court daily grew and increased. The more hotblooded among them, excited by the power which appeared to attach to the Court, declared that the acts of the Shōgunate were in many ways discordant with the Imperial orders; that it treated the decrees of the Court in a contemptuous manner, which was a heinous crime; and they talked freely in this way, censuring the Shōgunate, without ceasing.

In the end of the 5th month the Shōgun's Resident Abe Setsu no kami became a member of the Council of Ministers, and departed for Kuanto. The Governor of Fushimi, Naito Bungo no kami built a new residence at the Kojin entrance to Kioto in order to superintend the police of the city, and taking up his residence here, looked after affairs both in Kioto and Fushimi at the same time. The real cause of it was, that as the prestige of the Court increased, the patriotic two sworded men bubbled over, and went about in numbers abusing the action of the Bakufu officials, and this was done to facilitate their discovery. However the agitation for and against inter-

\* Family name of the Shōguns since Iyeyasu.

† A *Tairō* bore the same relation to a *rōjū* as a Roman dictator to a Consul.

‡ This is the full title of Ii kamon no kami. Hikone is the name of his castle town. Chiujo, middle General or General of the 2nd class is the honor any rank in the Mikado's Court. Nawosuke his personal name. Ason means servant of the Court. Ii is his family name and Kamon no kami his title.

§ One who has authority.

course with the frontier barbarians increased from day to day; Ii Kamon no kami seized upon the power, and in direct contravention of the Imperial will, permitted the opening of the ports in a most determined manner. The old Prince of Mito was filled with grief and several times addressed letters of remonstrance to him, which were not in the slightest degree attended to. Then the Daimios of Tosa, Hizen, Sendai, Inaba, Uwajima, and Tsuyama sent in memorials advocating the shutting of the ports and the expulsion of the barbarians and remonstrated, but even they were not listened to, and all men declared that the obstinacy and self-willedness of Ii Kamon no kami were too great and detestable. In the middle of the 6th month of this year a terrible pestilence broke out in the east of Oshiu and spread over the Kwantō. Its symptoms were a sudden attack of fever, violent vomiting and constant motions; the whole body became cold, and the patient, worn out with pain, died in a couple of days. In several cases the patient succumbed in thirty six hours, so that by the common people it was called 'three day cholera.' Subsequently there were sufferers who died after only a couple of hours sickness, and from this it got the name of "sudden cholera." Everyone was seriously alarmed; the pest gradually spread to the vicinity of the capital, and from thence to the capital, to Osaka, the western provinces, and Kiushiu. Of this plague there died in the whole Empire three hundred thousand and odd persons. The Shogun Iyesada fell ill of this or some other violent disease, and after one day's severe illness died on the 8th day of the 7th month, at the age, as it is said, of thirty-five. When this happened, all classes who lived in the castle were sore grieved and moved, and as there was no heir they discussed who should be appointed to succeed him. Now Hitotsubashi\* dono was the real son of the old Prince of Mito, and was a particularly wise and intelligent young Prince. As to his age, it was thought it just fitted him to be chosen successor in a time like the present. The Daimios of Owari, Echizen, Tsuyama, Sendai, Tosa, Hizen, Uwajima, Sakura (who was one of the Ministers) Uyeda (also a Minister) Ishikawa Wakasa no Kami (a wakadoshiyori) Hongo Tamba no Kami (a wakadoshiyori) and all the patriotic men of the families related to the Tokugawa house, were united in desiring him to be the successor to the late Shogun in such a difficult political crisis. But the Regent Ii Kamon no Kami would by no means consent; he alleged that the late lord had desired Kikuchiyō of the Kishiu family to be his successor, and had talked of adopting him for his son, and therefore he would make that Prince the successor to the Shogunate; so, without caring for the different view taken by others, he set up Kishiu Saisho dono, who was scarcely twelve years of age, and made him successor to the line of the Tokugawa family and fourteenth Shogun of that house. Kenkichi the second son of Matsudaira Ukio Daibu was made successor to the Kishiu family, and was subsequently raised to the rank of Chiunagon.

About this time every night a comet was seen in the north west about twenty feet long; it seemed to vomit smoke over the heavens and men feared because they thought such a wonder was a forerunner of great and awful changes in the empire, and of trouble to the country. All sorts of stories were abroad about the sudden death of the Shogun Iyesada, and somewhat suspicious reports were in circulation. The suspicions of Ii Kamon no kami fell upon the old Prince of Mito, and he forced all those who had worked to get Hitotsubashi dono made the adopted heir to retire from public life. The doctor Oka Kakusenin was condemned to the strictest form of confinement, and Taki Rakushiuin was put in prison. The secretary Koga Hachiro, disembowelled himself. The old Prince of Mito was put in the strictest confinement at his home in Komagome. Owari Dainagon was forced to retire into private life at his residence at Toyama, and was succeeded in the daimiate by Matsudaira Setsu no kami. Hitotsubashi dono was forbidden to appear at the castle, and ordered to remain in confinement at home. The daimios of Satsuma, Sendai, Inaba (or Inaba) and Tsuyama were ordered to remain at home with closed doors. Those of Hizen, Tosa and Uwajima were ordered to retire into private life. Hotta Bitchiu no kami

Matsudaira Igu no kami, Ishikawa Tosa no kami, and Hongo Tango no kami, were deprived of their offices, and ordered to confine themselves to their houses till further notice; and the others who were punished on this occasion amounted to several hundred persons.

On the 18th day of the same month the corpse of Iyesada, the late Shogun, was conducted to Tyoeizan at Uyeno, and the name inscribed on his tomb was Onkio in dono. Subsequently the rank of Sho-ichi-i Daijo daijin was conferred on him by a decree of the Mikado, and his consort received the appellation of Tensho-in dono.

The Imperial Court was deeply offended by the arbitrary way in which the officials of the Bakufu acted, and insulted the Mikado by neglecting to obey his wise will; and privately summoning the patriotic and devoted Kuge, he sent a secret order to the old Prince of Mito. The order stated that His Majesty had heard that affairs were not quiet in Kwantō, and that the Prince must use all his endeavours with the Bakufu to reconcile the existing differences and to induce them to sweep away the barbarians at once.

Although His Highness the Kuambaku was actually the real father of the Empress, he was an object of suspicion to the Emperor on account of the sympathy he had displayed for Hotta Bitchiu no Kami when he was at Kiōto in the spring of the year, so this noble was left out of the affair, and a document signed by Konoye Sadaijin, Takadzukasa Udaijin, Ichijo Naidaijin, Sanjo Saki no Naidaijin and Nijo Dainagon was handed to Ukai Kichizaemon and his son Ukai Kokichi, who resided in the Mito Yashiki\* at Kiōto, on the 8th day of the 8th month they set out on this secret mission. On arriving at the Komagome Yashiki in Yedo they handed the letter containing the Imperial will to the old Prince, who was intensely delighted, and accepted the commission gratefully.

Ii Kamon no Kami, expecting that something of this kind would happen, had secretly despatched Nagano Shiuzen to Kiōto as a spy, and Shiuzen having heard of this affair, at once started for Yedo in great haste, and told the Chiūjo what had occurred. Ii Kamon no Kami was greatly astonished that such an important affair should have been entrusted to the hands of unimportant persons, and feared moreover that it would cause a breach between the Mikado and Shogun, a thing extremely injurious to the tranquillity of the state. As it was a matter not to be neglected for even one day, he despatched Manabe Shimosa no Kami to Kiōto to announce the punishment of those who had been active in getting up this scheme. Manabe Shimosa no Kami arrived at Kiōto in the middle of the 9th month, and took up his residence in the temple of Mionanji at Kiegoku. He was followed by Sakai Wakasa no Kami and after consultation with Naito Bungo no Kami His Highness the Kuambaku was reinstated, and the patriotic two sworded men implicated in the despatch of the secret instructions of the Emperor to the old Prince of Mito were carefully sought after. Takahashi Hiobu Shoyu, Koyabayashi Mimbutsu, Kaneda Jori, Mikuni Daigaku, retainers of Takadzukasa Dono, Itami Kurando, Yamada Kageyu, retainer of Shorenin no Miya, Iida Soma retainer of Arisagawa no Miya, Wakamatsu Moku no Kami, Iriye Uta no Kami, retainers of Ichijo Dono, Niwa Bazen no Kami, Moridera Inaba no Kami, and his son Wakasa no Kami, and Tomida Oribe, retainers of Sanjo Dono, Kasuga Samuki no Kami, retainer of Kuga Dono, Fujii Tajima no Kami, Mikura Kotoneri, and Yamashina Idzumo no Kami retainers of Saionji Dono, Muramaka, a lady of Konoye Dono's household, Rokubutsu Kiōman pupil of Daigaku Teramiya, Ukai Kichizaemon and his son Kokichi, retainers of Mito Dono, some Chinese professors named Umeda Genjiro, Ikenouchi Daigaku and Rai Mikihachiro, a painter named Ukida Ikkei and his son Shōan were one after another arrested and put in prison. At Yedo by order of the Rōjū, Sansei and of the governor of the city, the police searched diligently for all persons well affected towards the Mikado, and all persons concerned in the opposition made to the choice of Kikuchiyō as heir to the Shogunate. Yasushima Tatewaki, Kayane Iyo no Ské, Aizawa Idaiyu, Otako Mohei, retainers of Mito, Kasakabe Isaji and his son Yunojo, retainer of Satsuma, Yoshimi Chozemon, retainer

\* The residences of persons are called Yashiki or "splendid houses"; sometimes translated place, but hardly coming up in splendour to that idea, it seems best to keep the Japanese word.

\* Usually spelt Stotsbashi by foreigners.



of Uwajima, Yoshida Tomijiro, retainer of Choshu, Hashimoto Sanai, retainer of Echizen, Omura Matasaburo, Fujita Chiuzo, inferior officials of the Bakufu, Hasegawa Soyemon, and his son Hayami, retainers of Takamatsu, Gabuchi Tadashi a Ronin\*, the doctor Ii-idzumi Kinai and his son Shundo, and the *Yamabushi* Riyeki-in were arrested and imprisoned at Yedo. Besides these even peasants and townspeople were arrested at Kioto. The officials were put into sedans, covered with nets and the non-official persons into bamboo cages and sent from the official residence of the governor of Kioto, Ogasawara Nagato no Kami, under a guard to Yedo.

On the 1st day of the 12th month (early in 1859) the ceremony of investing Kikuchiyo with the Shogunate took place, and from this day the Saisho was called by the title of Shonii Dainagon Iyemochi. Tayasu was appointed his guardian.

So that year passed away and in the early spring of the next (1859) the conferences with the foreign states arrived at a conclusion: the Regent Ii Kamon no kami assumed more and more authority, and being no longer afraid of anybody or anything, opened resolutely at Yokohama in Musashi a port and a town; erected factories for the Russians, English, Dutch, Americans and French, and built shops and native houses and drove a brisk trade. A brothel quarter was also set apart beautified as much as possible, pleasure gardens full of artificial scenery, of fountains and of the flowers which flourish each season. The vessels of all sizes of the five barbarians came and anchored in numbers in the port; the sight was most beautiful and incomparable, and the place became the lusiest port of all Kwantu; nay it was enough to make any traveller wonder.

Then some new *lungio* (commissioners) were appointed, namely Midzuno Chikugo no kami, Sakai Oki no kami, Muragaki Awajino kami, Kato Iki no kami, and Hori Oriba no kami. In addition guards were stationed at Hommoku, Kanagawa, Haneda, Omori and other places, and the trade increased from day to day, according as the Kwantu officials had desired.

Now Manabe Shimosa no kami had been at Kioto ever since the 9th month of the previous year, and having arrested all the patriots and men of action, despatched them under a guard to Yedo. In the end of the 2nd month he also left Kioto and returned to Yedo.

After all the trials were over in Kwantu those who were condemned to suffer punishment were executed in two batches, in the autumn and winter. Yasushima Tatsuwaki, a high officer of Mito performed disembowelment. Kayane Iyo no ske, Ukai Kichizaemon, and his son Kokichi, Hashimoto Sanai, a retainer of Echizen, Yoshida Tomijiro, a retainer of Choshu, the Chinese professor Rai Mikihachiro, the doctor Ii-idzumi Kinai and others were decapitated. The rest were condemned to banishment to distant islands. Konoye Sadaijin, the former Kuambaku, Takadzukasa Udaïjin, and Sanjo Sadaijin were obliged to go into Monasteries. Higashiboji Dainagon was condemned to perpetual confinement in his own house, Awata no Miya, Ichijo naidaijin, Nijo Dainagon, Kuga Udaïjin, Hirohashi Dainagon, Madenokoji Dainagon, Okimachi-Sanjo Chiunagon, and Ohara Sanimi were confined to their houses, and thus everything ended. This is called the crisis of Tsuchinoye m'ma. (1858).

## GENJI YUME MONOGATARI.—VOL. II.

For some time after this, the fear inspired by the military prestige of the Bakufu was such that no one dared to talk about politics, and Ii Kamon no kami, acting as the Chief Adviser of the new Shogun, asserted his authority abroad throughout the empire. Yet still the enthusiasm of patriotic men increased. They maintained that rebellions acts like those of Shokin† and Kemmu

\* A two sworded man who has absconded from his prince's service.  
† Shokin, 1219-1221. The Emperor Juntoku tried to put down the Hejo family, who worked the Shogunate for the successors of Yoritomo, but failed, and was compelled to abdicate. Kemmu 1231-33. The war between the two branches of the Imperial dynasty continued. One of the Princes of the blood was murdered by the rebel Ashikaga Tadayoshi. This family shortly afterwards seized the Shogunate, vide the Koku shinku. Vols. III p. 361 and IV.

were being repeated, simply owing to the violent and arbitrary way in which Ii Kamon no kami governed. They felt indignation and hatred, while the people's hearts revolted.

On the 21st November 1859 a fire broke out in the principal apartments of the castle at Yedo, which consumed the Shogun's residence, with all the adjoining buildings, while the flames spreading to towers of the enceinte burnt them down also. The Shogun removed to the buildings in the western enclosure.\*

In the beginning of the year 1860, Ii Kamon no kami issued an order that in consequence of foreign trade, the current values of the coins relatively among themselves did not correspond with their true values, and that a new coinage should be made. The value of the old gold was thus greatly enhanced. An order was issued that the *hoji koban*† was to be exchanged for three *rios* one and a half *boos* of the new coinage; and that the *shoji koban*‡ was to be exchanged for two *rios* two and a quarter *boos*. Immediately the price of everything rose enormously, and the lower classes found themselves considerably impoverished, an effect attributed by most with great bitterness and hostility to the onerous government of Ii Kamon no kami.

On the 3rd day of the 3rd month (24th March,) all the daimios went to the castle to offer the usual compliments to the Shogun. Amongst them was the Regent, Ii Kamon no kami, who set forth from his *yashiki* near the Sakurada gate in a palanquin. It was eight o'clock in the morning and the snow was falling heavily. As he approached the Sakurada gate seventeen or eighteen men, of ronin-like appearance rose from the side of the road, and attacked the palanquin in which Ii Kamon no kami was riding. The attendants quite lost their heads from the suddenness with which the onslaught was made, and four or five of them were at once cut down, a great number of others being wounded. Most of them fled, but some young Samurai§ nerved by a sense of shame, stopped and drew their swords in defence of their chief. The enemy, however, was desperate, and advanced resolutely upon them, so that Kada Kuro, Ozawamura Gunroku, Kawanishi Chiuzemon and others of the Hikone clan were killed on the spot. During the fight the palanquin was hurried back to the *Yashiki*, in ignorance whether the Chiuzo was alive or dead. The men who committed this act of violence were the following retainers of Mito dono; Sano Takenoské, Kurozawa Chiuzaburo, Ozeki Wahichiro, Hirōoka Chisojiro, Yamaguchi Tatsunoské, Mori Gorokuro, Sugiyama Yaichiro, Hassuda Ichigoro, Hayashi Chiuzemon, Saito Kemmotsu, Koibuchi Kaname, Hiroki Matsunoské, Moriyama Hannoské, Inada Juuzo, Mashiko Kimpachiro, Seki Yanoské, Takahashi Taichiro, and Arimura Jisemon of the Satsuma clan. Sano, Koibuchi, Hirōoka, Yamaguchi and Arimura were severely wounded and committed suicide on the battle field or died fighting with the enemy. Saito died afterwards of his wounds. Ozeki, Mori, Sugiyama, Hassuda and Moriyama delivered themselves up at the *yashiki* of one of the Ministers, and were afterwards executed. Takahashi Taichiro escaped to Osaka, but finding it impossible to conceal himself, committed suicide at Tennoji. Each of them had in the bosom of his dress a document explaining that their object was to kill

\* Usually occupied by the Shogun's heir apparent.

† A piece of gold marked with the character *ho*; what foreigners call the old cobang.

‡ A piece of gold marked with the character *sho*.

§ Samurai, literally a servant, i. e. a two-sworded man.

thirty-seven in the second week, and the same in the third. The smallest number visited was four thousand two hundred and twenty-four houses, and fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one inhabitants during the week ending March 11th. Now, if we take the largest number of inhabitants visited, fifty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven, and compare that with the numbers vaccinated, we must draw a conclusion which is not particularly favourable towards the Japanese authorities, and their method of doing their work. The numbers reported vaccinated from the various places, which we presume are to be considered "Yokohama and its suburbs," amounts to two thousand and eighty-four, and if we add to this an average number of four hundred as vaccinated in Hachioji, whence there are "no returns," we arrive at a total number of two thousand four hundred and eighty-four persons vaccinated in two months. Allowing an equal number as having been vaccinated before—a very large estimate, it must be admitted—we have a total of four thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight persons who have been vaccinated out of fifty-one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven visited. This then shows how incomplete and unsatisfactory the arrangements made by the Japanese authorities have proved to be. If fifty-one thousand people have been visited by the doctors, how is that fifty-one thousand have not been vaccinated? Or why has not even one man in five been operated upon? It shows a laxity and a remissness on the part of the Japanese doctors which entirely nullifies the precautions which we foreigners take to ensure our freedom from infection. Compulsory vaccination in its entirety may be almost impossible under the existing circumstances; it would require machinery and an organisation not at all within the compass of Japanese powers, but yet much might be done. The universal vaccination of young children is, of course, one of the main objects, but this cannot be obtained in Japan. In England, where the practical and medical supervision is carried to an extreme point, it is oftentimes difficult to induce the proper registration of births; *a fortiori* in Japan, where every house is an aggravated example of a London tenement house, the registration would be almost impossible. Yet, the unpleasant fact remains that the vaccination returns, as they stand, are mere figures, showing—if they do show any thing at all—that about one man only in ten has been vaccinated.

On the other hand, we may learn that something, however small, has been effected, and that Dr. Newrox has done his utmost to set the wheels in motion which may ultimately roll on to system and organisation; but it will be a long time ere that success is achieved, and as the popular saying reads, "while the grass is growing the horse dies." We must have present and efficient protection, no matter how, or in what form it may be obtained, and we must be careful that the epidemic having passed away, we ourselves do not lapse into that heedlessness which is but an excuse for further inaction on the part of the Japanese.

As to the number of cases, and the relative number of deaths per hundred, the returns only lead the reader into mistake and misconception. As Dr. Newrox very fairly says, the returns are "unreliable," explaining that he is unable to state the ratios the cases and deaths bear to the population on account of the incomplete character of the returns. Dr. Newrox is disappointed in the returns—as well he may be—and says:—"by the 28th of January report there were fourteen thousand four hundred and forty-one houses with forty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-five inhabitants, of whom thirty were suffering from small-pox

that is one in every one thousand five hundred and seventy-three persons. The number of domiciles became gradually less in the subsequent reports, until the one on the 11th of March, when there were four thousand two hundred and twenty-four habitations, with fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one residents accounted for, and as many as twenty-three cases of small-pox, that is one in every six hundred and sixty-two persons. From this we would be naturally led to infer that the disease was increasing, whereas I believe it to be the contrary, as by strict enquiries which I have instituted among the native medical officials, it appears to be decreasing." If then the ratio increased while the actual number of patients decreased, the obvious result is that the doctors only visited those houses where danger of infection, or the disease itself, existed. Thus we are forced to the conclusion that the reports are each calculated from a different basis, thereby rendering them collectively of no use as a guide for future action, or as a report of the existing state of affairs. The table which we published yesterday is of the same unsatisfactory character, and if we summarise the whole of the cases and deaths, which amount respectively to two hundred and thirty-four and forty, we have said all that is necessary on the subject.

This unsatisfactory result, however, points to the necessity for amendment; we have elsewhere alluded to the want of a Board of Health, and need not here go into that portion of the question; but in regard to Japanese regulations we need more precision, fuller returns, and ample information. Without these we are unable to act with any certainty that we are doing right, and the sooner the Board of Consuls, the Chamber of Commerce, or some newly appointed sanitary authorities, insist upon proper returns, the sooner we shall be free from the danger of infection. With full returns we can insist upon proper precautions, and, though it may be found that there is difficulty in insuring compulsory vaccination, still by attempting to enforce it much good is done and partial success attained. The hospitals too must be established, and the people forced to make use of them; vaccination without segregation would be but a half measure; and the natives must not be allowed to put our lives in jeopardy by a remissness on the part of the Japanese authorities which a little determination on our part would convert into energy and alacrity. We have analysed these returns in perfect good faith, but we may say in conclusion that they strike us as being entirely visionary from beginning to end.

#### JAPAN 1854—1861.

(Continued from our last Number.)

Raihana Rizo who had accompanied Nagai to Kioto on this occasion, was a Samurai of honour, and blushed for the disgraceful conduct of his companion; after returning to Yedo he disembowelled himself in a most heroic and honourable manner.

Constant reports came post haste to Kanto from the Bakufu officials resident in Kioto of the uprising of *ronins* there, that Shimadzu hounded on the ronins, and had offered advice to the Imperial Court. The *Kakuro Itakura Suwo no kami*, Naito Kii no kami, Sakai Uta no kami, Midzuno Idzumi no kami and Matsudaira Bazen no kami were greatly perplexed. To a certainty, the Mikado would give an order to punish the crimes of the Bakufu, and to release the persons belonging to the civil and military classes (i.e. the *Kuge* and the daimios) who had been condemned to various degrees of confinement on account of the disturbances of 1853. Already under pretext of the auspicious marriage of the Prince a general amnesty had been proclaimed. Consequently on the 24th of May, Owari Saka no Chumagari, Matsubashi Gohachiro,

• Afterwards known as Iga no kami. He stuck to the Shogun Kell almost to the last.

Matsudaira Shungaku\*, Yamanouchi Yodo† and all the rest had been released from confinement. At Kioto also, Takadzukasa Taiko,‡ Konoye Sadaïjin, Takadzukasa Udaïjin, Awata no Miya and others were released from confinement.

Now, the prince of Choshu set out from Yedo to return to his territories and arrived at Kioto on the 28th of May. On inquiring after the Emperor's health, he was informed that Shimadzu Idzumi had been ordered to keep quiet the ronins who had risen in the vicinity of the home provinces, and was further told to assist Idzumi with all the resources of his clan. The prince of Choshu accepted the commission, and remained at Kioto to give all the assistance in his power.

His Majesty being pleased at the loyalty which had induced Idzumi to put himself forward as the leader of the supporters of the throne and discovering for that reason a resemblance between him and Koshima Bingo-saburo of old, expressed a desire to him that he should change his name from Idzumi to Saburo, and henceforward he went by the name of Shimadzu Saburo.

About this time Kuze Yamato no kami received notice to proceed to Kioto, in order to receive the commands of His Majesty, and set out from Yedo with the intention of so doing; but on the road he received certain information of the state of affairs at the capital, which so alarmed him that he returned back at Sumpu on pretence of sickness, and came back to Yedo.¶

On the night of the 5th July, fifteen or sixteen ronins made a sudden attack on the residence of the barbarians at Tozenji in Takauawa, a suburb of Yedo. The guards, who were retainers of Matsudaira Tokinoske, defended the place and eight of the ronins were killed; eight of the guards also were cut down, and several wounded. One barbarian and a priest of the temple were also killed. The ronins who were killed on this occasion were the following retainers of Mito dono, Arika Hanjiro, Kimura Shimpachiro, Kogawa Shiunenoske, Kobori Sadakichi, Yamazaki Shinnoske, Nakamura Sadaske, and Ishii Kinjiro. What became of the others is not known.

When it was known in the castle at Yedo that the influence of the Imperial Court was becoming so great, there were great changes made in the personnel of the officials. Wakizaka Awaji no Kami, who had formerly been the Shogun's resident at Kioto and had acquired a complete acquaintance with the affairs of the court during his long stay there, was now placed on the list of Ministers and received the title of Nakadzukasa no Taiyu. Tatasu dono resigned his office of guardian to the Shogun.

The Imperial Court therefore, to ensure the execution of the determined purpose of the Mikado, decided that Ohara Hiu, sammi should be sent as Imperial Envoy to Yedo. He was raised to the rank of Shosammi and appointed Sayemon no Kami, and left Kioto on the 18th June, being escorted along the road by Shimadzu Saburo whose men to the number of six hundred, well armed with muskets and other weapons, presented a brilliant and impressive appearance.

At Yedo the report had been received of the uprising of the ronins at Kioto and of the tumultuous state of things in consequence. The *Kakuro* Sakai Uta no Kami was appointed to superintend the police of the western capital and left for that place on the 15th June, arriving at Kioto on the 6th of July; but the Imperial Envoy had already left escorted by the house of Shimadzu. The house of Mori, in the full blaze of military glory, was stopping at Kioto, and appearing to guard the Imperial Court, so that its influence rose like the morning sun. All the Bakufu officials seemed shrivelled up with fear, so Sakai Uta no Kami, thinking it no doubt a strange state of things, installed himself and his men in the temple called Honmanji, and kept himself in the dark. The Shogun's Resident Sakai Wakasa no Kami, being permitted to resign his office, left for Yedo in the end of the same month. Matsudaira Hoki no Kami of Miyadzu was appointed acting Resident, but under the pretence of sickness, d-

\*Prince of Echizen.

†Prince of Tosa.

‡Title given away to the Kuambaku on his retirement.

¶This paragraph belongs to the events of the previous year. The author has made a mistake.

clined to go to Kioto.

On the 8th July Konoye Sadaïjin was appointed Kuambaku, and Awata no Miya returned to his former residence at Shorenin. His Majesty, in consideration of the exertions made by the late Prince of Mito and of his great services, conferred on him the posthumous title of Dainagon; and in recognition of the merits of Sanjo Naidaijin, who after having for years exhausted his strength in the service of the state, had died whilst under sentence of confinement, His Majesty sent Hirohata Dainagon and the Imperial Envoy Takatsuji Shonagon to the temple of Nisonin on the west of Kioto to carry to him the posthumous title of Adaijin.

On the night of the 10th August stars flew across the heavens in all directions to the number of several hundreds of millions. Later on in the month Chidane Shosho, Iwakura Shosho,\* Tomi-no-koji Nakadzukasa no Taiyu, accused of having misbehaved themselves in connection with Kuanto affairs, were condemned to become priests and live in perpetual seclusion outside the capital. Kujo the retired *kuambaku*, was condemned to a severe form of seclusion, to shave his head, to take the name of Yenshin, and to reside in confinement in the village of Kujo. Kuga Naidaijin, resigned the title of Udaisho, and shaving his head and retiring into seclusion, took the name of Sodo. Kuze Sammi was ordered to keep within closed doors, Kuze Shosho had to shave his head, and Kuze Uyemon no naishi was granted a long furlough.

On the night of the 16th August, the head of Shimada Sahioyei no gondaijo, retainer of Kujo dono was cut off by ronins, as it was believed, and stuck on the end of a bamboo pole, as on a pillory, in the bed of the Kamogaway on the North of the Shijo bridge. In front was set up a board declaring the nature of his crime; it said, this individual was a rebellious traitor who contrived treason in combination with Nagano Shiuzen; he is a traitor whom heaven and earth cannot tolerate; wherefore he has been executed and his head pilloried. This Shimada Sahioyei in the autumn of 1858 had become a Kuanto spy and had, in company with Nagano Shiuzen of the Hikone clan, caused the death of honest patriots belonging to the Kuge families by his slanders; the lower two sworded men appear to have done this to avenge his victims. About the end of August, a marvellous star appeared in the northwest; it emitted a white vapour and passing over head spread out over the south east; after a while it gradually got back to the northwest; in September it got round slowly to the west, and disappeared. Of late years, some great event had always occurred after the appearance of a miraculous star, and therefore when such a star appeared again now, people discussed whether it was a forerunner of some great calamity impending over the empire; or whether it was a good omen prognosticating the uprising of the ronins of the western provinces and the increase of the national glory through their possessing themselves of the Imperial prestige; but at any rate disturbances of some sort or another were expected.

On the 2nd July the Imperial Envoy Ohara Sakingo arrived at Shinagawa, and entered the castle on the 6th. The Shogun invited him to the hall called Teikan-no-ma and Sakingo there delivered to him his message.

The message declared that since barbarian vessels had commenced to visit this country, the barbarians had conducted themselves in an insolent manner, without any interference on the part of the Bakufu officials, with the result of disturbing the peace of the empire and plunging the people into misery. That His Majesty was profoundly distressed at these things, and the Bakufu on that occasion had replied that of late discord had arisen among the people and that it was therefore impossible to raise an army for the expulsion of the barbarians; and they said that if His Majesty would graciously give his sister in marriage to the Shogun, the court and camp would be reconciled, the people would put forth their efforts, and the barbarians be swept away. Thereupon His Majesty good naturedly granted the request and permitted the Princess Kazu to go down to Kuanto. Contrary however to all expectation, traitorous officials be-

\*The name was after the revolution shared the office of Hoshio with Sanjo.

†The river at Kioto, the shingly bed of which is usually half dry



\* came more and more intimate with the barbarians and treated the Royal Family as if they were nobody; in order to steal a day of tranquillity they forgot the long years of trouble to follow, and were close upon the point of asking the barbarians to take them under their jurisdiction. The nation had become more and more turbulent; of late, therefore, the ronins of the Western provinces had assembled in a body to urge the Mikado to ride to Hakone and after punishing the traitorous officials to drive out the barbarians. The two clans of Satsuma and Choshu had pacified these men, and were willing to lend their assistance to the Court and Camp in order to drive out the barbarians. The Shogun (Taijiu-ko)\* must proceed to Kioto to take counsel with the nobles of the Court, and exert himself thoroughly; must send forth orders to the clans of the home provinces and seven circuits, and performing within a few days the exploit of expelling the barbarians, restore tranquillity to the empire. On the one hand, he must appease the sacred wrath of the divine ancestors of the Mikado, and on the other lay the basis of the return of faithful servants to their allegiance, and of the peace and prosperity of the people, thus giving to the empire the immovable security of Taizant. Or secondly, in accordance with the law laid by Toyotomi Taiko, that five of the great maritime daimios should assist in the Government with the title of the Five Tairo, defend the country against the barbarians, and keep up the defences in a proper condition, and then perform the exploit of driving out the foreigners. Or thirdly, that Hitotsubashi Giobukio should be directed to assist the Shogun, and that Echizen Chiujo should be appointed Tairo to assist the Bakufu in its conduct on domestic and foreign affairs. That one of these three proposals must be accepted in order to prevent the disgrace of having to fold the left lappet over the right.

The Shogun received the Imperial commands with respect, and on the 27th July gave a formal answer that he accepted them. In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Mikado, Hitotsubashi Giobukio was appointed a Chinagon, and made guardian to the Shogun; Echizen Shungaku was appointed to the office of Supreme Exerciser of the Governmental Authority (Seiji-so-sai-shoku). Kazu Miya, who had been called Midaidokoro since her entry into Kanto assumed again the title of Princess Kazu. Kuze Yamato no kami, Naito Rii no kami, and Ando Tsushima no kami were dismissed from the post of Minister.

Thus the Imperial will was obeyed in Kanto, and on the 15th September, Ohara dono left Yedo to return to Kioto. Shimadzu Idzumi had left Yedo on the 13th in advance of Ohara dono, and on arriving at Namamugi in Musashi, fell in with English barbarians riding on horseback. They passed through the front of Shimadzu's retinue, and behaved in a rude manner. The light infantry in front of the procession rebuked them for their rudeness, and killed three of them on the spot. After this, the military glory of the house of Shimadzu shone more and more brightly.

On the 29th September, Ohara Sakingo arrived back at Kioto. His Majesty was much delighted and praised Ohara and Shimadzu for the great deeds they had accomplished; he gave Ohara permission to wear the *nosui*,† and sent orders to Kanto to confer on Shimadzu Saburo the title of Osumi no kami with the rank of jin-go-i-noge. Hereupon the Guardian of the Shogun, Yoshinobu\* and the Sosai Shungaku replied that they declined to do so, and so this promotion in rank was deferred for a while; but His Majesty gave Shimadzu a gold mounted sabre, to his intense gratification, and Shimadzu then left

\* Literally the Great Tree Prince, because a general's duty in battle is to sit under a tree, and Shogun means generalissimo. The castle at Yedo, and thence the Shogun's government were called *Shogun* or Willow Building.

† A mountain in Hupeh in China.

\* This is the person usually called Taikōsama, and stated in most foreign works on Japan to have been the 1st Shogun. He was never Shogun; the title of Taiko, great lord, indicates that he had been Kuwabaku. His first name was Hiroshimaru and after many changes he took that of Toyotomi Hideyoshi.

† Chief elders.

‡ Shungaku.

§ A dress worn by the *daijin*, or highest Ministers of State.

¶ Also called Keiki, and Hitotsubashi, Keiki is the Chinese pronunciation of the two characters with which Yoshinobu is written.

Kioto on the 15th October for his country.

In the end of September, Matsudaira Tosa no kami entered Kioto. He received a message from the Court to say that Satsuma and Choshu had lately been stopping at the capital, and had exerted themselves strongly (in the Mikado's cause), and that he must also stay there awhile, and join his efforts to those of Satsuma and Choshu in the service of the state. This order he accepted with gratitude, and taking up his residence in his yashiki in Kawaramachi, devoted himself to business.

From this time everybody talked of the three clans of Satsuma, Choshu and Tosa, and their influence was enormous.

On October 17th a great reformation was proclaimed at Yedo, with reference to styles of dress and the attendance of the Daimios at Yedo. The Obiroma Daimios\* were to remain at Yedo a hundred days every three years, the Tamari no ma Daimios (the Tosama or lesser independent Daimios and the greater vassals of the Tokugawa family) were to spend one year out of three at Yedo; the small Daimios, called Fudai and the Tozama Daimios of the Gau no ma, the *Soshaban*, the *Kikunoma*, and the smaller vassals of the Shogun called *Hatamoto* were to pass two hundred days at Yedo every year. Those who had formerly been obliged to reside the whole year at Yedo might now return, by asking for permission, to their territories situated in different parts of the country. The Daimios and greater hatamotos had formerly been obliged to leave their wives and children at Yedo, but now they might return home at their own option. In addition the custom of making presents every three months to the Shogun and of receiving gifts from him was abolished. The Daimios might hurry to the castle whenever they wished, and their retinues might be considerably diminished. Their ordinary clothes for the future were to be the *haori* (and mantle) *kuhakama* (trousers) or the *machi-takabakama* (riding trousers). On days of ceremony it was not necessary to wear the *Noshimé*†. Other rules were established and regulations issued. In consequence all the Daimios and the *hatamotos* who owned lands sent their wives and children to their country residences, and in the twinkling of an eye the flourishing city of Yedo became like a desert; so that the Daimios allied to the Tokugawa family and the Tokugawa family and the vassals of the Shogunate of all ranks, and the townspeople too, grieved and lamented. They would have liked to see the military glory of Kanto shine again, but as the great and small Daimios who were not vassals of Tokugawa had cut at the root of this forced residence in Yedo, and few of them obeyed any longer the commands of the Bakufu, they also began to distrust it, and gradually the hearts of the people fell away. And so the prestige of the Tokugawa family, which had endured for three hundred years, which had been really more brilliant than Kamakura in the age of Yoritomo, on a moonlight night when the stars are shining, which for more than two hundred and seventy years had forced the Daimios to come breathlessly to take their turn of duty in Yedo, and had day and night eighty thousand vassals at its beck and call, full to ruin in the space of one morning.

NOTE.—A friend of mine said in an inquiring tone: "The decadence of the Shogunate was caused by the temporizing conduct of its officials, who were frightened by the tricks and lies of the barbarians ever since they first visited us in their ships. This temporizing policy had been the cause of many crooked dealings, and even the lowest classes began to dislike the Government and men's hearts had fallen gradually away, so that the prestige of the Shogunate was lost past all recovery. But the Bakufu by its own orders had relaxed the system of Daimios coming in turn to do duty at Yedo, and had let them remove their families to their possessions in the provinces, and thus brought about its downfall by its own acts. Do you not think so? I replied, as you say, the Bakufu, conscious of having failed in its duty, is now frightened at the orders of the Mikado, and cannot venture to disobey in any one point. It is certain that hence forward the Daimios will stand aloof from

\* Those called *Kokusan* or Lords of provinces, such as Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa, Owari, etc.

† A dress the upper and lower parts of which were of different colours.

"the Shogun, and in obedience to the Mikado's orders, do all they can to forward his fall. If the Mikado gives an order to the Shogun he dare not disobey. The proof of it is, that before the Mikado had time to give the order, the Bakufu itself issued a decree, in consideration of the poverty of the Daimios, that they should devise a plan for enriching the country and strengthening its defences." My friend acknowledged the truth of this, and said that certainly it must be so.

(To be Continued.)

## Correspondence.

### VACCINATION AND SMALL-POX.

The following letters which were forwarded to us for publication have already appeared in our daily issue; but owing to their interesting contents we now republish them in these columns.

Yokohama, March 15th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information the measures adopted by the Japanese authorities for the suppression of Small-pox.

#### VACCINATION.

At your request Mr. Isaki the Chiikenji of Kanagawa authorised the establishment of stations for gratuitous vaccination in Yokohama and the other principal towns of the Ken under his governance. By issuing public notices, and ordering the officers in the different districts to make it known to the inhabitants, the system was well introduced, favourably received by the people, and appears to be firmly and satisfactorily established. The operations are now performed by careful and competent medical officers of the Government, and are attended with great success, and will result, I doubt not, in saving many valuable lives, which would otherwise have been sacrificed to Small-pox.

#### THE VACCINATION IS PERFORMED AT

1871	Kanagawa every Sunday	Kawasaki every Monday	Tokyo every Tuesday	Fujisawa every Wednesday	Kawaguchi every Thursday	Hachioji every Friday	Yokohama every Saturday
Months	Number Vaccinated	Number Vaccinated	Number Vaccinated	Number Vaccinated	Number Vaccinated	Number Vaccinated	Number Vaccinated
January.....	156	216	356	150	146	No	60
February .....	164	141	207	263	72	Returns	189
Total.....	320	357	563	386	219	—	249

During the above months I attended the different stations on the days named to initiate proceedings and supervise the operations of the native practitioners, but the latter now conduct their duties so skilfully that I no longer find continuous attendance necessary.

In accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of medical men at the English Consulate on the 12th January, domiciliary visitation of the native town of Yokohama and its suburb was undertaken. The Japanese Doctors of the different wards were employed and paid by the Saibansho. The following returns were forwarded to me from that office:—

#### SMALL POX.

In Yokohama and its Suburbs.

Date	No. of Houses Visited	No. of the Inhabitants	SMALL POX.		
			No. of cases under observation	No. of Deaths	Ratio of death per 100 cases
Jan. 15th to 20th	7,943	34,216	—	11	—
" 20th to 28th	14,041	47,195	10	9	30
" 28th to Feb. 4th	12,344	51,147	39	4	10
Feb. 4th to 11th	12,344	51,147	45	3	6
" 11th to 18th	8,510	37,308	27	3	11
" 18th to 25th	8,101	37,308	30	1	3
" 25th to Mar. 4th	7,361	27,703	25	2	8
Mar. 4th to 11th	4,224	15,331	23	3	13

I hoped by these returns to have been able to state the ratio which the affected bore to the number of the inhabitants, but in this I am disappointed, for by the 28th of January report there were fourteen thousand and forty-one houses with forty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-five inhabitants, of whom thirty were suffering from small-pox, that is one in every one thousand five hundred and seventy-three persons. The number of domiciles became gradually less in the subsequent reports until the one on the 11th of March, when there were four thousand two hundred and twenty-four habitations with fifteen thousand three hundred and thirty-one residents accounted for, and as many as twenty-three cases of small-pox, that is one in every sixty-six.\* From this we would be naturally led to infer that the disease was increasing, whereas I believe it to be the contrary, as by strict enquiries which I have instituted among the native medical officials, it appears to be decreasing, and that it is only the houses in the neighbourhood of the infected which are now visited.

No reliable information can be gained from these returns, for they cannot be considered trustworthy, nor can I see that any advantage will accrue from these visitations as long as the segregation of those found labouring under the infection is not enforced. The Hongis at Kanagawa and Hachioya, which it is said would be set apart for that object, have not as yet been so appropriated, therefore my services for their superintendence have not been required.

I have, &c.,  
(signed) GEO. NEWTON,  
Surgeon R.N.

March 23rd, 1871.

SIR,—In this morning's *Advertiser* appeared a letter from me on vaccination and small-pox in Yokohama and its suburbs, in which existed a mistake, and I will feel obliged by being allowed to correct the paragraph containing it. It ought to have read: "The number of domiciles became gradually less in the subsequent reports, until the one on the 11th of March when there were only 4,224 habitations with 15,331 residents accounted for with as many as 23 cases of small-pox or one patient in every 662 individuals (the 2 was left out, and the ratio of one in every sixty-six, as printed.)"

The following is a copy of the last return sent me from the Saibansho, being for the week which ended on the 19th inst.

Name of the ward or District in which Small-pox exists.	Number of Houses Visited.	Number of Inhabitants	Small-Pox.	
			No. of cases under observation	No. of Deaths
Motomachi.....	2,151	9,334	15	4
Kitagata.....				
Negishi.....				
Honmuku.....				

\* Should be six hundred and sixty-two.

thoroughness, the efficiency, order, and system of the service which has produced it. It is absurd to suppose that any scheme which the Chinese or Japanese could contrive or keep in motion would collect their revenue with the exactness, efficiency, and small amount of slip of the Chinese foreign inspectorate. We doubt if we should be far wrong in estimating the loss of revenue to Japan consequent on its present mode of collection at less than twenty per cent., and it would probably exceed this estimate very considerably. Presuming that the total duties collected at all the ports now amount to a \$1,000,000, this sum might be increased by \$200,000 per annum, at an expenditure of perhaps a fifth or sixth of this sum. This may not seem any such advantage as should induce the Japanese to make so vital and organic a change as the replacing of a Japanese by a foreign staff of officials. But it must be remembered that a large increase in the trade at all the ports is absolutely certain, and should we have a good rice crop during the next two autumns this increase may be very rapid indeed. It were far better to undertake this new system while it can be done without great mistakes of organization arising. The longer it is delayed the more difficult it will eventually be. Commenced early in the history of our intercourse, it would be sufficiently plastic to adapt itself without difficulty to the gradual expansion of trade which may be certainly predicted, and any necessary modifications could be easily introduced as occasion required it.

But what is likely to be the Japanese view of any such change? Undoubtedly their first impressions would be adverse to it. They would naturally say that they were fully able to collect their own duties, and every officer now employed in the native service would oppose it vigorously. The cherished recollection of the last bribe, the hope of promotion by natural routine, the disturbed position, the latent or avowed dislike of foreigners, would all extort a serious opposition in the department itself, while it could not be expected to see, much less to confess, the advantage the State would derive from the change. What placeman even saw any merit in a scheme which displaced him, and could any one be expected to acquiesce in the warrant for his own removal? This would, of course, have to be faced, but a local opposition of such a kind is of small importance. The serious difficulty would be with the party which is jealous of, and more or less opposed to foreigners, who know only enough to be suspicious of us, and not enough to trust us. But they may be reminded that in dealing with us so far, they have generally been wrong—wrong in their confidence and wrong in their mistrust. It is the suspicion or the trust of men who know little, opposed to the astuteness of men who know much. They have never been a match for us when anything like a large policy was concerned, and they neither understand our faults nor our merits. They have had ample ground for suspicion, and ample grounds for confidence, but it may be doubted whether they know where to feel the one or repose in the other. The Chinese have been wiser. They have set foreigners to deal with foreigners, and have now a Customs' service of remarkable intelligence, efficiency, and probity. The Japanese could do the same. They have been forced to resort to foreign aid for their Mint, their Railway, their Arsenal, and their Lighthouses, because they have not sufficient experience to enable them to undertake these things themselves. The collection of duties may seem an easy enough affair, and on their method it doubtless is so. But the question is, are they well collected? Does the Government get what it ought, and what it might, out of the

foreign trade? Could it not largely increase its revenue by adopting a different system? And would not this change be an incalculable boon to the foreigners? These questions we can answer but in one way. We think that a foreign Inspectorate of Customs would be an equal advantage to the Government and foreigners. This is not the first occasion on which we have drawn attention to this important matter, and we are in hopes that it may sooner or later be seriously discussed by the Government.

#### THOUGHTS ON ARMY REFORM.

THAT England is at the present time on the eve of great and important changes in her military system and organization, is a fact which must present itself forcibly to the mind of every thinking person, civilian no less than soldier, for, happily, the old and exclusive barrier which interposed between the military and non-military classes is being by degrees broken down, and though much jealousy of civilian interference does still undoubtedly exist, yet among military men of the most advanced views and education there has latterly sprung up the firm conviction, that it is conducive to the best and permanent interests of the army that its entire system should be open and subject to intelligent outside criticism; that those who pay the taxes and provide the sinews of war have an indefeasible right to scrutinize the return they obtain for their outlay, and that it is no longer possible, even were it advisable, to draw a cordon round the service, and keep it, its doings and requirements, shrouded in an official haze of mystery from the public eye. That the nature of these impending changes is a question of the deepest and most vital importance to every one who has the honour and reputation of his country at heart, we cannot for a moment doubt.

Recent events have attracted public attention to matters of military detail in a more than ordinary degree. The campaign of 1866, in which a great and powerful military nation was in six weeks utterly crushed by the rapid mobilization and superior organization of Prussia, the vast though antiquated military system of Austria utterly demoralized, and peace dictated under the walls of Vienna, will be still fresh in the minds of our readers and require no comment; while the startling success of the North German armies over France in the unparalleled struggle of 1870 are but a fresh proof, were one needed, of the benefits of ascertaining and carrying out, during peace, those military organic reforms which the ever changing necessities of modern warfare imperatively demand. Is it too much to say that the cause which has led to the crushing defeats of the French armies may—since no Englishman will for an instant admit that Frenchmen as soldiers are deficient either in courage or in military ardour—be found in a faulty system of organization, which cancer-like has eaten away her intrinsic strength, and rendered collapse an inevitable consequence? It will be one of the deductions of future history that not alone superiority in numbers, but still more the high intelligence and careful culture of her officers, the unity of action which has marked the plans of her chiefs, her superior organization in all details, were the secrets and mainsprings of Prussia's success.

England happily is now at peace, but no one can say at what moment war and its attendant miseries may flash upon us; events now follow with such lightning-like rapidity, our relations with Continental powers are so complicated, our wealth so tempting, our position so exposed to attack along the great extent of our seaboard



which is at once our weakness and our strength, that, in a period when treaties seem to be looked upon as made to be evaded or repudiated at the first convenient moment, and the spirit of war to be thoroughly roused throughout the world, this golden season of preparation may too soon be exchanged for war. It is therefore imperatively incumbent upon us to look to the joints of our harness, search out our weak points and amend our defects, while the opportunity be still allowed us. Not that we would be alarmists—far from it—but the old maxim, *si vis pacem, para bellum*, has rather increased than lost its force, and to be forewarned it still to be forearmed.

The question then is, how is this forewarning to be turned to good account so as to afford some reasonable security from panic, and to enable the country to feel assured that it possesses within itself an adequate means of defence against the cupidity and aggression of powerful neighbours? The plans hitherto pursued seem to have failed in their effect. It is not by voting an additional two or three millions to the army estimates for the raising of twenty or thirty thousand additional men,—who would again be turned adrift as soon as the momentary or fancied demand for their aid had passed away, to gratify the taxpayers and enable the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER to shew a surplus of revenue over expenditure—that this needful feeling and assurance of security can be gained. Such a capricious and, after all, merely nominal extension of the numbers of our fighting men, can never produce any well founded confidence in the stability of our resources, for even supposing that all so made additions were actually re-inforcements of strength, what, we ask, could a disposable regular army of eighty or ninety or even a hundred thousand men—raised, be it remembered, at a vast and disproportionate cost, and supplemented as yet by no reserves properly so called,—avail against Powers who, without seriously impairing their resources, can bring seven or eight hundred thousand combatants into the field, and not only bring them there, but provide continual reinforcements? Nothing; and we say worse than nothing, by fostering a false idea of security, and lulling the nation into an ungrounded belief that, since the money was voted, the men were actually procured, instead of being, to a great extent, merely battalions on paper. The fact must not be lost sight of that, under our existing system of army service and recruiting, it has been found impossible, up to the present time, to raise the whole of the additional twenty thousand men for whom Parliament voted supplies in the course of last session, or that, with all the great advantages of the service fully placed before the eyes of the population, and every exertion made to attract recruits, about thirty thousand per annum is the highest number that can apparently be raised; how far would such a contingent suffice toward repairing the carnage of one such battle as Gravelotte? and yet, were England invaded, many such a struggle would have to be fought before she either yielded or expelled her invader. If this is all we can do, reliance on our present system is only leaning on a broken reed, and some method must be found which without pressing too heavily on our industrial population, without permanently absorbing into the ranks of our army too great a number of the bread-winners of the country, or necessitating an enormous and utterly insupportable increase of taxation, shall give us a real tangible fund upon which to draw in case of need. This is the problem of the day. An army of reserve is what England urgently requires, and as yet has not; how is it to be obtained?

As it appears to us only by two methods combined, a short period of army service on the active list, followed by periods of service in an army of 1st and 2nd reserve, and—for it must eventually come to this, and we dwell upon the idea, because we think it highly important that Englishmen, in whatever quarter of the globe their profession or inclination may place them, should give their best attention to the subject, and accustom themselves to look upon it not merely as a problematical issue but a future reality—compulsory enrolment, if not for the regular army, certainly for the militia. We say it must come to this however hateful be the word conscription to English ears, nor are we solitary in this opinion, for the topic has of late been frequently broached by men of deep thought and high position in England; nor, if we fairly and honestly weigh the matter, does such a measure appear unreasonable. We hold that, with some obvious exemptions of which more may hereafter be said, every man of mature age, no matter what his state or position, owes, as a duty no less binding than the legal one of paying taxes or obeying constituted authority, something of military service to his country in return for the security of life and property he therein enjoys. Let the payment of this debt be made as easy and as little as you can consistent with efficiency, and the recognized obligation that he be ready to come forward in time of need, with a knowledge of his drill and his weapons kept up by the minimum annual amount of training necessary for its retention. The plans by which such efficiency should be acquired and maintained are mere matters of organization, and the periods of annual training given to secure it might without difficulty be so arranged as to cause the minimum disturbance to the industrial occupation of the contingent called out for exercise. Drill, at any rate the larger portion of it, for the private soldier, is after all such a complete matter of routine, including as it does so many useless and merely show parade movements, that a knowledge of it once thoroughly acquired is not easily lost. We entirely dissent on this head from the views held by Lord Macaulay, who considers the whole life of the private soldier as one long preparation for the day of battle, drawing from this idea his denunciations of militia and volunteer forces, and his arguments for the necessity of a large standing army. Now it is unquestionable that England will never endure the expense of keeping up, in time of peace, a standing regular army at all numerically equal to those of Continental nations, the taxation required to maintain such a force would be so enormous as to ruin even a far wealthier country. What England does want, is a peace army of small numbers, highly trained and perfectly equipped, and capable, in prospect of war only, of extension to a scale which should provide for the safety of the country if attacked, or the adequate prosecution of any foreign war forced upon us for the defence of those nations whom by treaty we are bound to protect.

It is necessary now to take a cursory glance at the present state of our home defences; and in so doing we may leave out of the computation, not certainly as unimportant, but rather as requiring a special article to itself and as being confessedly in an efficient state, the part which the fleet—undoubtedly our first line of defence—would occupy, and confine our attention to land forces only. First then we have our active regular army, the numbers of which by the Mutiny Act of 1870 are fixed at 115,000, exclusive of Regiments on the English establishment serving in India and paid for out of the Indian exchequer. Of these 115,000, the number serv-

ing at any one time in Great Britain, and therefore the only portion *immediately* available for home defence, is about 70,000, of all ranks and arms; the colonies and military stations abroad absorbing the remainder. In our second line of defence must be enumerated the Militia and Yeomanry cavalry, of the former of which, out of a maximum of 120,000, fixed by act of Parliament in 1852, probably not more than 80,000, in the proportion of one-fourth artillery to three-fourths infantry, are enrolled; the Yeomanry Cavalry may amount to 10,000. To this second line of defence belongs also the "Army of Reserve"—about 2,000 strong! being the only Reserve, properly so called, we as yet possess, the other forces being merely auxiliaries unconnected with the regular army,—and the enrolled Pensioners amounting to about 11,000. The third line of defence is formed by the Volunteers who number about 150,000, and are composed of Light Horse, Mounted Rifles, Engineers, Artillery, and Rifle Corps. It would appear therefore that we have available for the defence of the United Kingdom, should an enemy elude or defeat our fleet and land upon our shores, a total of about 323,000 men. To some this may represent a very respectable muster-roll, and quite large enough to cope with any force which an invader could throw upon our soil. But in calculating our defensive power we must beware of basing our estimate entirely on these numbers, unless it can be proved that they are backed up by well organized reserves. The fact must be steadily looked in the face that any Power seriously contemplating the invasion of England would do so by directing two or three, if not more, simultaneous expeditions upon different portions of our seaboard, and that it is quite within the bounds of possibility that our fleet might be rendered powerless to prevent an invader from gaining a secure footing in some maritime stronghold, using it as a base of operations, and pouring through it continual reinforcements; those who hold the contrary and repose implicitly on the invincibility and ubiquity of our navy should, if they would be consistent, advocate the entire disbandment of our home army, and trust the safety of the country to our fleet alone! Are they or any one else prepared to advocate such a course? It is not enough to have an army, we must also have the means of repairing the losses that army would sustain, and that too with greater celerity and in larger numbers than the invader could refill his thinned ranks, and, as it appears to us, we have not these means to the extent it is our best interest, as it is our highest duty, to possess them.

Further, even were the numbers we have enumerated above sufficient, and were recruits to crowd into their ranks in time of danger, as we can confidently say would be the case,—for when were Englishmen backward in responding to their country's call?—where is the organization which should weld all the different component parts of the force into one homogeneous and easily wielded mass, and enable a Commander-in-Chief to assemble it within a short time, and direct it at the foe with confidence that its efforts should not miscarry either by deficiency of supplies or diminished numbers? It is to be feared that such a system has yet to be elaborated, for grant it may not have to be attempted under the dismay hurry and confusion of an imminent peril.

Having thus in general terms attempted to point out that a need does exist of some change in our military system, we must defer to a future opportunity the consideration of what those changes should be, and the means by which a reserve—England's great desideratum—may be economically and effectually obtained.

## JAPAN 1854—1864.

(Continued from our last Number.)

On the morning of the 24th October, the head of a man aged about thirty was found in the bed of the river near the Shijo bridge, stuck on the end of a green bamboo, as if pilloried. On the placard was written, "Homma Seiichiro; this individual has excited people by his falsehoods; has got admittance into the houses of high personages, and with his insinuating tongue has slandered Samurai of Satsuma, Choshu, and Tosa; he has intrigued with the vile object of creating disunion among patriots." This Seiichi was originally an Echigo ronin, and for some years past had conspired with honest patriots to forward the interests of the sovereign, but on account of some quarrel or other, had finished by behaving in this way. On the morning of the 16th, the head of Ugo Gembu no kami retainer of Kujo dono was found in the bed of the river by Matsubara stuck on the end of a spear; the placard said, "this individual conspired with Shimada, to bring undeserved odium on his master's house; his crime being even greater than that of Shimada, heaven punishes him thus." On the 23rd October the naked corpse of a police spy named Bunkichi was found, with hands and feet tied, in the shingly bed of the river, near the Sanjo bridge. The placard said, "this individual was a follower of Shimada Sakon for many years, and assisted him in his machination. Since 1855 he has devoted his soul to the cause of the traitorous officials, has injured loyal patriots in various ways, and compassed their death. Thus is it done to him, to punish his lust for gold." On the morning of the 15th November, the heads of Watanabe Kinsaburo, Mori Magoroku and Okawara Jinso, policemen in the service of the civil Governor were pilloried at the Awata entrance on the east of the capital. The placard said "Since 1858 these men have assisted Nagano Shinzen and Shimada Sakon in their traitorous schemes, and have caused innocent patriots to be condemned for offences which they had not committed. Thus are they punished for their crimes." A crowd went to stare at the exhibition. In consequence the Bakufu officials concerned with affairs since 1858 were in a great state of alarm, and one of the police named Odera Chiuzo disembowelled himself, while Takaya Skezo shaved his head and disappeared no one knew whither. Some abandoned their hereditary appointments, their household goods and families, and fled far away to hide their shadows from sight. They dreaded the ronins as if they had been tigers or wolves, and remained shrivelled up with fear.

When the Bakufu officials, who had hitherto stood upon their dignity, and treated the peasants and tradespeople as if they were the dust of the earth, acted thus, the ronins began to feel puffed up and seemed inclined to become violent, but they only desired in reality to help the right and punish the wicked.

They appeared to be a sort of *otokodato*, and in reality they only did justice on traitors, or if they heard that some wicked tradesman had bought up any article, with the object of raising the price and thus afflicting the people, no matter what the distance, they hastened to the spot, and after inquiring into the facts of the case, inflicted condign punishment; so that they were feared more than the Bakufu officials, and prices at once went down. So all men in secret honoured the ronins, and every one called them "the righteous samurai" or "the loyal samurai" or "the avengers of heaven."

NOTE.—Many different views were taken about the ronins who performed these noble deeds, and it is difficult to give a decided opinion upon the whole question. The Bakufu officials looked upon them as disturbers of the peace; they believed that these men, relying on the intrepidity which naturally communicates itself to a band of ruffians, treated the Bakufu with insolence and contempt, and envying the prestige formerly enjoyed by the officials of the Bakufu, desired to take advantage of this state of things to root them out. They said that amongst the lower two-sworded men there were some who hoped to get an opportunity of rising in the world by fighting at the present juncture, and who had absconded from their clans with that idea. That this could be seen from the fact that the men who left their clans were of the lower class,

and that it was not the higher retainers. It seems that they believed profoundly in this view of the question. The reason I hold this opinion is that three or four volumes written by Kwantō men on the politics of the time all take this side. However, even supposing that there were some men of this description, I think it may be concluded that on the whole they were men over-excited by good motives, or men who had studied Japanese antiquities. Besides, what is the reason that patriots were found among the inferior Samurai alone, and not among the chief retainers? During a long peace, personages in high places did not know how the lower classes suffered. Hence the inferior Samurai understood best the feelings which existed among the common people, and being aware of the dangerous pass to which their part of the country had got, constantly warned and advised those who possessed the authority; but the chief retainers, sunk in slothful ease, treated these men as turbulent agitators, and would not take their advice. Besides, many who were enraged that their words did not find their way to the ears they were intended for, and that their aspirations could not be attained, abandoned their property and families, and absconded from the provinces their ancestors had inhabited before them, because they were desirous of warding off the peril. And in order to save their native provinces, they thought it their duty to take the post of danger and render all the assistance in their power. Most of them were animated by these motives. Amongst them there were some who thought that if the barbarians were treated in a friendly manner we should fall into their snares, and that the provinces they belonged to would become their prey. Others there were who sincerely looked upon the barbarians as little better than beasts and birds, and thought it a disgrace and a pollution to the empire to be friendly with such people. Then there were those who hated the Bakufu officials for the greed which they so constantly displayed, and desired to root them up. All their acts seem to have proceeded from some noble, disinterested motive.

The tombs of the Emperors' ancestors, beginning with Jimmu tenno, were in a disgraceful state of dilapidation and His Majesty was sore distressed about it. For some time past Toda Echizen no Kami had cherished the wish to repair them, and the Shogun had directed him to see that the sepulchres were restored. He accepted the task respectfully, and having a retainer named Mase Wahichiro learned in the old native writers, and earnestly desirous of superintending the repairs of the tombs, had got permission for him to be commissioner for the work. Wahichiro, grateful for the trust reposed in him, exhausted every possible means, and gradually the repairs arrived at their completion. His Majesty was highly gratified, and conferred on him the rank of Jiu-go-i-no-go with the title of Toda Yamato no Kami, and he was appointed permanent commissioner for the Imperial tombs.

About this time the Daimios of the Western provinces came gradually into Kioto. Amongst them were Matsudaira Sagami no Kami (Inshiu), Matsudaira Mino no Kami (Chikuzen), Matsudaira Aki no Kami (Geishin), Arima Nakadzukasa no Taiyu (Kurume), Date Totomi no Kami (Uwajima), Matsudaira Awaji no Kami (Awa), Ikeda Shinano no Kami (Cadet of Bizen) and Hosokawa Rionoske (younger brother of the prince of Higo). These men were the vanguard of a body of more than forty Daimios who came up to Kioto the following spring and stayed there. All the large temples of the capital were occupied as the headquarters of Daimios, and those who could not be accommodated within the city got temples in the neighbouring villages. Kioto had never been so crowded since the visit of Iyemitsu, third Shogun, in 1634.

On the third of December, Sanjo Chiunagon Saneyoshi \* as Imperial Envoy, and Anenokoji Shosho as second Envoy started for Kwantō. Matsudaira Tosa no Kami accompanied them along the road as their escort. On the 24th December Nakagawa Shiuri no taiyu \*\* was going to pass through the town of Fushimi on his way to stop at Yedo for his term of duty. Now at a time like the present, when all the Daimios of the west who were devoted to the throne were hastening to Kioto and exerting themselves on behalf of the state, to pass through a town so close to the capital without the slightest intention of asking after the Mikado's health, was a slight offered to the

Court and therefore a crime. The Prince Awata and the Kuambaku gave orders that his conduct should be rigidly inquired into, and in consequence a number of patriots proceeded at once to Fushimi, cut off the Daimio of Oka and demanded an explanation. The Daimio obeyed the orders of the Court, and entering Kioto, took up his residence in the temple called To-jiu-in on the west of the city.

A retainer of Nakagawa Shimuri no Taiyu, named Oga-wa Yayemon, had collected together a number of his confederates and had gone to the capital in May, at the same time as Lord Shimadzu, where he had been working for the good cause. His Majesty having heard of this, had rewarded him for his loyalty in October together with Shimadzu Saburo. On returning to his native province, Yayemon was put in confinement, in order that his chief might not incur the suspicions of the Bakufu. Shiuri no Taiyu had received secret orders from the Bakufu to come to Yedo in order to be made a *Kakuro*, and had got as far as Fushimi in obedience to the order.

About this time Lord Satsuma made a present to the Imperial Court of 10,000 Koku† of rice; they were laden on some two hundred and thirty carts and dragged from Fushimi to the palace.

The Daimios of Inshiu and Chikuzen left about the same time on a mission to Yedo, where all sorts of ideas were being agitated, not calculated to forward the Emperor's views. So these two Daimios were ordered to go and try to arrange matters, and in obedience to His Majesty they went.

The previous Envoys Sanjo and Anenokoji had arrived at Yedo, and notified the Imperial will to the Shogun on the 22nd January, 1863; to the effect that the Shogun, profoundly regretting the grief caused to the Imperial bosom ever since the ugly barbarians had come to the country, had reformed the Government in various ways, and had thus restored His Majesty's peace of mind. That the following spring the Bakufu must go up to Kioto, and assuming the command and leadership of all the clans, wield in his hand the military prestige of the Empire, and accomplish the feat of driving out the barbarians without loss of time.

As the Shogun and all his Ministers declared their readiness to obey the Imperial will, the two Envoys left Yedo, and returned to Kioto on the 10th February.

At Kwantō still greater changes than had taken place before were inaugurated. Appointments and dismissals of officials were made in large numbers. Ten thousand Koku out of Hikone's revenue of thirty-five thousand were confiscated, on account of Ii Kamon no kami's father having, when he was intrusted with the guardianship of the young Shogun and the supreme direction of affairs, done all he could to annoy the Mikado and stir up discord among the people; he had distributed praise and blame, had made appointments and given dismissals in an arbitrary manner, had swallowed bribes in quantities, had constantly caused the goodness of His Majesty to be misrepresented and up to the day of his violent death had always deceived the Mikado. Hikone was also ordered to put to death his retainer Nagano Shiuzen, who for years past had traitorously plotted to mislead the government and had caused great injury to the state. Naito Kii no kami, on account of his malpractices while holding the appointment of Minister, was deprived of 10,000 Koku which had been added to his revenues, and degraded in rank. Manabe Shimosa no kami, formerly Minister, and Sakai Wakasa no kami formerly Resident at Kioto, having behaved during their respective periods of office with disrespect to exalted personages, treated important affairs as if they were not of the slightest consequence, created a breach between the Court and the Camp‡ and caused discord to arise among the people of the empire, were deprived of the additions they had received to their revenues and condemned to solitary confinement. The father of Hotta Konojo, Bitchiu no kami, having during the tenure of his office of Minister lightly disregarded the wishes of the Mikado in respect to the treatment of the barbarians, was condemned to solitary confinement. Kuze Yamato no kami

† A koku is about 2½ piculs.

‡ Between the Mikado as the Sovereign and the Shogun as Generalissimo.

\* The present Udaijin and prime Minister of the Mikado. \* of Oka in Bungo, 70,000 koku tozama.



who, on the occasion of the violent death of Ii Kamon no kami during his period of office, had been guilty of dishonest practices, was deprived of 10,000 koku of lands and condemned to solitary confinement, and his son was appointed to take his place in the daimiate. Twenty thousand Tsoku of Ando Kushima no kami's lands were confiscated for the same offence; he was condemned to solitary confinement and to resign his daimiate to his son Kinnoke. Matsudaira Hoki no kami was condemned to the second degree of confinement for his unrighteous proceedings in 1858. Matsudaira Idzumi no Kami, on account of his unrighteous proceedings in 1858, and for having deceived His Majesty on the occasion of the violent death of Ii Kamon no kami, was condemned to give back 10,000 koku of good lands, which he had received in exchange for bad land, and to resign his Daimiate to his adopted son Mondo no Kami. The father of Wakizaka Awaji no Kami was condemned to solitary confinement for his suspicious conduct on the occasion of the assassination of Ii Kamon no Kami, and for his mis-government generally. The father of Midzuno Dewa no Kami was condemned to confinement in the second degree for having while in office as Minister truckled to Ii Kamon no Kami in a manner unworthy of his dignity and position. In addition numbers of the Shogun's lesser vassals were dismissed from office. Furthermore, the Shogun offered to descend one step in rank out of penitence for his shortcomings in administering the Government, but as His Majesty would not permit this, he continued gratefully to enjoy that rank; and as Ii Kamon no Kami had misbehaved with regard to the Imperial order sent to the old Prince of Mito in 1858, he promised henceforward to do better, and to obey faithfully His Majesty's will in all things.

On the 10th February\* Aidzu Shosho Katamori entered Kioto with the appointment of military Governor of that city, and placed his troops in Black Valley on the East Hill. From this time until the spring of 1863 the daimios from the east and west of the country came up to Kioto to about the number of seventy; and besides them the number of vassals of the Shogun was also very considerable. As none of them had residences in the capital, they hired temples as temporary head-quarters, so that all the temples and monasteries within and without the city were occupied in this way. The clans, anxious not to be behindhand in appearing at Kioto, at last bought houses in the streets of the town, and built residences, and some of them built barracks at Yoshida, Shirakawa, Yamabata, Mimuro, Saga, Matsunō and Nishinōoka. The streets were crowded with Samurai on foot and on horseback; pleasure and sightseeing became the order of the day, and the capital flourished as it had never done in any former reign.

Thus the year came to an end and the spring of 1863 followed. All the daimios present in Kioto went to court to offer their felicitations to the Mikado, in the order of their rank, clad in court dress, and among them were the Kuge in their court dress also. Their retinues were dressed in the hoi, the suwo and the hakuchō, and truly it was a beautiful sight. Outside the nine gates were crowds of spear bearers, matchlockmen, led horses and baggage coolies awaiting the exit of their masters. When the evening came on hand-lanterns and lanterns on poles were lighted in such numbers that it seemed to be broad daylight in the palace. Such a splendid exhibition of the greatness of the Court had not been known since earliest ages.

On the 1st of March the Shogun's guardian, Hitotsu-bashi Chiuunagon, arrived at Kioto in pursuance of an order from the Court, accompanied by the kakuro Ogawara Dzusho no kami, the Ometsuke Okabe Suruga no kami and the Okonando Sawa Kanhi chiro. He took up his abode in the Eastern Honguanji temple, to remain in the capital. The lowclass janitor sworded men had for some time past been anxiously looking for the arrival of the Shogun's guardian, and had talked much amongst themselves about the nearness of the time when the barbarians were to be driven out. When they heard that the Shogun himself was to arrive at the capital shortly, and that the date would be at once

fixed as soon as he should come, the ronins felt disappointed in their hopes and began to get turbulent.

On the 14th March the ronins murdered Kagawa Hajime a retainer of Chidane dono, and cutting off his head, put it on a tray of ceremony (sambo); they placed with it a paper saying that the views of Hitotsu-bashi dono about the expulsion of the barbarians were of a temporizing nature, and in which they recounted the treasonable crimes of Kagawa since 1858, and they offered him as a present these firstfruits of blood, depositing the whole at the porch of his quarters. Then cutting off one of the arms, they sent it to Chidane.

On the 1st March, the head of Ikenouchi Daigaku had been cut off and stuck on the Naniwa Bridge at Osaka, as if in the pillory, with a placard which said "This Daigaku since 1858 followed the upright and patriotic Samurai, and was of use to them in various ways, but he has turned round and has given information to traitorous officials, on account of which faithful and loyal Samurai have lost their lives. Heaven punishes him for his crimes." The two ears were cut off and thrown into the residences of Nakayama dono and Okimachi-Sanjo dono, who were apparently so frightened that they resigned the office of Giso. On the 8th March Todoroki Buhei, of the Higo clan, Hisazaka Genzui and Terajima Chiusaburo, went to the residence of the Kuambaku, and said that since the purchased and patriotic daimios had gradually taken up their residence in Kioto, and had exerted themselves diligently, they wished the Mikado would at once name a day for the expulsion of the barbarians.

On the 11th March Konoye Sadaijin resigned the office of Kuambaku, and Takadzukasa Udaïjin was appointed in his stead.

In the same month Awata no Miya, who for years past had diligently given all the assistance he could in national affairs, was permitted by a special decree to return to the condition of a layman, and on his accepting, he received the title of Nakagawa no Miya, and took the Kiuriden at the temple Ichijo-in in the street called Hirokoji for a temporary residence. Here he devoted his attention more and more to the affairs of the state, and his influence became enormous. He established a college in front of the Sun-gate of the Palace, assembled therein numbers of patriots, and told them that any one was at liberty to offer any plans he might have for the good of the state.

About the same time the prince of Awa presented the Mikado with fourteen horses.

On the 16th March, the English war vessels which were at Yedo sent in a despatch, demanding the apprehension and execution of Shimadzu Saburo and his set for having murdered some of their officials at Namamugi in Musashi the previous year, or else the payment of an indemnity of five hundred thousand dollars in expiation of the crime by the Japanese Government. That afterwards they would go to Kagoshima, to demand satisfaction (lit. to reproach for the crime) and obtain thirty thousand dollars in gold. If these demands were refused, they would proceed to hostilities, and the high officials of the Bakufu might come on board as spectators. They would wait ten days from the date of the letter to receive an answer; that if there were any delay, the war vessels would immediately proceed to Osaka, Nagasaki, Hakodate and other ports to seize the junks as they entered or left; and they would lay Yedo in ashes, because of this violation of the treaty.

The Kakuro and Sansei were mightily perplexed. At the moment they received such an ultimatum as this from the barbarians, their own countrymen taking advantage of the state of things, were urging them to expel these very barbarians. "Here is another, and a worse national calamity," said the officials. "If we let the English squadron go to the Bay of Satsuma, something calamitous will be sure to ensue. The best thing we can do will be to pacify the English barbarians." So they returned an answer to the English squadron, to the effect that if such applications were listened to by the Government, the country would be torn by internal dissensions, and the consequence would be a state of external and internal discord. Besides the letter contained things contrary to the laws of our country and therefore highly

\* The 23rd day of the 12th month is the 10th February 1863; the Japanese year began on the 18th February 1863.



objectionable; wherefore it was desirable that they should put off the despatch of the war vessels to Satsuma. That the Government had the matter under consideration, and that they had better trust to them to settle it. The letter was signed by Matsudaira Buzen no kami. The barbarians seeing the alarm of the Bakufu officials, abounded in falsehood and swagger. So, as it seemed that the demands of the barbarians were not to be easily got rid of, and that at any moment they might move their war vessels against us and commence hostilities, the Shogunate made diligent preparations to defend itself; and the defences of the home provinces being very slight, Li Kamon no kami was ordered to guard the bay of Osaka.

As Hitotsubashi dono, in his character of guardian of the Shogun had already arrived at Kioto, and the Supreme Administrator of the Government, Echizen Shungaku, was daily expected, the patriots and the lower class of two-sworded men demanded constantly from the Kuambaku that the date for the expulsion of the foreigners should be decreed resolutely at once, and they also pressed the same thing on the Giso and Tensō. So on the 8th April Sanjo Chiunagon Sancyoshi, Ano Chiujo, Okimachi Shosho, Anenokoji Shosho, Hashimoto Shosho and one or two more made their way to the lodgings of Hitotsubashi dono, and demanded an explanation from him. Mori, the prince of Choshū, who was quartered in the Tenriuji at Saga, hastened that evening to the house of the Kuambaku, and urged him repeatedly to fix the date. The following day Yodo Lord Tosa, the Chiujo of Inshū and five or six *Kugé* went to Hitotsubashi dono and told him the affair was becoming serious; thus exerting themselves to prevent any harm coming to the Shogunate. Hitotsubashi, Shungaku and the Sansei replied that for some time past Kuanto has been in a state of commotion about the Shimadzu Saburo affair at Namamugi in the previous year; that the barbarian matters down there were becoming serious, and that therefore the Shogun was obliged to delay his appearance at Kioto. That he would come up shortly, and then when the state of affairs at Kuanto was fully known, both sides could consult together and the date should certainly be fixed. That until that could take place they must keep the patriots quiet. So they agreed to this and went home.

When it was heard that the Shogun was shortly coming to Kioto, every body said what a wonderful event it was, for since the visits of Hidetada in 1624 and Iyemitsu in 1634 more than two centuries had elapsed without such a thing happening, and all expected that he would come with a brilliant retinue.

However, on the morning of the 9th of April the heads of the wooden images of the three Ashikaga Shogun Takauji, Yoshinori and Yoshimitsu, usually enshrined in the temple of To-jiu-in on the west of the city were found pilloried in the bed of the river south of the Sanjo bridge. The placard said. "The chief bandit Yoritomo commenced the disloyal conduct, which was carried to its highest pitch by the Hojo and Ashikaga; but the power of the Imperial Court was not sufficient to punish them for their crimes. Is not this highly to be deplored and lamented. If we had lived five hundred years ago we would have wrung their heads off, but we can only punish the crimes of these scoundrels who act disloyally in this age of a return to the ancient system and of reformation." Those who had received the favours of the Shogun were much hurt; and were enraged that such hateful acts should be committed just upon the eve of his journey to Kioto.

Upon Aidzu Shosho giving orders to his own men to search secretly for the authors of this deed, certain low two-sworded men, named Miwata Tsunaichiro, Morooka Sessei, Miyawata Yutaro, Tatebe Kenichiro, Awoyagi Kennoske living at Idana and Nijo, were caught. Takamatsu Okinoske and Sengoku Sadaiyu were killed on the spot, and of the rest Nagazawa Seihei, Oba Kiohei, Nagawo Ikusaburo and Yamada Kofu were arrested at different places, and thrust into prison. There were other gangs, but they absconded and all trace of them were lost. In consequence of this affair Mori Nagato no kami\* sent in a remonstrance to the Imperial Court saying that he had heard of the arrest and imprisonment of the *ronins* who had pilloried the heads of the wooden images of the Ashi-

\*The young prince of Choshū.

kaga family kept in Tojiu-in. Although it could not be denied that they had committed a riotous act, they had only been animated by hatred of the treason of the Ashikaga family, and by a desire to show clearly how men's acts and professions should coincide; as they had therefore not been actuated by private feelings of resentment, he begged they might be treated leniently and pardoned. When the Tensō communicated this memorial to the Supreme administrator of the Government, the latter found it necessary to take the opinion of Aidzu Shosho. The reply he gave was that the ronins just apprehended had, in defiance of the Court, agitated the popular mind; and that being a set of evil fellows, they certainly should not be released from prison. Henceforward the ronins became more and more devoted to the Prince of Choshū, and venerated him as if he had been their lord and leader, so that the influence of that Prince was unsurpassed within the Empire.

Now the Shogun having come to Kioto and the expulsion of the barbarians having been determined upon, it seemed that the ronins might be of great service to him, and that it would be advisable to take them into his service. So, by the order of Aidzu Shosho, they received pecuniary assistance, and Udonō Kiūo was appointed to keep them in order. Henceforward the ronins were separated into two parties, those attached to the Bakufu being styled the Shin-cho-gumi (or newly chosen Band), and because they dwelt at Mibu they were also called the Mibu Band. The ronins who followed the Prince of Choshū were styled the Seigishi (or the Perfectly Righteous Samurai). But the Shin-cho-gumi, unable to become the rivals of the Seigishi, in their secret hearts disliked their master, though from first to last they seemed to belong to him.

Note.—The punishment of the ronins imprisoned in connection with the affair of the wooden heads of the Ashikaga generals was commuted, and in the month of July, by a special act of His Majesty's clemency, they were placed in the custody of certain lords. One only, Nagayū Ikusaburo, was left in prison and was killed in the fray of the 21st August 1864.

END OF VOL. II.

#### THE OPENING OF THE YOKOSKA ARSENAL.

The inauguration, in a country comparatively new to civilization and almost entirely unacquainted with the appliances and labour saving machines in use among Western peoples, of an undertaking of the extent and importance of the Yokoska Arsenal is an event, which, apart from the fact that it is the first of the foreign undertakings which has arrived at completion, of the greatest interest both to Japanese and to foreigners. It is evident that such was the light in which it was held by the Japanese, for on all hands much ceremony, and official display that could be brought to bear were lavished upon the inauguration of the Dock. Originally fixed for the 20th March, it was postponed first to the 27th, and then on account of the weather to Tuesday the 28th. On that morning the sun shone out brilliantly; not a cloud was to be seen to give a foreboding of rain or storm, and all who were fortunate enough to receive invitations for either of the men of war or the private steamers looked forward not only to an interesting ceremony, but also to a pleasant and enjoyable day.

The whole of the diplomatic Corps of Yokohama were of course among those present; Sir HARRY PARKES went down to Yokoska in the *Elk*, M. OUTREY in the *Alma*, Mr. DE LONG in the *Alaska*, Mr. VON BRANDT, Mr. VAN DER HOEVEN, DON RODRIGUEZ and Conte FE D'ASTIANI in the *Hertha* and *Medusa*, the Japanese officials in the *Osawa* and *Jho-an Maru*; and the invited guests, among whom were several of the Consuls, in the *Thabor*. In addition, the P.M.S.S. and P. & O. tugs and several other private steamers went down with large parties on board. All these vessels, with the exception of the *Hertha* and *Medusa* which went down on Sunday, started early on Tuesday morning, and the sight from the deck of the *Thabor* as they sailed down the bay, with the snowy cap of Fusi-yama in the background, lent an additional charm to an already pleasant excursion. A short two hours sufficed to convey all but the Japanese officials to the entrance of Yokoska harbour, which is perhaps one of the

most beautiful of the inlets which are to be found in the bay of Yokohama. The entrance is easily made, although it is sufficiently narrow to present a most pleasing view of the shore on both sides, while the hills on both sides which act as a shelter for the bay itself, and the ships already in the harbour, awaiting or undergoing repair, decorated with bunting in every possible and impossible manner combined on this occasion to render Yokoska bay as beautiful as the Arsenal makes it useful. In a few minutes after entering the harbour, anchors were dropped, and in a trice every ship was dressed from stem to stern with flags of all colours of the rainbow, the Japanese sailors in the *Thabor* being especially smart in rigging out the vessel in its gaudy trappings. Boats were in readiness to convey the passengers on shore, and in a few minutes every one but the Japanese officials were landed at an extempore quay close to the large dock, the opening of which was to form on the principal events of the day's ceremonies. This Dock is we believe the largest piece of masonry yet undertaken by Japanese, and is in every respect a credit both to the builders and the designers. The caisson which closed the entrance to the Dock was painted bright red, and being plentifully decorated, as indeed was everything that could be decorated, contributed in no small degree to the success of the occasion. Already in the Dock, which, we should mention, is four hundred and thirty feet long, ninety feet in width, and twenty-four feet in depth, was the *Kiang-su*, one of the "Lay-Osborn" fleet, now about to be handed over by the Prince of SATSUMA to the Mikado's Government, which was, according to the programme, to be hauled out into the bay. But although everything was ready, although Sir HARRY PARKES, M. OUTREY and every foreign official whose presence was desirable at the ceremony had arrived, the Japanese officials, whose arrival was necessary before the first step could be taken, failed to put in an appearance. Meanwhile the tide went down, the spectators hinted at failure, and it was confidently stated that it would be found impossible to get the *Kiang-su* out of account of the tide. At last the authorities came ashore in a large European boat manned by Japanese in a very seamanlike manner, and after the preliminary bowing and hand-shaking the word was given, and at a turn or two of the screws the water poured into the Dock in three large cascades, which had a very pretty effect as the sun fell upon the falling water. In a few minutes the ship was ready to float, the supports were knocked away, and in half an hour the caisson rose about two feet. But there it stopped; and the prognostications of those who said the delay had been fatal to success were found to be true. The caisson floated, but could not be opened, nor could the *Kiang-su* be towed out. Thus the effect which would have been caused was lost, and the spectators, already listless with waiting, felt that the chief event of the day had been a partial failure.

The responsibility of this wholly falls on the Japanese, but as it was probably the first affair of the kind which they had ever witnessed they may be excused for not knowing that punctuality was necessary for success. The Japanese officials numbering some nineteen were as follows:—

Arisugawa Hiobu-kio no Miya, Minister for War; Tokudaige Dainagon, Date Okura-kio, Minister of Finance; Okuma Sangi; Sasaki Sangi; Oki Mambu-tyu; Terashima Gaimo-tyu Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs; Tanaka chu-ben, Fukuba Shingi Chofku, (Department of Shinto religion.); Hijikata cho-ben, Nagamatsu and Nakamura, Secretaries to the Council of State; Sisido Giobu shoyu, Vice President of the Judicial Board; Isaki Chikenji; Ogatase-kio Shohakase; Ino Oni Okura Shoyu; Shibusawa Okura Shoyu; Yatchi Kosaku.

Scarcely had the *Kiang-su* begun to float ere a move was made by several of the officials and spectators to a slip where the steamer *Promise* was hauled up ready for being launched. Every preparation here was complete, and the last shores having been knocked away, the ship glided down the ways into the water, making room for one of the other ships which were awaiting repairs. Between this ship and the dock were another slip with the ship *Yokohama* of Havre hauled up, and another dock

unlike the one just opened in not being faced with masonry, but yet cut out of the solid volcanic rock and quite ready for use. The launching of the ship having been witnessed, another vessel in course of building was inspected, as were the arrangements for bending wood for ships' timbers. The party having thus reviewed that portion of the work directly abutting on the bay were then, under the convoy of M. VERNY, taken through a variety of brick buildings in which for the nonce all the machines which included planing, grooving, drilling and sawing machines for wood and iron work, were hard at work, and thence, those of the spectators who had been invited, ascended into a sail loft in which a most substantial tiffin had been spread. Sir HARRY PARKES, M. OUTREY and several Japanese officials occupied several chairs set apart for them on one side of the table, faced by Mr. de LONG, M. T'KINT DE ROODENBECK, and several Japanese officials. The room was decorated in a most tasteful and appropriate manner. Bunting was wisely dispensed with, but evergreens were in plenty, the chief ornaments being various implements and materials in use at the Arsenal. Saws, nails, hammers and axes, tastefully intermingled with garlands of rope, formed a novel but certainly very elegant and appropriate ornamentation, and the designer, whoever he may be, earned well merited approval from many of the spectators. Ample justice having been done to the entertainment His Imperial Highness ARISUGAWA NO MIYA handed the following speech to his interpreter, Mr. TATSU, who read it in French:—

"It is some years since the Japanese Government, in view of the importance of public works, undertook the formation of the Arsenal at Yokoska. The work was entrusted to the control of M. VERNY, by whose able supervision and that of his staff, the dock just opened has been completed. The Japanese Government rejoices that the ceremony of the opening takes place in presence of the foreign Ministers and this distinguished company.

We hope that the dock will be serviceable both to native and foreign shipping, and that it will assist in developing our international commerce.

I take this opportunity of expressing the acknowledgements of our Government to the French Government which so kindly placed the services of M. Verny at our disposal.

In conclusion, we heartily thank all present for having consented to assist at this ceremony.

SIR HARRY PARKES then replied in the following terms. "Your Imperial Highness and Excellencies. In the name of my colleagues and of the various nations represented here I beg to offer you our best thanks for the honour you have done us in drinking the healths of the sovereigns and rulers of our respective states. In doing so the obvious duty devolves upon me of acknowledging this toast by proposing in return the health of His Majesty the Tenno. The custom which restrains comment in drinking the health of sovereigns renders it incumbent on me to refrain from offering any but the briefest observations, but I feel I should not omit to say on the part of all the foreigners present that in the interesting event of the day, which we have met to celebrate, and in the kind manner in which we have been invited to participate in this ceremony, we see proofs of that friendly feeling towards foreign nations, of that desire for progress, and of that liberality of sentiment which we trust will ever distinguish the reign of the present sovereign of this realm, and the government over which His Majesty presides. Gentlemen I beg you to join me in drinking the health of His Majesty the Tenno of Japan."

M. OUTREY said "I thank His Highness ARISUGAWA NO MIYA for the kindly expressions to which he has given utterance. The eulogy of the results obtained at Yokoska which they contain is assuredly a cause for great satisfaction on the part of the representatives of France, since these same works have been executed by Frenchmen.

But, at the same time, I experience another sentiment when I look at the question from an universal standpoint; I see in the ceremony which brings us together to-day something more than the inauguration of an establishment specially designed for the marina. I see in it the inauguration of a series of great works which the

Government has undertaken on behalf of commerce, industry, and international amity. From this standpoint all those who take an interest in the development of Japan ought to applaud the efforts of the Government.

I propose gentlemen to drink to the prosperity of the Yokoska Arsenal and to the success of all great works which the Government has now in course of execution."

Mr. VERNY then replied as follows:—

"Gentlemen; I thank you for your kind reception of the flattering speech pronounced in the name of H. E. ARISUGAWA NO MIA. The praises of Your Excellency are reflected upon all the French subjects who have lent to the Yokoska arsenal the support of their devotion and their intelligence. I should mention with special distinction M. FLORENT, the constructor of the dock which has furnished the occasion of this fête, and M. THIBAUDIER the engineer of the forges and workshops of which you have only seen the smallest part to day.

Perseverance and unanimity are the first elements of success.

You will acknowledge this, gentlemen, for this gathering, prevented yesterday by the unfavourable weather, is not the less numerous to-day on that account. Our efforts would never have attained the present almost complete realization of the vast programme of 1865 if we had ever encountered from the Japanese Government the least hesitation. I therefore take this pleasing opportunity to testify to the unfailing good will of the Government, and I beg you, gentlemen, to receive on behalf of the Japanese Government our thanks for the confidence which has invariably been reposed in us.

Gentlemen, a conjoint enterprise like this, furnishes the best proof of the excellent relations which can be maintained between the people of this country and foreigners. I ardently hope for the continuation and development of these, and beg you to join me in drinking to the *entente cordiale* between the Japanese and foreigners.

M. T'KINT DE ROODENBECK then proposed the health of Her Majesty the EMPRESS, and this being like the toast of "the ladies," the last on the list, the company separated, some to make their way to the ships, others to follow Sir HARRY PARKES in a visit to the forge and workshops. Here were to be seen several large hammers of Dutch construction, but like the Nasmyth hammer of great power, and capable of being regulated in force either to crack a nut or to fashion a shaft. During the time the forge and workshops were under inspection a shaft for a sixty horse power engine was in course of construction, while a casting was also made, but from some unfortunate circumstance it was, in a measure, a failure. The building having been inspected, Sir HARRY PARKES and the rest of the company went on board the various ships and returned to Yokohama.

On the whole the opening of the Arsenal may be considered as practically a success, although the ceremony was somewhat of a failure. What with the late arrival of the Japanese officials, the want of a programme, and the impossibility of obtaining official and accurate information, the public were at a complete loss what to do or where to go. Only by following closely on the heels of Sir HARRY PARKES, M. OUTREY and party, could those invited to the *dejeuner* ascertain in which building it was to be given, or at what time it would take place. It was equally impossible for us to enter into more than a general account of the proceedings or of the Arsenal itself. The latter we fully described last October, while as to the statistics connected with the docks and various buildings, and the expenses incurred in their construction, the following correspondence and memorandum will speak for themselves:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—At the close of the inaugural ceremony of this day at Yokoska, I received from H. E. OGUMA SANGUI instructions to communicate to you the following memorandum relative to the expenses of the arsenal. I should be obliged if you will give publicity to this document in your Journal.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

L. VERNY.

March, 28th 1871.

You will also find enclosed the text of two of the speeches made at the entertainment.

#### MEMORANDUM OF THE EXPENSES OF THE ARSENAL AT YOKOSKA.

The programme adopted by the Japanese Government in 1865 comprised the construction of forges, workshops and docks sufficient for all necessary naval requirements. The expense was estimated at \$600,000 per annum for four years, or a total sum of \$2,400,000.

The works were commenced in 1866 and on the 19th February 1871 the cost had amounted to a total sum of ... .. \$1,769,026

Disposed of as follows:—

1.—Material raw and worked ... ..	\$509,827
2.—Machinery and tools ... ..	215,816
3.—Freight and sundry expenses ... ..	140,793
4.—Balance of money due to agents ... ..	333,039
5.—Salaries of workmen ... ..	188,263
6.—Works unfinished ... ..	321,391
7.—Expenses of workshops at Yokohama making a separate schedule for 1869 and 1870 ... ..	59,827
	<u>\$1,769,026</u>

From this sum must be deducted.

1.—Work done for foreigners or for other native departments ... ..	\$190,348
2.—Value of machinery in workshops in Yokohama ... ..	62,800
3.—Price of constructing and maintaining 4 lighthouses ... ..	45,447
	<u>\$298,597</u>

The balance, viz: \$1,470,431, representing the present value of the establishment at Yokoska, is made up as follows:—

1.—Existing works and works in course of completion on the 19th February 1871	\$187,203
2.—Ground and buildings ... ..	211,524
3.—Workshops for machinery and tools	306,317
4.—Dock ... ..	164,826
5.—Floating stock ... ..	107,555
6.—General costs and expenses which could not be reckoned in the preceding items	492,996
	<u>\$1,470,431</u>

The extent of ground occupied by the arsenal is sixteen and a half hectares. That of the ground allotted to dwelling houses, stores &c., is nine and a half hectares; in all, twenty-six hectares.

On the 19th February 1871, certain work yet remained to be done for the offices and store-houses, quays and there would still be space to construct a second dock in order to complete the programme of 1865.

The number of workmen employed in the workshops and on the naval constructions amounts to about 800. The works could give employment to 1,200 men.

The hydraulic and civil works (*travaux civils*) employ a number of men, varying from 300 to 600, who are at this moment at work on the same conditions as regards wages as in Europe. Besides there is a small employment of convict labour.

Part of an area of 11 hectares has been dredged to the depth of 9 metres by means of a machine which can raise 80 cubic metres per hour, and will be entirely protected on the N. E. by a breakwater of 180 metres.

The plan affixed to this memorandum shows the whole of these arrangements.

Yokoska, 9th March, 1871.

(Signed) L. VERNY.

A metre is equal to 39.37 inches and a hectare is 10,000 square metres.



well seasoned old fellows, with well earned medals on their breasts, whom it was a pleasure to talk to; men who did their work, looked after their Companies, and scorned to do a mean or dirty action. You never heard then of young officers being robbed and having to make good the debts of their companies. Alas, this now is no uncommon occurrence. Officers are now obliged to do the work of the non-commissioned ones; be their own Pay-Sergeants and Orderly Corporals, lest they should (to put it mildly) lose money.

I do not agree with your opinion as regards the advantages of short periods of enlistment. We have from time to time reduced the periods and the effect has been as I say. You contend that short service in the line and then yearly practises of a fortnight or so with the reserves, would have the effect of getting over the difficulty. Now it has never been shown that the length of the period is what prevents men from engaging; there are other reasons, the principal of which is our treatment of old soldiers, for the paltry pittance called a pension is not worthy of notice. Speaking generally, when we get a man willing to serve the time we keep him on for twenty years, and then give him the grand allowance of £18.5s. a year, to keep himself and support his wife and family. If he is not willing to serve longer than ten years, he takes his discharge with no pension; in each case becoming an advertising medium warning all men against serving their country.

Officers or Soldiers after any length of time in the Army are seldom fit for anything else; a man cannot, be a "Jack of all trades," for, as the old proverb adds, he will be master of none; once a soldier, always a soldier, should be the rule.

How to get them is the question. In many ways I say. Mr. CARDWELL states that the men last enlisted, joined with few exceptions, and of their own free will without any escort. This is as it should be, but it is the first time. How about the mode of their enlistment? On this head the Honourable gentleman is silent. Now, Sir, the majority of recruits for years past have been obtained by the importunities and lying tales of recruiting Sergeants, who will not stick at a trifle to obtain their ends. The men they get are generally the ne'er-do-weels of society, who take the shilling under the influence of beer, or who, having committed some foolish act, are anxious to get away. A better means of obtaining recruits would be first by treating the old soldiers and time expired men more liberally; the service would then become popular, instead of being notoriously the reverse. You could make use of all Magistrates, Parish Doctors, Village School masters and Clergymen as agents; schools should be instituted for training boys, from the age of fourteen years to sixteen, when they would be eligible for the service. It is done in the Navy; why not in the Army?

Once make the Army popular, and there will be no scarcity of recruits. In your first article you say every exertion has been made to attract recruits, I will add, every exertion but the right one, viz: bettering the condition of discharged soldiers.

As regards organization, the plan I would suggest is as follows, so far as periods of enlistment are concerned:—

- 1st.—Ten years abroad.
- 2nd.—Five at home or abroad, optional; if abroad, with increased pay; if fit, recommended and willing, five years more abroad, with another increase of pay.
- 3rd.—Ten years, Reserve, on the same pay as that received during the first period; as long as Government did not give him other employment, such as might be found in Government Offices and Public Works; when so employed his pay to be deducted from his salary when the latter amounted to three times the former.
- 4th.—A Pensioner for life, on double pay, if unable to earn anything or continue his employment.

Men in the 3rd period to be called out only in case of invasion, and once a year for drill and inspection, the drill not to occupy more than one week, and at such time as would best suit the authorities.

I have written but briefly, and not expressed one half of the arguments I could bring forward for fear of occupying too much space. I cannot conclude though without

reiterating my opinion that the service must be made popular before recruits will flow in. Otherwise conscription is the only alternative. All other plans will fail.

JAPAN 1854—1864.

(Continued from our last Number.)

GENJI YUME MONOGATARI.

VOL IV..

On the 30th September a tremendous event occurred. The following are the facts. A gun was fired close to the Sun Gate of the Palace (Hi no Go-mon) about two in the morning, upon which Nakagawa no Miya went to the palace by the Ishi-yakushi gate. The Guardian of the Mikado's person Aidzu Shosho, and the Shogun's Resident Inaba Nagato no kami, at the head of a large force, presented themselves immediately afterwards. They were followed by Nijo Udaijin, Konoye dono and his son and Tokudaiji Naidaijin, who came in obedience to a hurried summons from the Mikado. The different gates in the neighbourhood of the Palace, and of the Palace itself, were then shut with considerable stir and strong guards stationed at them.

No one, not even the Tenso, Giso and Ministers of State, was allowed to enter. Notice was sent to the Princes of Inshiu, Bizen, Awa, Yonezawa and the other Daimios resident at the capital that an affair of great moment had occurred at the Palace, and that they must come thither at once, with their minds made up to do or die. Orders were also sent to Mori Sanuki no kami, the only one of the Choshu family then at Kioto, that that neither he nor any of his men could be admitted into the Palace. The Satsuma clan, which since the month of June had ceased to guard the Inui Gate, was instructed this morning to man it with the speed of fire, and the Satsuma troops, in obedience to the mandate, assembled inside the Palace enclosure, to the number of four or five hundred, clad in armour and provided with cannon, by five o'clock in the evening.

Immediately upon hearing that there was all this tumult in the neighbourhood of the Palace, Mori Sanuki no Kami, Kikkawa Kemmotsu and Masuda Uyemou no Ské, a chief retainer of the house of Mori, marshalled their troops and hastened thither, but when they found all the gates firmly shut, and that not a single man would be permitted to enter, they forced their way in at the back gate of Takadzukasa dono's residence to see what was the matter. When they found the Palace enclosure full of warriors in armour, and the gates all strongly guarded, they were amazed and said to themselves, "here's a tremendous business." When they asked the Kuambaku what it all meant, His Highness said that he knew nothing about it, not having been informed. From there they went to Sanjo dono, and inquired of him, but the Chiunagon Saneyoshi replied that he also did not understand the meaning of this day's proceedings. Kemmotsu then escorted the Chiunagon to the residence of the Kuambaku, where, after having sent for the Ministers of State (Koku-ji-gakarit) to find out what was going on and to demand explanations, he waited their arrival.

At this moment Nakagawa no Miya, the ex-Kuambaku Konoye Sadaijin, Nijo Udaijin, Tokudaiji Naidaijin, and Konoye Sadaisho, were assembled in the Palace in conference. The In no Miya commenced by saying that the Giso and Ministers of State had lately, under the influence of the turbulent counsels of Choshu, been saying a great many things in the Emperor's name which

• NOTE by translator.—It appears from a letter written by the Prince of Aidzu to the Prince of Yonezawa, and dated October 7th 1863, that the Choshu clan was suspected of a design to seize the Mikado on his way to Yamato to visit the shrines, and to carry him off to their territories. The same letter states that the Choshu men who were lying in the neighbourhood of Kioto with this object numbered at least 1,500. The reader will perceive further on that the Choshu men brought a similar accusation against the Prince of Aidzu, namely, that he desired, in the interests of the Shogun, to carry the Mikado off to Yedo.

† These were *kuge* who had possession of the Mikado's confidence, and were consulted by him on general questions of policy, but without executive power.

His Majesty had never intended. In particular, with reference to the matter of His Majesty taking the field in person, they had ascribed to him intentions which had never entered into his thoughts, much to His Majesty's displeasure.\* It was evident that such impetuous and turbulent actions were the results of participation in an infamous plot of Choshu, and to have urged them upon the sovereign was the most flagrant treason. That Sanjo Chiunagon and the rest would shortly be brought to trial, and that for the present they were ordered to remain at home and to see no one. Then Yanagiwara Chiunagon was summoned and ordered to perform the duties of a Giso; and Nakayama Dainagon, Okimachi Sanjo Dainagon, and Ano Saisho-Chinjo, who some time back had been dismissed from office on account of misconduct in the public affairs, were summoned and restored to their original functions of Giso; while Okimachi Dainagon, Niwata Chiunagon and Hamura Sadaiben were appointed additional Giso.

The Daimios who had hastened to the Court on receiving the summons, namely Inaba Chinjo, Yonezawa Shosho and Bizen Shosho, had put on their armour and had come to garrison the Palace at the head of considerable bodies of men. Aidzu Shosho and the Shogun's resident Inaba Nagato no kami being present at the Council, urged upon the daimios of Inshu, Bizen, Yonezawa and the rest that the Choshu clan harboured treasonable schemes, and had contrived a most abominable and traitorous conspiracy, in pressing and advising the Mikado to take the field in person. An order was therefore given to dismiss the Choshu clan from its posts within the Nine Gates of the Palace, and to expel all his forces from the city.

At this moment Yanagiwara Chiunagon was despatched to order the Kuambaka to appear at Court, who thereupon presented himself in company with the messenger. He was immediately summoned to the presence of the Mikado who said to him, "Although We had not determined that the moment for Us to take the field against the barbarians had arrived; you have falsified Our intentions and have issued orders which never came from Us, to Our great displeasure. We certainly intend to take the field Ourself and to expel the barbarians; on those two points Our purpose is unchanged; but We must put off Our departure for the present."

In spite of repeated orders to the Choshu clan, informing them that they were relieved from the guardianship of the Sakai-Street Gate, there was no sign of yielding on their part. Yanagiwara dono was therefore despatched on a message from the Emperor to the post held by the Choshu clan, to tell Mori Sanuki no Kami, Kikkawa Kemmotsu and Masuda Uyemon no S e to retire to their *yashiki*, and await the coming of a messenger from His Majesty. They replied that they should think it a great hardship to have to retire under such circumstances. They were therefore told to hear the Imperial orders at the residence of the Kuambaka. These orders stated that although His Majesty for some time past had resolved to take the field in person against the barbarians, he intended first to make inquiries into certain turbulent proceedings in connection with his setting forth. That His Majesty's determination to expel the barbarians was however irrevocably fixed; the Choshu clan had already served the court diligently; he therefore still relied upon it to animate the popular feeling, and desired that it would be most faithful and loyal. That as the number of men in the clan was so large, their chief should keep them quiet and restrain their turbulence, and in thus preventing the occurrence of misunderstanding, should go on, as he had always done, serving the cause of his sovereign, with all his heart and strength.

Kikkawa Kemmotsu respectfully accepted these orders and gave an acknowledgment in writing. He then said that Sanjo dono and the rest were perfectly wretched at having incurred His Majesty's displeasure, and begged with great earnestness that they might be readmitted to his favour. The Aidzu soldiers all this time were drawn up in front of the Choshu barracks, with the muzzles of their cannon aimed against the Choshu

\* Lit. Which had nullified his scales very much; presumably the scales of the dragon which he is fabled to resemble. His face is called *ryo-guan* the dragon-countenance, in polite phraseology.

troops, looking as if they were ready to fire at the slightest indication of an intention to stir. Kikkawa and Masuda turned to the Mikado's messenger, and asked why these violent demonstrations were made. The whole clan was becoming excited with passion, and it was impossible to tell what violence they might not proceed to. Yanagiwara dono therefore addressed himself to the Aidzu men, and ordered them to turn the muzzles of their guns the other way. Upon which, the order to withdraw the Choshu troops having been communicated by him, they promised to do so, and gradually withdrew. Immediately afterwards, the troops of the Shogun's resident, Inaba Nagato no Kami, took their place.

Sanjo dono was still at the residence of the Kuambaka, whither the late Giso and Ministers of State Sanjo Chiunagon, Higashizono Chinjo\*, Higashikaze Shosho, Shijo Jijin, Nishiki-koji Uma no kami, Mibu Shiari no Taiyu, and Sawa Mond no kami, assembled one after the other to consult. At this moment Shimidzuani Sasho-Chinjo came with a message from the Mikado, to tell them that their attempt to violate the sanctity of the palace, and the urgent visit they had made to His Highness, were heinous offences, and that they must retire. If they persisted, they would be considered to be in flagrant rebellion to the Mikado's orders. So Sanjo dono and the other seven *to-hopata*,† escorted by Mori Sanuki no Kami and Kikkawa and Masuda, left the palace at the head of a large body of men, and retired to the residence of the Abbot of Mio-ho-in‡. The seven nobles were dressed in court costume with their sleeves thrown back, and had their sabres on and were mounted on saddle-horses. The bodyguard which accompanied them had on *tate-boshi*§, were breast plates, gauntlets and leg-pieces, and were armed with spears and pikes. Their faces wore an expression of indignation as they withdrew, guarding the nobles before and behind, very much as when in the period of Jiuei§, long ago, the nobles of the Hei family (Heike), attacked by the Genji (Minamoto), escaped the Emperor Antoku and fled towards the western seas.

At the apartments of the Abbot of Mio-ho-in, the seven nobles and the three men of Mori held a consultation, and at a late hour of the night Masuda Uyemon no S e sent in a supplication to His Highness. It represented that having been dismissed from the guard of the Sakai-machi gate, they desired to exert their efforts in the defence of the sea coast of their country, and that Mori Sanuki no kami and Kikkawa Kemmotsu, as well as the others stationed at Kioto, would at once return home. That they were grateful for the confidence reposed in them by His Majesty with respect to the expulsion of the foreigners. That the whole country would put forth all its energies with desperation. That Sanjo dono and other personages who had for years been true and faithful (thus earning the respect of the people), desired to be first in the fight against the barbarians, and that they would escort them to Choshu; and that they expected respectfully to be at once restored to the exercise of their functions.

Having sent this document in, they left at ten o'clock the same night for Fushimi. Their body guards announced their intention of accompanying them to the end of the world, but the nobles told them that they could not carry off, on their own responsibility, body-guards attached to them by the Imperial Court, seeing that they lay under the displeasure of His Majesty, and so most of them went no farther than Miohoji. Some twenty or thirty accompanied the nobles on their own responsibility.

It seemed likely on this occasion that some of the young and impetuous fellows might proceed to acts of violence, but the three leaders, who felt great anxiety about it, succeeded at last in pacifying them, and setting

\* This noble does not seem to have been with the seven when they went down to Choshu.

† A synonym for *Kaji*, meaning literally the personages who dwell in halls.

‡ One of the Go Monzeki or Priest-Princes of the Imperial blood.

§ *Tate-boshi* are long black caps of hempen cloth, worn by the samurai class, bound with a white diadem on the forehead.

§ *Jiuei* is the name of the Chronological period reaching from 1184-89.

\* That is, Sanuki no kami, Kikkawa and Masuda.

forth from Kioto with the seven nobles in their midst, they retired to their own country.

Alas for these seven nobles, who till but yesterday had performed their functions near the throne, whose glory had spread like a flood over the whole country and who had governed the princes, theirs was a pitiful case; to-day must they undergo the hardships of a voyage to distant parts, and go to the western provinces. How lamentable their case.

On the morning of the next day, the 1st October, the departure of Sanjo dono and the others for Choshu being as yet unknown to the Imperial Court, an order was sent to Sanjo dono's house to command his presence at the Palace; and as the answer was that he had gone the previous night to Mio-ho-ji, the message was sent there. It then became known that he had already started for Choshu. Nakagawa In no Miya and Higo no kami therefore urged the Mikado to decree the pursuit and chastisement of Sanjo Chiu-nagon and the other seven *Kuge*, for having violated the sanctity of the Palace, and disobeyed His Majesty's orders. The Imperial Court could not agree upon the matter, but at last a decree was issued depriving them of their titles and honours.

A notice was issued the same day to all the clans saying that although a delay in the departure of His Majesty had been announced, the exploit of driving out the barbarians must be speedily performed. Consequently, all the clans who had the interests of the Sovereign at heart must at once expel them, without waiting for orders from the Bakufu.

None of the townspeople knew a word of what had been passing. The 30th September being the annual festival of the Gorio Shrine\*, the children born during the past year were taken, from an early hour in the morning, to pay their devotions to the God who had presided over their births. But on this particular occasion, unlike all others, the nine gates of the Palace were all shut, and not a single person allowed to pass. Not knowing the reason of this, they thought it very peculiar, and people stood here and there in the streets of Kioto, whispering and spreading all sorts of rumours, which did not tend to allay the excitement. Then they saw men running together all directions with arms in their hands, or hastening to the Palace with the matches of their fire-arms ready. The excitement seemed to become greater and greater; some hurried about on horseback, some passed along dragging field pieces and rockets in carts. The townspeople were mightily astounded, and were afraid that something fearful had happened, until, about ten o'clock in the morning, the whole place was in a commotion. Several myriads of soldiers of the different clans stationed at Kioto were running hither and thither, all clad in armour, and making the dust and stones fly about as they unceasingly hurried to and fro.

When the townspeople saw that the wives and children of the *Kuge* and officials were departing to the neighbouring villages accompanied by servants laden with their most valuable property, they began to be alarmed for their own safety too, and packing up their furniture and other moveables, removed them to the neighbouring villages. Just as on the occasion of a grand conflagration, there were many who abandoned the houses inhabited by their ancestors before them, and fled away.

So the day's festival could not be celebrated, and by night-fall the rumours became more and more disquieting. All the clans were moving up provisions to the Palace to the sound of *yoi, yoi, yoi*, and the enclosure was so full of lanterns that it seemed almost like broad daylight. All the soldiers were clad in armour, and several myriads of them with loaded muskets stood waiting arranged in order, ready to fire as soon as the word should be given. This military fierceness was wonderful to behold, and every one thought that the fighting might commence at any moment.

However, as there was no enemy to fight, and no re-

\* A shrine, near Kioto dedicated to six heroes, one being an old one god. Of the six heroes, five were *Kuge*, the other being Kintoko, the Minister of State to whom the invention of the *Katakana* alphabet is usually attributed.

† The noise made by the carmen to enable all to keep time in pushing the carts.

bels appeared to be approaching, the soldiers who had turned out could not understand the object of it all, but they remained all day in the Palace enclosure, their mouths waiting to begin.

Up to last year the people of different classes in Kioto had seen fire arms in pictures or on the stage, but no one had even seen a real musket; on rare occasions they had perhaps seen the weapon of some hunter from the distant wilds, and it had been esteemed a rare and curious sight. Since last winter however firearms had been openly carried in the streets of the capital to the general astonishment. Few there were who did not lament this fearful age, when soldiers carried firearms in the neighbourhood of the Throne, and dreadful to relate, rushed wildly in with open touch-holes.

Four or five days passed without the Nine Gates being opened, and the town was extremely uneasy; but on the 7th October, the gates were opened and people were allowed to pass through, as before, so that tranquillity gradually returned. The bands of Ronins and low class Samurai who had roamed about Kioto were sought diligently after, and all who bore the slightest resemblance to them were arrested. As none of the Mori family, which the Ronins had made their rallying point, were permitted to put foot in the capital, some of them betook themselves to Choshu, and others joined the band in Yamato, so that the Ronin sort became rare in Kioto. The traitorous tradesmen therefore, profiting by this second opportunity, put up the price of every article in the twinkling of an eye, and all men regretted the Choshu family as a lost child its mother.

From this time the scheme of expelling the barbarians fell to pieces like ice during a thaw, and the prestige which had accrued to the Imperial Court seemed to be lessened again by its own acts. Some time after the Prince of Choshu sent in a memorial to the Emperor by the hands of Kan-shiu-ji\* dono to the following effect.

"His Majesty had resolutely made up his mind with regard to the expulsion of the barbarians since the summer of 1862, and had placed great reliance on the Shimadzu family and on my humble clan. The whole of my country consequently zealously co-operated, and we induced the Shogun to come up to Kioto. His Majesty then fixed the date for the expulsion of the barbarians, and the soldiers down in my country, animated by the sincerest zeal, fought hard to drive out the barbarians. We were ahead of all other clans in producing a successful result, for which I received His Majesty's approval in writing. The slander of one morning has now thrown the foot of the throne into confusion, and I have been dismissed from my duty of guarding my sovereign. Sanjo Saneyoshi and seven other nobles, who have hitherto served the state with fidelity and success, have been deprived of their functions. It pains me deeply to think that His Majesty's feelings should so have changed. Setting aside the question of my humble clan, I have prayed His Majesty to restore their employments to these seven nobles without delay, but His Majesty totally refuses to listen to my suggestion."

"When I sent up my *karô* Negoro Kadzusa to carry a tearful petition to His Majesty, he was told he might proceed as far as Osaka with a small number of men. In compliance with this order, he stopped there a long time, and passed many days in fruitless waiting, for in the end no answer came from His Majesty. Then, when he asked again and again for a reply, he received a communication from the *tenso* to say that Mori Sa-ruki no Kami and his associates had incurred His Majesty's suspicion, in connection with the affair of September 30th; that I must inquire into it at once and give His Majesty an explanation; that I should carefully consider that the loyal efforts made by myself and my son up to the present time were manifest, and speak accordingly." So Kadzusa bearing this order returned to his country. Subsequently the Prince of Choshu sent one of his retainers named Ibara Kazuyue to explain these things humbly to the Mikado, but His Majesty would not admit his representations. The Prince of Inshu, Bizen and Tsuyama remained

\* A *Kuge*.



with His Majesty and with the Bakufu, warning them that, if the offences of the seven nobles and of Choshu were not pardoned, calamity would closely follow. But His Majesty refused to listen to them.

(To be Continued.)

#### THE SILK TRADE.

In accordance with the public notice, the adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the remedies which may be adopted to improve the quality of the Japan silk brought to Yokohama for sale.

Mr. VAN DER TAK in the chair.

The Minutes of the previous meeting having been read,

THE CHAIRMAN said, that as all those interested in the silk trade had probably read the report it was unnecessary to read it on this occasion. The only question before the meeting was whether or not it should be adopted.

Mr. MILSOM said that he had been asked to propose that the suggestions contained in the report should be separately considered. The report was full of good information; but they could not order the Japanese not to reel fine silk for they would soon again fall into the other extreme. They could not tell the Japanese to reel one sort of silk in one province and another in a second. We are the secondary cause of the bad silk, because we have exported inferior and not fine silk; the latter has always found a good market. We ought not to tell the Japanese to reel this year coarse silk, for next year we should want fine. Let the Japanese reel with care and they would be able to compete with other silks. Japan silk is preferred, for it loses less than European in dyeing. Let the Japanese reel as they used to, and they would be able to find a ready market. As to the export of eggs, it is not proved that it effects the quality of silk; the Japanese take the best eggs for home use, and another quality for export. As to recommendation G, the Japanese cannot produce a good clean and round thread without changing their system of reeling, using two skeins instead of one.

The CHAIRMAN thought they had no right to change the report of the Committee. The question was whether or not it should be accepted.

Mr. WHITE said that Mr. Milson supposed that they commanded the Japanese; they only suggested, the natives could do as they pleased.

Mr. JACQUEMOT said that the Chamber could not compel the Japanese to do anything, they could only recommend. As to fine silk, they would want it, but the report suggested that it should only be reeled where best produced. He acknowledged that according to the altitude, climate and water, the silk was good or bad. They could not change localities in Japan. The Japanese used to reel fine silk at first, the silk was very good, and they recommended the Japanese to reel the same as ten years ago; not too fine, for it then had too little nerve. They suggested that fine silk should only be reeled in Provinces where it is suitable. The Committee asked them to adapt their facilities to the requirements of European manufacturers.

Mr. ISIDORO DELL'ORO said to reel 6 to 7 cocoons silk only, as Mr. Jacquemot suggested, would produce too coarse a silk.

Mr. BARLOW proposed, and Mr. POLLARD seconded, that the report be adopted. Carried by a majority of 3.

Mr. BARNARD proposed, and Mr. T. SMITH seconded, that the Foreign Ministers be requested to forward the report of the Committee to the Japanese authorities.

Mr. ISIDORO DELL'ORO suggested that the expenses should be paid by the houses interested in the silk trade.

The Chairman said the Chamber would pay the expense.

Mr. MERRY proposed, and Mr. MILSOM seconded, a proposition

that the report be translated and circulated through the interior through the means of the silk dealers in Yokohama.

Mr. MILSOM proposed, and Mr. BARLOW seconded, a vote of thanks to the Committee for the report.

Mr. WHITE proposed, and Mr. LE MARE seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The meeting then terminated.

The following is the Committee's report:—

#### REPORT.

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#### COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE MEETING OF THOSE INTERESTED IN THE SILK TRADE.

*Held at the Chamber of Commerce, on the 14th April, 1871.*

It is beyond question that the consumption of fine Japan silk by the European manufacturers has been gradually decreasing for the last two or three years, but specially for the last eight or ten months past, and is now unable to keep pace with the shipments from this side or with the production in the country.

Therefore the stocks in London and other places in Europe are becoming very heavy, and exporters will suffer serious losses.

The late war in Europe has had but little to do with it. It is true that the consumption of silk was considerably checked in France; but on the other hand it became, during the war, far more active in England, Switzerland and Prussia than it had been previously. Consequently had Japan silk remained as favourite a produce as it was everywhere some years ago, the manufacturers of the last named countries would have absorbed a great portion of the silk that the French workmen were unable to consume. But such is not the case. The dislike for fine Japan silk appears to have spread itself generally throughout Europe; we must therefore look elsewhere for more plausible reasons, and shall expose hereafter what has given rise to the present state of things.

When Japan silk was first introduced in Europe some twelve years ago, there was but a relatively small proportion of it that was reeled fine, say with six or seven cocoons. The silk which came from the Provinces of Joshu and Sinchiu possessed at the same time fineness of size, cleanness, and firmness of thread.

Silk from Sendai was also distinguished by its fineness, although not to the extent exhibited by that grown in Joshu and Sinchiu; but being remarkable by its cleanness, brilliancy and firmness of body, it was justly considered by the native manufacturers as their best quality of silk.

At the time we speak of, (ten or twelve years ago) fine silk was very scarce in Europe, owing to the disease with which the silkworms were attacked. The consequence was that Japan silk which would fill up the deficiency in the European crops, was readily bought here and much appreciated in Europe for its good intrinsic qualities.

The produce of almost all the other provinces, such as Musashi, Oshio, Koshio, Yetchizen, Machida, Mino, Tazima and others, was more or less full-sized, say reeled with eight to ten or any greater number of cocoons. So long as this full-sized silk was clean, the foreign manufacturers were quite content to use it, and the Yokohama houses also bought it readily.

After some time the Japanese dealers seeing that fine silk fetched at Yokohama a much higher price in proportion than the coarse kinds, began gradually to reel their silk generally fine, whereby their profits were no doubt much enhanced. But in doing so, and in their ignorance of the purposes for which fine descriptions were wanted in Europe, they lost sight of the various qualities of cocoons they had to work. They thought, no doubt, that provided they could produce a fine thread with three-four, four-five or five-six cocoons, it was all that the European consumers required, and the finer the better, both for themselves and for the foreign buyers.

That was a grievous mistake. Cocoons which were good enough for a thread of ten, twelve or fifteen cocoons, were not well adapted for a thread of three-four or four-five cocoons; they lacked the tenacity, the adhesiveness and the firmness that are required for fine silk, and which we had originally found in the produce of Joshu, Sinchiu and Oshio.

The reeling of fine silk demands not only a good quality of cocoons, but a greater amount of attention and care than a full sized silk, in order to ensure evenness and cleanness of thread.

The girls who had not been previously used to reel fine, fell into the fault of reeling their cocoons into an uneven and weak thread without any twist on it, often with a defective guider, sometimes with scarcely any guider at all. It is true that the recent introduction into the provinces of a small reel with a good guider has done something to obviate the defect complained of; but unfortunately in the process of re-reeling from the small on to the larger reel, the same fault of an insufficient guider is often committed, and consequently very little progress has been, on the whole, made in that respect.

vague and delusive cry about the opening up of the country. When this step can be proved to be for *the real benefit of the Empire*, and when the Government shall be manifestly strong enough to cope with all the inevitable difficulties which would attend it, then it will be time to talk about the opening of the country, but not till then. Between the present time and that future, is a gap which can be bridged only by successive arches, each having a direct and immediate relation to the other, and it is in the construction of these that Japanese statesmen will find their real difficulty. There is nothing so easy as to point to some given event, to which, by the common consent of mankind, society is inevitably tending. The difficulty consists in preparing the approach to it in such a manner that it shall be a blessing and not a curse. There are forces which, do what we will, we must obey; but it depends on ourselves whether they shall drive us into danger or safety. The opening of this country is an event which may be confidently looked for in the distant future, but it would be nothing less than madness to attempt it at present, and mere folly and cruelty to place a pressure on the country with this end in view. Would Mr. Le Long couch the eyes of a blind man, and immediately expose them to the glare of a midday sun? Would he send mariners across a trackless sea who knew nothing of the art of navigation or the laws of storms? Or, to use his own metaphor would he have children exposed to the dangers and difficulties attendant upon manhood, and would the transient fame of enriching a few hundreds of Americans or Europeans, compensate him for the reflection that he had wrecked and ruined the fortunes and the happiness of a nation? These are the questions which in all earnestness and seriousness we would ask Mr. De Long. Whatever Japanese vanity and ignorance may dictate to its own Ministers, whatever faith they may have in themselves, and whatever conviction they may entertain of their own ability to solve the problems now presented to them, the foreign Ministers are at this moment, in some sense, the trustees of the nation's welfare. Let them act unitedly, wisely, conscientiously, and firmly, and they may advance the happiness and prosperity of a not inconsiderable number of their fellow creatures. But if, forgetting and forsaking these nobler aims, they permit unworthy motives of vanity or jealousy to sway them, and seek to found their fortunes on a showy but false and meretricious display of critical energy, and useless and irritating activity, they will deserve, and assuredly attract, the censure of those who watch their proceedings, and the bitter reproaches of those whose welfare and happiness they have had no little power of making or marring.

#### THE RACES.

**I**N a few days Yokohama will once more don its holiday appearance, and will hold high jinks in honour of the spring meeting of the Yokohama Race Club. Lodgers will be closed; merchants will cast Grey Shirtings and T-Cloths to the winds, and taipan and clerk will wend their way to the racecourse. The only uncertain element is the weather, and as we are just now more favoured in this respect than was Shanghai last month, we may hope for a large attendance of ladies whose presence on these occasions imparts all the grace, and, to many, more than half the interest attached to them.

For the races themselves, we look forward with most sanguine expectations to a brilliant and successful meeting; not only that we may expect to see a large attendance, but

that, through the efforts of the committee, a programme has been compiled of sufficient attractions to induce one or two new competitors for the honours of the turf to add their support to one of the most enjoyable amusements of Yokohama. At the close of last meeting, we, in conjunction with many others, felt that in order to induce fresh support, and to achieve greater success than has lately attended the sport, alterations both in the Committee and in the system of managing the affairs of the Club were necessary. At the annual meeting in January we were somewhat surprised to see assembled at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce a larger proportion of members than had ever before been induced to devote a few minutes to the affairs of the Club. For this most satisfactory change we may take the entire credit, having brought about so strong a feeling in favour of our views that the Committee felt themselves compelled to beat up supporters on all sides. The result showed that, although defeated, our suggestions carried with them so much soundness of reasoning and such strong precedents, that they have in part been adopted by the newly constituted governing body. As a partial concession, the gentleman who acted as starter, and against whom most unjust charges had been brought by some of the Committee's own supporters, withdrew from his place on the committee, while it happened that the gentleman who had acted as judge was on the point of leaving Yokohama for Europe. A third member of the committee had already left Yokohama, and openings were thus made for three fresh members. To say that these three vacancies might have been better filled up would be somewhat ungracious, but it is possible that in one or two instances gentlemen might have been chosen whose knowledge of racing was greater. On all other grounds the selections were unimpeachable. As to the question of judge and starter, we hope that with three gentlemen out of five in a measure unconnected with racing, neither will be owners of racing ponies. But, however that may be, it is most probable that one or other office will be held by a non-racing Committeeman.

We have before this expressed our approval of the various features of the programme, and we now take another opportunity of reiterating that opinion, which is entirely confirmed by the entries, themselves by far the best tests. We will not here particularize any special race; for that belongs to the department over which our sporting prophet is the ruling spirit, but we may express our great gratification at seeing that the races, one and all, have attracted full entries, not only from the large stables, but also from those owners whose team comprises one, or at the most, two or three ponies. The Griffin's Plate, the Newcomer's Cup, and one or two others, it is true, have not filled so well as last year, but the fact that there are eleven entries for the Crawford Cup, ten for the Ladies' Purse, thirteen for the Emerald Cup, eleven for the Handicap Plate, fifteen for the Consolation Plate, ten for the Scurry, and seven each for the Hurdle race and the Hunt, Cup more than counterbalances this deficiency. There are an abundance, so to speak, of Presentation cups, notably the Crawford and Emerald Cups, presented by late residents in this settlement, which, with the rest of the races will be ample sport for three days.

We may also note other improvements which will tend to enhance the coming meeting. We are always extremely loth to give praise where none is earned, and are somewhat chary of praising those who do no more than their duty; but, although we have often been in opposition to Mr.

MORRISON, we cannot but give him every praise for the great exertions he has made in the cause of the Club. A few weeks ago the rails of the course were in a most unsound condition, but through the efforts of Mr. MORRISON, new rails have been put up, and the Grand Stand has been painted and renovated. To add to this, we are given to understand, that all this has been done at no expense to the Club, the Japanese authorities having performed the work, and we believe supplied the material, without charge. Such efforts as these deserve recognition, and we are happy to be able to give him all due credit, the more so that, on other occasions, we have had cause to oppose him.

We have, however, to make one suggestion which may not prove palatable to Mr. MORRISON, or to other owners of large stables. It is with regard to the riding. There are in this settlement many gentlemen whose aspirations to the pig-skin are great, but who are balked by the fact that the large stables do not extend their favours beyond a select few. The Yokohama Race Club was established for sport, and that alone: the racing experience of nearly every member has been gained in the East, and it is hardly fair that they should be obliged to compete with members, whose experience, gained by constant practice at nearly every race meeting in China and Japan, would qualify them to take rank with professional jockeys. Let the large stables look at home for their jockeys instead of to Shanghai, and Sport, the object for which the Club was established, will be materially increased.

In conclusion, we may once more revert to the suggestions which we made last year, and which have been, in a measure, adopted. Before the last meeting we wrote very strongly against the pernicious system of selling lotteries, and advocated the more simple sweepstakes. As the result of this, sweepstakes were established and the lotteries were next door to a failure. This year the sweepstakes have been an increased success, while the lotteries are certain to prove a failure. At the time of writing we are not sure whether the lotteries will be held or not; but should the promoters determine to risk the experiment, it is evident that it will be a failure in every sense, and that we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that the popular feeling inspired by our repeated attacks upon this pernicious system has had the desired effect.

JAPAN 1854—1864.

(Continued from our last Number.)

To return to another part of our subject. On the 30th of August the young noble Nakayama Tadamitsu dono, having slain Suzuki Gennai, the Daikuan of Gojo in Yamato, and taken up his abode there, took counsel how he should proceed.

Hereupon the Tenso, Giso and Ministers of State sent a message to him by Hirano Jiro, of the Chikuzen clan, a student of the Gakushiu-in, to tell him not to commit any acts of violence, as the Mikado was going to take the field in person in a few days. He seemed to consent and to be doing what he could to keep his men under control, but having received report after report on the morning of the 1st October of the troubles at Kioto on the previous day, and of the tumult at the Palace, the whole band were much frightened. "After this, we may expect in a few days to have an attacking party sent against us by the Bakufu, with orders to subdue us. Shall we remain quietly here to be subdued? Never! Let us rather rouse all our energies and make our name blaze forth to the sky." Everyone of them was wrought to the highest pitch of desperate enthusiasm, and their heroism increased a hundred-fold. On the morning of the 8th October the whole force, amounting to three hundred and odd men, made an attack on the castle of Takatori. The lord of the place, Uyemura Suruga no kami, took

the command of his men, and defended it. Sometimes too he made a sudden sally in full force. But the assailants being an undisciplined band, and being moreover ill provided with arms and provisions, were in the end routed by the garrison, and fled in disorder to Amanogawa, where they entrenched themselves.

At Kioto such a rigorous search was prosecuted after ronins, that all the gangs gradually fled and joined their fellows at Amanogawa, so that the numbers of the latter now amounted to over five hundred men. The Kishiu family, the prince Todo and the prince of Hikoné were ordered to send attacking parties against them, and though they all despatched men to Yamato and fought several engagements, the Tenchiugumi, being collected in a place of vantage; being animated by the feeling of the justice of their cause, and despising their lives as so much dirt; were not easily to be driven out. Instead of succeeding in the attack, the camp of the assailants was taken and set on fire several times, and the provisions carried off.

The assailants finding the enemy too strong for them, orders were given to the Prince of Kaga to furnish an attacking force; and the combats being renewed, the Tenchiugumi at last got tired of fighting, for their provisions and ammunition came to an end, and they received no reinforcements. So they left the place by threes and fives, and their number gradually diminished. At last there were only fifty or sixty of them left, and as it seemed impossible for them to hold out any longer, the commander-in-chief Nakayama Tadamitsu fled. The leader Fujimoto Tesseki, with Matsumoto Kenzaburo, Yoshimura Torataro, Nasu Shingo, Shishido Yashiro, Maeda Shigema, Hayashi Heishiro and Kusume Shidzuma died fighting bravely, while Kanjiuro, Okami Tomijiro, Tsuji Ikunoske, Yasuoka Onotaro, Sawamura Kokichi, Sakai Denjiro, Yoshida Chiuzo, Tadokoro Tozaburo, Shimamura Shogo, Minabe Kohayato, Nagano Ichiro, Hobo Tate, Nakagaki Sotaro, Tsuruda Toji, Eto Tanehachi, Aramaki Hanzaburo, Doi Sanoske, Shibuya Iyosaku, Ozaki Tomogoro, Tomobayashi Rokuro, Morishita Ginoske, Asaka Goro, Ando Kasuke, Ozaki Jiro, Sawada Kokichi and some others were taken prisoners. Ikenouchi Kurata, Makioka Kiuhei and Ozawa Itsuhei, with some others, accompanied the young noble Nakayama, and went off to Choshu.

So when all those brave Samurai were thus killed or taken prisoners, they were defeated, and by the middle of November the Yamato disturbances were put down.

About this time, that is in the beginning of November, news came that a large number of Ronins were collected together at the silver mines of Ikeno in Tajima, and the neighbouring Daimios were ordered to go and quell them. The origin of the affair was as follows. In the previous summer, when Prince Shimadzu went up to Kioto, Hirano Jiro, a runaway from Chikuzen, sent in a memorial to the Imperial Court urging the expulsion of the barbarians. Subsequently for some reason or other, he was placed in confinement in his native country; but was shortly after summoned by the Emperor and employed in the Gakushiu-in. On the occasion of these disturbances in Yamato, he had been ordered to go thither and try to quiet them; but hearing of the tumult at Kioto, he returned thither, and subsequently urged with much persistence his humble petition that the seven nobles should be re-appointed to office and Choshu be pronounced innocent. With the desire of restoring the Imperial law which demanded the expulsion of the barbarians, he then proceeded to Tajima, and after concerting measures with others of the same opinions, went on himself to Mitajiri in Suwo, and invited Sawa Mondo no Kami, one of seven nobles to join him in his desire of getting up a volunteer expedition to lay complaints before the Mikado by force.

The following men joined themselves to his band: Mitama Sanpei, a runaway from Satsuma, Kawamata Saichiro, a runaway from Mito, Tanaka Guntaro, a runaway from Geishiu, Fuji Shiro, a runaway from Chikuzen, Honda Soko, a runaway from Zezé, Yoshimura Ukio, a retainer of Sawa dono, Choskabe Tahichiro of Awa, Kimura Ainoske of Mizudzu in Tango, Ota Rokuyemon of the same clan, Kuroda Yoichiro, of the same clan, Mimaki Tozo and Minami Hachiro of Choshu, Tohara Ukitsu, a runaway of Akidzuki in Chikuzen, Shiroishi Bunsaku, Odamura



Shinichi, Ito Saburo, Shimose Takehiko and Ogawa Tozo runaways from Mito, Hida Sayemon, Kuru Shinzaburo, Nagano Kach'suke, Nishimura Seitaro, Wada Kodenji, Izeki Hidetaro, Omura Tatsunoske and Tada Yataro, who made their rendezvous at the temple of Yenoji in the village of Morishiwo, all clad in armour.

On the 21st November they attacked the official residence of Kawakami Inutaro, the Daikuan of the silver mines, and seized a quantity of gold, silver and rice. Kawakami Inutaro was just then absent inspecting the crops at Kurashiki in Bitchu, leaving behind him only his family and servants. These were driven out of the official buildings, which were converted into a camp.

As soon as it was known that they were assembled in this place, orders were given to Iimeji, Tatsuno, Okayama, Idzushi, Miyadzu, Sakakibara, Sonobé, Hachiyama and Tanabé, to go and subdue them. All of these daimios at once set forth.

Upon hearing of this, and of the defeat of the force in Yamato, followed by the flight of the young noble, Nakayama, and the loss by capture or death of the rest of the band, the courage of the rioters cooled, and they saw that they had lost their opportunity. It was evidently impossible after these events, to hold out encamped where they were.

So seventy or eighty ronins and three or four hundred peasant soldiers quitted the place, with the object of securing a place of vantage, and betook themselves to Mionkan near the village of Morishiwo in the same province, with Minami Hachiro for their leader. They were making preparations at this point for receiving an attack and for dying in one last heroic struggle, when they were surprised by the approach of the Okayama and Idzushi forces. Up to this moment the peasants had stuck by the ronins, but they now suddenly turned traitors, and turning their spear-points, played a trick on the latter, on whom they poured down a destructive fire, after having gained the top of the mountain. Disgusted at seeing no hope of escape, the ronins thus hid in the mountain with Minami Hachiro at their head, ripped up their bowels and died, on the 24th November. The leader, Hirano Jiro, invited Sawa Mondo no Kami to make his escape, and having conducted him to a place of safety, was himself surrounded by the Toyōka forces at Tsunabamura and taken prisoner. Of the rest of the band, Midama Sampei, Nakahara Taichi, Yoshimura Ukio, Chosokabe Tahichiro and some more provoked an attack and were killed fighting. Kuroda Yoichi, Okawa Tozo, Kawamata Saichiro killed themselves. Mimaki Tozo, Kimura Ainoske, Honda Soko and some others were taken prisoners and all sent to Kioto. The remainder accompanied Sawa dono in his flight. So the Ikeno disturbances were completely quelled.

With respect to the matter of the expulsion of the barbarians a decree was issued by the Imperial Court to the Daimios, saying that His Majesty was informed by the Shogun that negotiations were being proceeded with in Kanto for the closing of the ports; that the directions of the Bakufu were to be followed in all things, and that no rash or violent actions must be committed. Hereupon the patriotic Samurai became highly excited and indignant, but having no one to help them, departed in a body to Choshu, in the hope of being able when once there, to restore the old law about the expulsion of the barbarians.

In consequence the Kanto officials, who were under the impression that the authority of the Tokugawa family was now restored, gave themselves up to expressions of joy and content.

On the 25th of October Makino Bizen no kami was reappointed *Kakuro*.

On the 13th November prince Shimadzu (Saburo) entered Kioto for the third time. Grieving profoundly over the state of affairs then existing, he devoted all his energies to the discovery of a policy which should aid the Shogun in performing his duty against the barbarians, and in giving peace to the empire. He also proposed to assist in setting the Tokugawa family up again, and that the Shogun, Hitotsubashi dono and Echizen Shungaku should pay another visit to the capital.

Nakagawa no Miya, who had for years past devoted himself to the interests of the state, now received the site

of the Kiu-in-go-ten\* as a gift, and removing his residence thither, was appointed to the office of Danjo no In (Chief of the College of Censors), wherefore he was henceforth usually entitled the In no Miya.

The Kuambaku Takadzukasa Udaijin Sukénori resigned his office, in which he was succeeded by Nijo Udaijin Nariyuki.

The Shogun was now ordered to come with all speed to Kioto, for the Imperial Court had business to transact with him; and Hitotsubashi dono setting out as his forerunner on board a man of war, arrived at Hiogo on the 2nd January 1864, whence he proceeded to Osaka on the following day. The same night a fire broke out at the western end of the Shinmachi bridge, and the wind blowing fresh from the north-west, the whole of Minamimemba was consumed in the conflagration. The fire spread from the Higashibori (eastern canal), destroying Kamimachi and Tamatsukuri on its way, right up to the fields on the east of the town. It was at last got under at eight o'clock on the morning of the 5th. A space measuring 30 *cho*† east and west, and ten odd *cho* north and south, was laid bare. One hundred and fifty streets, containing 14,000 houses, besides four villages, were consumed by the flames.

Hitotsubashi dono entered Kioto on the 5th January and took up his quarters at the Eastern Honguani.

In the 1st of February a steamer belonging to the Prince of Satsuma was fired on from the ports as she was passing through the straits of Shimonoseki and sunk, the Choshu clansmen mistaking her for a barbarian vessel.

On the 4th of February the Shogun embarked on board a man-of-war, in obedience to the Mikado's summons, for Kioto. He anchored one night in Shinagawa roads, and set sail the following day. At Uruga he landed and held an artillery review, after which he re-embarked and loosening his cable, went out of port. He passed the Japanese new year on board, and arrived at Hiogo on the 11th day of the first month of the following year (18th February.) He proceeded thence to Osaka by land and embarking on board a river barge, reached the castle of Nijo on the 22nd. Shortly afterwards Echizen Shungaku, Matsudaira Shimosa no kami and the rest of the *fudai*‡ Daimios came to Kioto one by one.

On the 27th February a messenger from the Mikado appeared at the Castle of Nijo to convey the appointment of Udaijin to the Shogun Iyemochi Ko. Echizen Shungaku was appointed Okura Taiyu (Vice Minister of the Treasury). Shimadzu Saburo was elevated to the 2nd class of the 4th rank, and decorated with the titles of Shosho and Oumi no Kami, with correlative rank among the Daimios, as a reward for his exertions in years past and for his good services in assisting the restoration of the Tokugawa family.

On the 28th of February the Shogun had an audience of the Mikado in order to offer the compliments of the season. His suite consisted of Hitotsubashi Chiunagon Yoshinobu, Aidzu Chiujo Katamori, the military governor of Kioto, Sakai Uta no kami of Iimeji, Midzuno Idzumi no kami of Yamagata, both *kakuro*, Inaba Nagato no Kami the Shogun's Resident, the Sansei Tanuma Gamba no kami and Inaba Hiobushoyu, Hayashi Higo no kami the Governor of Fushimi, and the following Daimios: Echizen Chiujo, Hikone Shosho, Takamatsu Shosho, Matsuyama Shosho, Chikuzen Jijiu, Todo Jijiu, Geishiu Jijiu, Kuwana Jijiu, Takata Jijiu, Matsudaira Kai no kami, Akidzuki Ukio no s'ke, Abu Kazuye no kami, Doi Noto no kami, Akimoto Tajima no kami, Nagai Shinano no kami, Ikeda Tango no kami, Masuyama Kawachi no kami, Seki Mimbu shoyu, Oda Yamaishi no kami, Sawa Kadzusa no s'ke, Soma Daizen no s'ke, and the Warrior-in-waiting Matsudaira Wakasa no kami, all dressed in their court robes and mounter on horseback. The Kuambaku Nariyuki, with the Giso and Tenso and other nobles were ranged

\* The Palace of the previous emperor, burnt down by a fire a few years previously.

† A *cho* is 120 yards; the usual length of a ward in a Japanese town.

‡ *Fudai*, literally "all ages," i.e. hereditary vassals of the Shogunate. The term *Fudai* is also applied to all hereditary retainers.

in the order of their respective ranks in the Privy Council Chamber (*Ko-go-sho*), and were\* harangued together with the Shogun and forty-eight clans. The In no Miya in the presence of the assembly received the Imperial speech with proper respect and conveyed it to the others. It was to the following effect. "A glance at the present condition of affairs shows at home the laws put aside, the bonds of society loosened and the people groaning under a weight of misery; on all sides there is evidence of dissolution and ruin. Abroad, we are exposed to the insults of five great continents of haughty barbarians, and the calamity of being swallowed up by them threatens us at every moment. The danger is like unto piling eggs in a heap, or to the stinging of an eyebrow. Our thoughts are so occupied by these things that we can neither eat nor sleep. Alas! Alas! Ye men of office what think ye of it? But you are not to blame. Our own want of virtue the cause. The crime is Ours alone; and what will the god of heaven and earth say of Us? How can we dare to meet Our ancestors underground. It seems to Us that you are Our babes, and the love we bear to you is as that of a mother for her child. Do you therefore regard Us in the light of a parent, for on the depth or shallowness of that affection hangs the success or failure of the attempt to restore the Empire. How serious a matter it is! Do you therefore give your whole mind to the subject day and night and respond to the prayer expressed by the national heart."

"The subjugation of the ugly barbarians is a fundamental law of our polity, and we must set an army on foot in order to strike awe into them and chastise them. But we like not in truth a reckless attack upon the barbarians. Do you therefore ponder an efficient scheme and submit it to Us. We will then discuss its merits with care, and come to a firm and irrevocable determination."

"We believe that in order to restore the Empire to its ancient splendour we must have a man equal to the task. We are confident, when we look round upon Our hundred of Military Leaders, that such a man exists, but at the present moment Aidzu Chiujō, Echizen Saki no Chiujō, † Date Saki no Jijiu, ‡ Tosa Saki no Jijiu, || and Shimadzu Shoshō appear to Us trusty and faithful to a high degree, and sagacious in counsel, and therefore fit to undertake the important interests of the state. We love them as Our children; do you § therefore be affectionate to them and work with them. We swear to you to restore the Empire from its fallen state, to follow in the steps of the spirits of the departed Emperors and to rescue the people out of their misery. Should the work be neglected and the result be unsuccessful, we and you would be specially to blame. The Gods and Spirits of Heaven and Earth would condemn us. Be you therefore diligent, be you therefore diligent."

A second Imperial Letter¶

"We with Our feeble body tread the celestial throne, and have unworthily received the Golden Jar which endures for a myriad generations; but Our virtue is always inadequate to the task, and we are afraid of offending against the former Emperors and Our people. Since the year 1853 the foreign barbarians have continuously and with fierce violence come to Our ports, so that the country has been exposed to unspeakable danger. The prices of all articles have risen and the people have suffered grievous affliction. What will the gods of heaven and earth say of Us? Alas! Alas! Whose fault is it? Morning and evening we hold council upon it. What is to be done? After a peace of more than two hundred years, Our military power is insufficient to put down our foreign enemies, and we therefore fear lest to revive recklessly the law of punishment and warning would be to plunge the state into unfathomable disasters. The

\* The Mikado is not in the habit of speaking his speeches; they are read for him by some other person, usually his chief Minister.

† The old Prince of Echizen, also called Matsudaira Shungaku.

‡ The old Prince of Uwajima, now Date Okura Kio.

|| The old Prince of Tosa, called Yamanouchi Yodo.

§ This is addressed to the Shogun.

¶ The translator has been obliged to correct the text here, which is full of faults and badly printed in the original, by comparison with another work called the *Kinse-yu-shi*. These two documents are huddled into one in the *Genji-yume-monogatari*.

"Bakufu has resolutely spread abroad Our will, has formed the antique laws of ten generations and more; he has released the Daimios from attendance on him at Yedo, and has sent back their wives and children to their homes. He has retrenched the unnecessary expenses of the public service, has diminished those which are ordinarily incurred, and has made large provision of war vessels. Truly this is not only Our good fortune but the good fortune of Our ancestors and the people also. Moreover, the revival last spring of the old practice of coming up to the capital is certainly worthy of commendation."

"But contrary to all anticipation, Fujiwara Saneyoshi and others, believing the violent words of low and vulgar fellows, and disregarding the condition of the Empire and the safety of the state, have falsified our command, and issued orders to soldiers of low rank to expel the barbarians, and madly have tried to raise up war to destroy the Shogun."

"The violent servants of the Saishō of Nagato have made a tool and a plaything of their master, have without provocation fired upon barbarian ships, have murdered the messengers of the Bakufu, and have for their own purposes seduced away Saneyoshi and others to their province. Such mad and turbulent people must certainly be punished. Nevertheless, as all this arises from Our want of virtue, we sincerely feel unspeakable repentance and shame. Moreover, we are of opinion that if the matter be considered, it will be seen our war vessels are compared with those of foreigners, that they are as yet insufficient either to destroy the fierceness of the proud barbarians, or to manifest the dignity of our country abroad; but on the contrary we receive constant insults at their hands. You must therefore, as you have frequently asked permission to do, fortify the important harbours of the Inland Sea, with the whole resources of the empire, subjugate the ugly barbarians, and carry out the Law of Punishment and Warning made by the former Emperors."

"Last year the Shogun stopped a long time at Kioto, and this spring he has again come here. All the Daimios, too, have run hither and thither, and have sent back their wives and children to their homes. All this is good. Henceforth no expenses must be incurred which are not for military defences; the luxury and waste consequent upon a long state of peace must be diligently cut down; you must exert all your powers and give your whole mind to it; you must make your preparations for the subjugation complete and trenchant. You must fulfil all the duties of a military vassal and preserve the name of your family from everlasting disgrace. Alas! Alas! You, the Shogun, and all the Daimios of every province are Our babes. Desiring therefore in concert with Us to regenerate the Empire, you must not waste the property of the nation, you must abstain from effeminate prodigality, and you must be resolute in preparing for Punishment and Warning. If you are indolent or remiss, you will thereby not only highly offend against Our will, but you will rebel against the spirits of the Emperor-Gods, and act contrary to the intentions of your ancestors. Moreover what will the gods and spirits of heaven and earth say of you?"

A copy of these documents was delivered by the Tensō Sadayoshi and Toshikatsu to each of the Daimios. The Shogun and Daimios present then signified their acceptance of the Imperial mandate, and took their leave. The decree was also sent to the Daimios who were in their territories at this moment, and was forwarded post haste to them by their chief retainers.

(To be Continued.)

Translation referred to in the Article on Sericulture.

In the first Chapter of the Appendix to Vol. I. of his book, M. Pasteur proves that pebrine is an ancient disease, and that it has always affected the silkworm broods, though to a small and unknown extent. In the second Chapter he gives the reasons why this scourge has followed the operations of the traders in eggs across Europe and Asia. He says:—

"In order the better to fix our ideas upon the point upon which we are engaged, let us consider a very prosperous

all of it dead, enabled Garry Owen to score the victory. However, his subsequent success in the Visitor's Cup, the Handicap Plate and the Scurry Sweepstakes amply made amends for it. In *Moctezuma* Mr. RADLEY's owns a pony second to none. He has a turn of speed probably never before seen in a Japan pony, while his staying powers, evidenced in the Champion Cup, are beyond question. Only once before, when *Samourai* won, has a Japan pony been able to make any show against a China pony, and *Moctezuma* on two occasions during this meeting has been among the foremost in two races. In the Handicap Plate with a good jock on his back, who, however, was fifteen pounds over weight, *Moctezuma* was fourth, and we can well imagine how near he would have been to beating *Southern Cross* had he carried his proper weight. In the Handicap Plate *Southern Cross* was handicapped to carry only 13 lbs. more than *Moctezuma*, the distance being half a mile, and as *Moctezuma* was carrying 15 lbs. over this, the China pony was in reality receiving lumps of weight from his stable companion. In the Champion Stakes *Moctezuma* was in receipt of 18 lbs. and, the distance being a mile and a quarter, beat the China pony in their places. Indeed, his jockey confidently asserts that had he not mistaken the winning post he could have beaten *Will o' the Wisp*. However, that may be, *Moctezuma* is undoubtedly a grand pony, and the way in which he disposed of *Samourai* on two occasions is good evidence of his powers.

Mr. ECALLAW, however, has been the most fortunate in his races. In the Newcomer's Cup *Will o' the Wisp* was considered quite out of the betting, but, contrary to all expectation, he contrived to get first past the post. *Samourai* also pulled off two races, and in the Champion Stakes *Will o' the Wisp* performed a feat which stamps him as a first class pony. After passing the Grand Stand on the first time round *Will o' the Wisp* bolted and was left fully twenty lengths in the rear, yet by dint of good riding he managed to recover his lost ground and beat such ponies as *Southern Cross*, *Flatcatcher* and *Hard Lines*. There is, however, little doubt that *Southern Cross* could have very nearly, if not quite, won this race had he not carried such an enormous mass of dead weight. He is a willing pony, can either make the running or play a waiting race, but when he has to carry some forty pounds of lead even his great powers succumb. Had a jockey who could ride the weight been on his back there is little question that *Will o' the Wisp* would have had a much harder task out for him than was the case.

A word as to the jockeys. With those who have before appeared on the course we have little to say; their powers are well known to all, but we must devote a few lines to the first appearance of Mr. TEKKAY. His riding was, we may fairly say, a surprise to almost every one. Those who have seen him morning after morning during training time anticipated a failure, but the way in which he rode *Uhlán* for the Newcomers Cup was unquestionably a success. After that he had several mounts, and finally rode *Will o' the Wisp* in the Champion Stakes, in a manner deserving of the highest praise. Practice only can give him a good judgment of pace, but he certainly has acquired all that a novice in the pig-skin could be expected to know. Besides Mr. TEKKAY Mr. CARLINGFORD and another gentleman made their first appearance on the Yokohama turf, but they are old China hands and their present performances demand no special notice.

In conclusion we may again express our satisfaction at the general results of the meeting, and we look forward with equally pleasant anticipations to the next contests on the Yokohama turf.

## JAPAN 1854—1864.

(Continued from our last Number.)

On the 21st March, the Shogun sent in his answer, ✓ which was as follows\* :—

"The Imperial letter which I was commanded to read ✓ on the 5th March, declared that his Majesty deigned to "take upon his sacred self all the misfortunes which have befallen the country since his succession, at which announcement I trembled and feared with exceeding grief and joy. Now the Bakufu confesses himself the ✓ cause of all the calamities which have occurred of late and he knows that his crimes are many in number. His Majesty's servant Iyemochi, with his degenerate person, has continually disgraced his important office. He has neglected the administration of the laws, while disorder and misfortune have been perpetual throughout the country. For many years has he troubled the Imperial bosom, and although, when he came up last spring to the capital, he received the Imperial orders to expel the barbarians, that result has not yet been attained; not only have the conferences about the closing of the port of Yokohama not been completed, but the date for that exploit to be performed cannot be fixed. Therefore, when, in obedience to a second order he came up to the capital, he fully expected to meet with the Imperial dis- ✓ pleasure, and to be severely reprimanded; but contrary to his expectation, he has received the Emperor's approbation, and not only that, but in the most benevolent and kind way, His Majesty said that he loved his servant Iyemochi and the nobles as his babes; and ✓ moreover gave them some valuable admonitions for the future. His Majesty's servant Iyemochi has no means of requiting this kindness, which is as lofty as the ✓ mountains and as profound as the ocean. Henceforth he will reform the old abuses which occur in ten thousand matters, he will look on all the Daimios as his brethren, he will unite his strength with theirs, he will fulfil the duties of a servant and a child, he will diligently retrench the unnecessary expenditure which ✓ a long period of peace has given rise to, he will strictly carry on the military preparations, he will arrange the internal Government of the country, and he will give life again to the people. The protection of the seaboard is a matter of course, and he will carry to the highest degree of perfection the military defences of ✓ every province; he will put an end to the contemptuous treatment we receive from the barbarians, and will prepare vessels of war; in the end he will revive the great law of Punishment and warning, and cause the ✓ dignity of our country to be known beyond the seas. To all these things will he give his most diligent attention.

"He says with diffidence, that he desires to set the ✓ Imperial bosom at rest. But he will strictly observe the Imperial wish that Punishment and Warning should not be recklessly entered upon, and he hopes to ✓ be able to devise such a plan as shall ensure certain victory. As he has already sent envoys to foreign countries to speak about the matter of closing the port of Yokohama, he hopes, at all events, to be able to accomplish that; but as the dispositions of the barbarians ✓ are hard to fathom, he will continue to be most diligent and energetic in the fortification of the seaboard. He will perform strictly the duties of a military vassal; all these weighty schemes shall be formed in accordance with the national wishes, and he prays for the Imperial approval. Restoring the fallen fortunes of the Empire, he will on the one hand destroy the fierceness of the proud barbarians, and on the other protect the lives of the people, and tranquillize the Imperial bosom. He ✓ will show his gratitude to the spirits of the Emperor-gods, and carry out the policy bequeathed to him by his ancestors."

"This then is the most earnest and truthful prayer of His Majesty's servant Iyemochi, wherefore he presents this in answer."

"His Majesty's servant Iyemochi with real fear and

\* The translator has taken this also from the *Kin-se-ya-shi*, as it is given there in full.



"real awe strikes his head on the ground and bows "reverentially."

A great many people, on the arrival of the Shogun at Kyoto, had expected to see him receive a severe reprimand from the Mikado for so constantly putting off the date of the expulsion of the barbarians. When it was known that full power had been committed to him to act in the matter of the expulsion of the barbarians, those who had hitherto exerted themselves in the service of the state and had desired to accomplish the expulsion of the barbarians, were deeply grieved.

On the 3rd April the Shogun had an audience of His Majesty. His retinue consisted of Hitotsubashi, prince Echizen, the prince of Aizu the Supreme Administrator of Affairs, the *Kakuro*, *Sansei*, his resident, and the Warriors in waiting. The rank of Jiu-ichi-i was conferred on him by an Imperial decree as a reward for his having completed during the past year repairs of the cemetery off Jimmutenno.

On the 14th of March the Shogun went to pray at the temple of Senyujii. On the 19th he went to pray at Chi-on-in. On the 22nd he had an audience of the Mikado.

On the 24th March Aizu Higo no kami resigned the office of military governor of Kyoto and was appointed commander-in-chief of the land forces; Matsudaira Yamato no Kami became *Sosai Shoku*. The civil governor of the eastern side of the city, Nagai Mondo no kami, became an *Ometzuke*, and Kasuya Chikugo no Kami became Warrior in waiting.

About this time there came up to Kyoto, as messengers from the nobles who some time previously had made their escape from that city, Kawano Noto no kami, retainer of Sanjo-nishi dono, and Niwa Idzumo. As they were proceeding thither to present themselves before the Tenso with the memorial of which they were the bearers, the governor of Fushimi made them captive and put them in prison.

On the 25th March the ronins concerned in the attempt made last year in Yamato were put to death. Takigawa Harima no kami, the civil governor, read out their sentences to them, and their heads were afterwards cut off in prison. Their names were Asaka Goro, Shibuya Iyosaku, Okami Tomijiro, Sakai Denjiro, Tsuruda Toji, Aramuki Hanzaburo, Nakagaki Sotaro, Eto Tanchachi, Ozaki Jiro, Tadokoro Toji, Doi Sanoske, Morinoshita Ginoske, Shimamura Shogo, Yasuo'a Onotaro, Ozaki Tomogoro, Tomobayashi Rokuro and Nagano Ichiro, nineteen in number. After this the search for ronins was so vigilantly conducted, that no one was left to advocate the expulsion of the barbarians. Nevertheless all the clans sent in repeated memorials, advising that Choshu should be allowed to enter Kyoto, the seven nobles be reinstated, and the expulsion of the barbarians be reenacted, but as His Majesty turned a deaf ear to their entreaties, they looked up to heaven and lamented. Every one felt that if this state of things continued to endure, the empire was certain to become the theatre of civil war, and the fortunes of the Tokugawa family would become precarious; the sensation was like walking on a thin sheet of ice.

This year being *Kinoye ne*, || the name of the period was changed in the second month, in accordance with precedent, and the new name adopted was *Genji*.

On the 12th of April the Shogun had an audience of His Majesty. His suit consisted of Matsudaira Okura no taiyu, Sakakibara Shikibu taiyu, Matsudaira Etchuu no kami, Inaba Nagato no kami, Matsudaira Shimosa no kami, Hitotsubashi Chiunagon, Owari Dainagon, and more than thirty of the Daimios resident at Kyoto in addition.

On the 13th May the Shogun's Resident, Inaba Nagato no kami was appointed a *kakuro*, and was succeeded in his previous office by Matsudaira Etchuu no kami. Matsudaira Higo no kami\* was again appointed Military Governor of Kyoto. Mito Chiunagon and Kii Chiunagon

received the rank of Sho-sam-mi. Matsudaira Okura no taiyu was made Saisho, with the rank of Sho-shi-i. Ii Kamon no kami received the title of Chiujo, Matsudaira Etchuu no kami was made a Sho-sho. The ex-Dainagon of Owari received the rank of Sho-ni-i, Matsudaira Awa no kami, Matsudaira Mutsu no kami,† Matsudaira Sagami no kami,‡ Matsudaira Kanso|| and Matsudaira Mino no kami§ were all made Shaisho. Nambu Mino no kami, and Arima Nakadzukasa no taiyu were appointed *Chiujo*. Todo Daigaku no kami, Matsudaira Shimotsuke¶ no kami, and Satake Ukio Daibu\* were made Sho-sho. Matsudaira Yodo became Sho-sho with the rank of Jiu-shi-i. Nakagawa Shiuri no taiyu, received the rank of Jiu-shi-i-no-gé, and Matsudaira Awaji† no kami was appointed a Sho-sho. All these promotions were made at the request of the Shogun, as a reward for the exertions made by the recipients in the service of the state.

On the 3rd of June the Shogun had an audience of the Mikado. His suite was composed of Hitotsubashi Chiunagon, the Military Governor of Kyoto, the Resident, and the *Kakuro* Sakai Uta no kami, Midzuno Idzumi no kami and Inaba Nagato no kami.‡ His Majesty's speech on this occasion was as follows:—

"The duties of the Bakufu are on the one hand to govern the empire in peace, and on the other to subjugate the barbarians; but during a long period of peace, all classes have sunk in sloth, and the present aspect of affairs is such as to wring the Imperial bosom deeply. The Shogun however has come up to the capital, and in concert with assembled daimios has determined on the best policy to be pursued in the interests of the nation. His Majesty, in the exercise of his wisdom, has seen fit to commit full powers to the Bakufu, and he desires that the orders of government shall therefore proceed from a single centre, that the suspicions of the popular mind shall not be excited. He therefore orders you to fulfil the duties of your office enumerated above. Further you must accomplish without fail the exploit of closing the port of Yokohama. With respect to the punishment of Choshu, His Majesty gives you no special directions as to the runaway nobles and the turbulent retainers of that clan, but you are ordered to punish them as you think fit, full powers being entrusted to you for that purpose.

The Shogun received these orders with gratitude, and said in reply "that he would henceforward pay in two thousand bags of rice annually for the support of the Shrines in Ise. That the Shoguns should in future go to Kyoto to receive investiture on their succession to office. That the *Sanku*|| and all the other Daimios should proceed to Kyoto to receive investiture on succeeding to their fiefs, and on receiving titles and honours. That the western Daimios should call upon His Majesty on the occasions of their journeys to Yedo. That the guardians of the Nine Gates should be entrusted to the Shogun's vassals of not less than 3,000 *k ku*. That all the Daimios should annually make presents to the Mikado of the productions of their provinces. That all playing on musical instruments throughout the Empire should be stopped on the occasions of the deaths of Princes of the Blood and Ministers of State, and that the Palace enclosure should be extended on the north and east. These and other articles to the number of eighteen were referred to the Mikado, who graciously approved of them."

On the 8th June, the Shogun had an audience of the Mikado to take leave; after which he started on the 10th. He got from Fushimi to the castle at Osaka by boat, and remained there till the 20th, when he embarked on board a steamer, and loosening his cable from the mouth of the river, set sail. On the 23rd he arrived at Yedo, to the great joy of all the officials, both great and small

† The first Japanese Emperor.

‡ Temple where the Mikados have been buried from the time of the Emperor Shijo.

§ The first year of the Cycle.

¶ Shungaku.

\* Kuwana.

† Aizu.

† Sendai.

‡ Casket of Inshiu.

|| Inku or ex-Daimio of Iizen.

§ Chikuzen.

¶ Son of prince of Chikuzen.

\* Aki a.

† Inku of Tosa.

‡ The present prince of Awa.

§ Subsequently Mino no kami.

¶ Kie, Mito and Owari.

who were glad to think that, by the aid of the Shimadzu family, the Tokugawa family had been reinstated, and their happiness was shared by the town, down to the very lowest classes.

The Shosho of Shimadzu, Osumi no Kami, had returned to his territories before the departure of the Shogun, while Hitotsubashi dono and Echizen Saisho remained at Kioto. Sakai Uta no kami of Himeji accompanied the Shogun to Yedo.

Now the direction of the national policy having been confided to the Shogun by the Mikado as heretofore, many of the patriots who had exerted themselves in the service of the state and had gradually made the authority of the Mikado to be respected, began to be afraid that the same effect and slothful policy would be adopted as heretofore, and grieved to think that the Empire should fall back into its previous degenerate condition. Choshu also had sent in many humble petitions, but none of them were attended to. To aggravate the matter, the direction of the national policy was now entrusted to the Bakufu, to the great indignation of the patriots who had previously collected together in Choshu. The two provinces of Nagato and Choshu began to get highly excited, and it was soon reported at Kioto and Osaka that the assembled ronins of Nagato and Suwo would shortly call upon Nagato no Kami and the seven nobles to take command of them and lead them to Kioto. When this rumour became commonly known, men's minds became ill at ease, and all felt as if they were walking on a sheet of thin ice.

In the spring of this year Aizu Chiujo had resigned the office of military governor of Kioto, but when the state of affairs became again unquiet he resumed his former functions. It was reported to him that some Choshu men and ronins were living in an inn kept by a certain Ikedaya Sobei, in the Sanjo street on the west of the bridge, and that they were planning a secret conspiracy. So on the 8th July the men of the military governor, of the Shogun's resident and of the civil governor, together with the ronins of the Shin-sen-gumi, to the number of about seventy or eighty, clad in chain-armor and armed with naked spears and swords, forced an entrance into Ikedaya,\* and suddenly appearing at the top of the stairs, set upon the ronins who were indulging in a feast. The latter, being taken thus unawares, had scarcely time to draw their swords and defend themselves, and had to repel the attack with whatever they could lay their hands on. The attacking party, however, were numerous, and had the advantage of having made up their minds beforehand, so that when the leader of the ronins, Miyabe Teizo had fallen, they lost their heads, and some escaped by fleeing over the roofs of the adjacent houses, while others were taken prisoners. Some of them, namely Matsuda Jiuske of Higo, Motoyama Hichiro, Matsuwo Konoshin, Shoyama Yasaku, Yoshida Nen-maro and Amada Hankichi, were killed on the spot. Ando Seinoske, Ozawa Itsuhei, Matsuyama Riozo and a few others, who were present on the occasion, escaped the peril and fled. The rest, Onaka Shiuzen of Yamato, Sawai Tatewaki of the same province, Mori Kazuye, retainer of Honami Dono, Kimura Shingoro of Choshu, Miyafuji Mondo of Iwami and now retainer of Itsutsuji dono, Uchiyama Taroyemon of Choshu, Sato Ichiro and Yamada Toranoske of the same clan, with some townspeople, to the number of twenty-five, were taken prisoners, and conveyed to the office of the Civil Governor, where they were put in close confinement. A man named Kodaka Shintaro, alias Yorodzuza Kiyemon, living at the Shijo little bridge, suspected of being one of the band, because he had a quantity of arms and ammunition in his possession, was also arrested and conveyed to the same prison.

On the night of the 19th of July, Hiraoka Danshiro and Okada Shintaro, attached by the Bakufu, to Hitotsubashi dono, were murdered, on the ground of being traitors, by Hayashi Chiujiro and Ehata Sadahichiro of the Mito clan, in front of the Sanjo Yashiki occupied by Hitotsubashi, as they were returning to it in palanquins.

\* Ikedaya means, Ikeda House. Japanese merchants use as their surnames the names of their shops. Ya means house, as we say Waterloo House etc.; within the last few months the merchants have had leave to use ordinary surnames like the Samurai.

The murderers disembowelled themselves and died immediately after. From this time on men's minds began to become uncontrollable and a passion for murder seemed to take complete possession of them. Society became gradually more and more agitated, so that there was every apprehension that some dreadful event was close at hand. And no man felt at ease, but great fear was upon all.

To turn again to Choshu. After the disturbance at Kioto in the month of September of the previous year, the seven nobles had betaken themselves thither, and the runaways and deserters from every province gradually collected together under the designation of *Kiheitai*. These fellows concerted with the Samurai of the other clans how they might prove that the Saisho and his son and the seven nobles were innocent of the crimes falsely laid to their charge, and assist them in carrying out their disinterested and patriotic designs. Numerous petitions were addressed to the Heavenly Court, but the clouds which floated in the air had not yet cleared away, and still continued to obscure the blue sky. They had alternations of lamentation and wrath, until at last their indignation became so strong, that there was nothing left but to go up to Kioto with a display of military force, sweep away the traitor and the wicked man from the Sovereign's side, and force the Heavenly Court to listen to their petitions. Full of impetuous feelings and boiling indignation, Hama Chintaro (a Shinto priest of Sui-ten-gu in Kurame, known as Maki Idzumi no kami) Kuzaka Giske (also called Matsuno Jihei), Raijima Matabei (known as Mari Kitaro) Terajima Chiuza-buro (called Ushiku Shunzaburo) Iriye Kuichi (alias Kawajima Kotaro) and a runaway of Chikuzen called Nakamura Yentaro, choosing a *Karo* Fukuwara Echigo as chief, and gathering together a body of 400 men in all, resolute men every one of them, set sail from the port of Mitajiri in Suwo on the morning of the 22nd July. They were clad in complete armour and had put a quantity of cannon and small arms on board; and their appearance was noble and determined.

On the 24th they arrived at the port of Osaka, and took up their quarters temporarily at the *yashiki* of the clan near the Tokiwa bridge. On the morning of the 26th, before it was yet light, the *Kiheitai* left Osaka in boats and ascended the Yodogawa. They bore the appearance of troops about to enter on the campaign, and waving red and white flags from the boat, got up as far as Yamazaki. Here they landed and mounting the hill called *Tempezan*, took up their quarters in the Takaradera. At this spot (i. e. at Yamazaki) a barrier had been erected by Matsudaira Kai no kami of Koriyama in Yamato, under the orders of the Government, which was guarded by a number of his troops. The news was therefore immediately reported to Kioto by him.

Fukuwara Echigo, at the head of a large body of his fellow-clansmen started the same day by land for Fushimi. At the Hashimoto watchhouse, Matsudaira Iloki no kami, the Lord of the castle of Miyadzu in Tango had constructed a barrier, and was guarding it vigilantly with his troops. The Choshu clansmen explained that they were going to the capital, and were allowed to pass through. They arrived that evening in Fushimi, and took up their quarters at the Choshu *yashiki* near the Kiobashi (bridge). They then sent a message to Hayashi Higo no kami, the Governor of the place, to say that they were going to the capital, and that having some business to arrange with the Kioto *yashiki* first, would like to stop in Fushimi two or three days.

The governor was in a great state of alarm, when he considered the numbers of the Choshu men and their warlike appearance, and decided that every precaution was necessary. When he received information that the Choshu men had gradually arrived at Yamazaki by the river, and had landed there, he entirely lost his head and expecting that some fearful affair was going to take place before his eyes, got together with all speed a number of

† That is the Band of Irregulars.

‡ This band consisted of a number of Choshu men and of the *Kiheitai*, composed of ronins from Kurume, Tosa, Higo, Utsunomiya, Echigo, Ise, Tsuyama, Tajima, Teshima, Hiraoka and other clans, with the remains of the fugitives from Yamato.

On the left bank of the river, opposite Yamazaki, some twenty miles from Osaka.

Samurai and put himself in as strong a posture of defence as his means permitted. He then rushed up to Kioto on a sweating horse, hardly stopping to take breath, in order to communicate the information.

(To be Continued.)

# BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA FOR 1870.

BRITISH CONSULATE,  
KANAGAWA, March 25th, 1871.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward to you in duplicate the following Tables shewing the Trade and Shipping of the Port of Kanagawa for the year 1870.

- 1.—Return of the Import Trade from England and other countries.
- 2.—Return of the Import Trade from open ports in Japan.
- 3.—Return of the Export Trade to England and other countries.
- 4.—Return of the Export Trade to open Ports in Japan.
- 5.—Return of Duties collected during the year.
- 6.—Four Returns of the Shipping.
- 7.—Three forms showing the British and Foreign Import and Export Trade, and the Shipping, distinguishing British and Foreign.

The Import Trade of the past year shews on a comparison with the Custom House statistics of 1869 the large increase of \$10,812,691, which is accounted for principally by the increased business in Rice and Cotton Yarn.

The following return will furnish a comparison of the direct Import and Export Trade for years 1869 and 1870:

	1870.	1869.
Imports, ... ..	23,428,965	12,617,174
Exports, ... ..	11,331,482	9,083,302
Total, ... ..	34,760,447	21,700,476

This shews an increase in Imports of \$10,811,791, and in Exports of \$2,248,180, or a total increase in the trade of \$13,059,971, as compared with that of the preceding year.

## IMPORTS.

*Shirtings.*—The trade in this staple shows much about the same as during the three previous years. In 1869, 527,834 pieces valued at \$1,530,719 were imported. In 1870 the import amounted to 511,700 pieces valued at \$1,458,345.

In December 1869, the market closed weak, 8½ lbs. were difficult to move at \$2.95 to \$3 per piece and other weights in proportion. In 1870 the trade during the first six months was restricted, the greater proportion of the business being done during the latter half of the year. In February and March prices reached their highest limit when sales of 8½ lbs. were made at \$3.10, 7 lbs at \$2.70 to \$2.75. Prices then declined till June when the quotations were respectively \$2.80 and \$2.50 for 8½ lbs and 7 lbs, some enquiry was experienced in June which became more pronounced in July and August when a large business was done. The news of the war in Europe then stopped for the time all business and when it was resumed a tendency to low prices was apparent, a fair business was done in December but rates kept gradually declining until at the close of the year, 8½ lbs only fetched \$2.77½ to \$2.80, and 7 lbs. \$2.20 to \$2.25.

*Cotton Yarn.*—A marked increase will be observed in the Import of this staple, shewing in quantity 73,090 piculs valued at \$3,544,865 against 51,040 piculs valued at \$2,552,000 in 1869. The year 1870 however closed with large stocks in hand something like 30 per cent being left unsold in the hands of importers, the actual deliveries to natives being not much more than 10 per cent. over the corresponding figures of 1869. This, however, is no doubt attributable in a great measure to the generally depressed state of trade during the latter half of the year consequent on the political complications in Europe.

At the commencement of the year 16-24, 28-32 and 38-42 were quoted respectively at \$53 to \$54 and \$64.

A fair amount of business was done throughout the first five months of the year, but in June prices declined when the quotations were \$45.25, \$46.25 and \$48.50 for the respective counts.

A large business was however done in July at recovering rates, but in August, on receipt of the war news, weakness again set in and although a moderate trade was carried on till the

close of the year, rates gradually declined until the quotations were as low as \$39.50, \$41 and \$41.50 for 16-24, 28-32 and 38-42 respectively.

The year 1871 opens with an unprecedentedly large stock from last year and large supplies are afloat.

*Taffetas.*—The import of which shows in excess of 1869 is in little demand, the consumption has been small and stocks are large. The declining consumption accounts in a measure for the increasing trade in Cotton Yarn, with which the Japanese manufacture a similar class of goods; being able to meet the constantly changing tastes as regards pattern and texture they are enabled to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturers.

*Velvets.*—The consumption in these has increased but prices having fallen from \$9 to \$6.50 per piece, the trade has been a most discouraging one—excessive supplies have been the bane of the trade in this article for some time and the same applies to Turkey Reds and Chintzes.

The total value of the Import trade in Cotton manufactures amounts to \$6,514,543 against \$4,631,885 in 1869.

*Candlets.*—Although returns shew considerable increase in importation as compared with 1869, the consumption in these stuffs continues to decline rapidly as will be shewn by the following comparison of deliveries for the years 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870.

## Total deliveries during

1867, ==	52,607 pieces.
1868, ==	24,615 "
1869, ==	9,653 "
1870, ==	6,099 "

transactions have been almost entirely confined to old stock and the year closed with 17,668 pieces in the hands of Importers.

*Woolen Manufactures and Mixtures.*—The trade in these has been overdone and must have shewn a serious loss to importers.

The total value of the Import Trade in Woollens amounts to \$1,347,653 against \$1,238,447 in 1869.

*Metals.*—This business which is confined principally to Nail Rod Iron has been a fair one, but the market has been overstocked and but little good has resulted to those engaged in it. The importations have nearly doubled those of the preceding year, amounting in 1870 to 71,187 piculs as compared with 46,244 piculs in 1869.

*Arms.*—Deliveries have been made to the value of \$200,000 but the trade in these is almost a stagnant one.

The total value of the Import trade in Metals amounts to \$217,021 against \$462,638 in 1869, and that in arms to \$62,986 against \$747,003 in 1869. Although the actual import of Metals has been much in excess of that of 1869 the value shews considerably less. I can only account for this by the high and almost fictitious value which was placed on Nail Rod Iron in the Import table of 1869, the price figuring at \$10 per picul, the average market value during 1870 being \$2.80 per picul.

## LOCAL TRADE.

*Cotton.*—Raw Cotton shews a falling off as compared with the Import of 1869, this being attributable to the fall in value of Cotton Yarn together with a better outturn of the native crop.

*Rice.*—Continues to be a marked feature in the Import Trade of the Port, the value of the Import for 1870 being \$10,626,199 the quantity 4,427,583 piculs, against 908,341 piculs valued at \$2,243,602 in 1869. The grain ruled high at the beginning of the year and prices were well sustained till June when owing to the expectation of a good outturn for the native crop, prices began to decline; just as the grain was ripening, bad weather set in, but it was still hoped the yield would be a good average one and prices remained low till December, but when the crops were gathered it was found that much damage had been sustained, and an increased demand again set in. The average quotation has been \$2.40 per picul.

*Sugar.*—The trade in this has considerably increased, but Chinese being the largest importers it is difficult to ascertain whether the trade has been a paying or a losing one. The Returns of 1869 shew for Brown Sugar an Import of 194,427 piculs valued at \$972,135. In 1870, 343,351 piculs were imported valued at \$1,373,404—\$4 per picul may be taken as a



Worse than this, when the barbarous tribes convulsed the interior, and the state came to be exposed to calamity from without, the evil of the feudal system rose to its height. Under the Chou dynasty, the Hien-Yün, the Jung and Ti (various barbarous tribes) constantly invaded the home provinces, and even during its period of greatest prosperity the royal army was constantly wearied with expeditions to the North and expeditions to the South, but one does not hear that the power of the princes was able to give protection against these foreign foes. In the age of its decadence King Yu lost his life at the foot of Mount Li, and the princes though they saw his signal leacons alight, did not come to his help; of what use were they as "hedged" or as "fences" (*han*, usually translated "clan," means literally a hedge.) The Chin dynasty centralized the empire, concentrated its forces, built the great wall, and thereby kept out the Northern barbarians. All the dynasties, from the Han downwards, have profited by its exertions. Nevertheless in subsequent ages foolish men among them were puffed up with conceit, and both their civil and military organization went wrong. For this reason they constantly had to undergo the insults of foreign nations, which must be attributed to the bad administration, not to the system of centralisation.

No one in ancient or modern times has surpassed Lin Tzu's power as a writer on the feudal system. It is as clear as light that he was perfectly acquainted with the current which moved events in all periods of history, and with the principles which governed the affairs of the Empire. The students of Chinese philosophy during the last two thousand years have never been able even to equal the unsurpassable force of intelligence displayed in his saying that the feudal system is not consonant with the sentiments of a sage. The commencement of justice in the empire was in the time of the Chin dynasty. Unfortunately he only discusses the means of domestic rule, and has not touched upon the means of defending the country against foreign foes.

There is no greater misfortune for the Empire than the fact that it is not one compact whole. If its military strength be not compact, it is weak. If its financial strength be not concentrated, it is poor. Ten ordinary men, by uniting together, might make Wuhao (the Chinese Sampson) prisoner, but the property of a hundred middle class men would not enable them to compete with Shichung (a rich man of the Chin dynasty): if you ask the reason why, it is because in the one case they act together, and in the other they do not. The feudal system is the farthest limit to which uncombined action can go; the centralized system is the acme of combined action. The centipede can run well when all its legs move in the same direction, but if every separate leg has its own individual will, the insect cannot move an inch. If a snake has two heads, one of which wishes to go eastward, while the other wishes to go westward, it is perfectly certain that it can go neither way. It is sure therefore that if we desire to be independent and to compete on an equality with the other nations of the earth, we must absolutely have the centralization system.

In the vast region between heaven and earth there are a myriad states established. In the five continents there is not a single state which is not independent, and there is not one of them constituted according to the feudal system. In former times all the states of Europe were divided into fiefs, and the cause of their prosperity at the present day is their having abolished that system universally.

The German Bund and the United States are collections of a number of small states, which unite their forces and their treasures. Each of the individual states is governed by its own separate laws, but in their intercourse with foreign nations or in fighting against a foreign foe they confer authority upon a general assembly or upon a President, and by obeying the laws they are enabled to preserve the whole country. This is called a confederation or a federation, with numerous heads which constitute one single head.

Besides, each of the individual states is in itself a large independent country, quite unlike Japan which is divided into three hundred *han* varying in size, some of

ten thousand *koku*, others of thirty thousand *koku*, and in which the governing force is split into fragments.

Our feudal system arose from the division of the strength of the empire by daring but unprincipled men, who merely consulted their own selfish interests. In this way they ruled the country in separate fragments, and there was no general government. The smallest among them had no more than a country or a township, the larger ones had several provinces under their jurisdiction, or had territories scattered far and wide at distances of several hundred leagues. It is correct to say that their forces could not have been more divided than in this way. In consequence of their possessing lands and people as their private property during several centuries, the customs, predilections, rules, and laws are not the same in any two of them; it scarcely seems as if they were all subject to one sovereign.

Suppose you were to travel among the territories of the small *han*, and proceed at rate of ten leagues a day, No one can tell how many changes in the administration, circulating medium, amount of wealth or of power, in the customs and languages would meet you. How is government to be successful under such conditions?

Long ago the Hôjô family exterminated the Mongol robbers in the western sea. At this moment the feudal system had not received its full development. All the warriors of the Empire obeyed the orders issued by the Hôjô family. For this reason the latter could give their orders from a distance of a thousand leagues, and the magnificent exploit was performed in a moment. Had the *han* been rivals of each other, each using its power for its own arbitrary purposes, as in the present day, Tokimune would never have been strong enough to succeed, though he had headed the Empire in person.

During a time of perfect quiet in the Empire, the *han* provinces are ranged in their order, and they look up to one chief. The attendance at his Court and the general assemblies are not deficient in stateliness. To one looking on from outside there appears to be magnificence, propriety, and decorum; the laws of the three\* dynasties seem to be revived again to-day, and no sight can be more beautiful than this in a time of perfect tranquillity. But if anything should unfortunately happen to disturb the domestic peace of the country, the feet of the centipede would run in all directions just as each pleased. Instead of the Empire being a compact unit, and having all its strength at its command, we should simply have to suffer any calamity which might come upon us.

At the present moment all the free and independent countries of the five continents assert to the full their own sovereignty, neither do they humiliate themselves before each other. This is like a gigantic feudal system, but without any sovereign of all countries standing alone above them all, the most high and only venerable. Their forces are of course divided and cannot be united in one. Even supposing that there were a person who was the lord and master of all countries, it is certain that he would not be able to unite them in one, nor make them obey him, nor decide the question of life or death for them. This is what is meant by the disease of the tail being too large in the feudal system; that is to say, the vice of the Government being many-headed.

Suppose there were another earth besides ours, which came to invade our earth in the plenitude of its whole power and might, and to powder our earth to dust; the myriad countries of our earth would combine their forces and treasure, would cast from them their independent sovereignty, would become a confederation, a state banded together, like brothers in one family; would obey the commands of one sovereign lord, and thus defend themselves against the violence of the other earth. This is the condition under which alone protection against a foreign foe can be secured, and to it union is indispensably necessary. That this is the principle which ought to govern the course of events is most easy to be perceived; that this is the force which ought to guide the Empire, is easy to be comprehended.

Therefore the means by which a country can be independent, and save itself from the insults of foreign foes, is that there should be one head instead of many.

\* The Hia, Yin, and Chou, spoken of before.

Until lately our country had nothing to fear from foreign foes, and the feudal system was not without its advantages. At the present day we have a myriad for foreign countries on our hands, and we desire that the dignity of our country may not be lowered. But with a disjointed feudal system how are we to preserve the Empire intact?

Some one may say, let us not discuss the comparative merits of the feudal system and centralization. If the authority of the sovereign is effectual throughout the Empire, and the proper principles of Government are not lost sight of, the Empire will be peacefully ruled. If the right principles of Government are lost sight of, the country would assuredly be split up into fragments, even though the centralization system existed, and the evil would be the same as under the feudal system.

Sublime princes and sage rulers do not appear in every age, and it is now a long time that "virtue alone"† has been insufficient to carry on the Government; but supposing that unfortunately we had princes of only mediocre capacity, still, if the principle of a solid constitution had been devised and the government of the country thereby made easy, it would be quite possible to preserve the Empire intact. King Hsün (of Chi) was essentially a regenerator, and Confucius was one of the greatest sages in history, but they could not revive the decaying dynasty of Chou. The emperor Yün of Chin,‡ and Kao-tsung|| of the Sung dynasty, were not up to the level of mediocrity as regards talent, and yet they were able to preserve and guard a corner for themselves, and hand down their thrones to their posterity for several hundred years. This was because the system of internal rule was different under them, and because they judged that the centralization system was the best for defence against foreign attack. It is not for an insignificant person like myself to conjecture whether the present policy of the Imperial Court favours feudality or centralization; and besides to change in one moment a state of things which has endured for several hundred years is no easy and trifling matter. Even supposing that it is the intention of the Imperial Court to effect this change, it must take several years to carry out; there must be no attempt to make it a morning's work. In this age of progress, in which the distances which separate the five great continents are now very small, things are very different from what they were a century ago, when we knew no other countries besides Japan but China, Corea and Holland. Everybody who has any strength of mind at all knows that we cannot keep Japan all to ourselves, and sit down quietly to take our ease. Boys only three feet high well understand that we ought not to pride ourselves on our poor, weak, and solitary condition, and brandishing an empty fist, look upon foreign countries as our enemies, when they have given us no occasion to do so.

Since the ancient Bakufu (government of the Shōguns) misgoverned the country and brought the national credit into contempt, the empire has been thrown into confusion. The supreme authority has returned into the hands of the Imperial Court, and in perfecting the restoration of the ancient régime it has been naturally impossible to entrust to other hands the duty of working to develop our resources, the responsibility of home government and of foreign intercourse. His Majesty has to plan how to preserve equality with the rest of the world, how to protect and assure the national dignity, how to nurse in tranquillity the people of the whole country, and how to preserve the divine provinces entrusted to him by his ancestors.

Even during the period when the government was entrusted to the charge of the Bakufu, the Imperial Court naturally felt anxious for the welfare of the State. And now, when both domestic and foreign affairs, of various degrees of importance, are again administered by the Imperial Court, that anxiety becomes still greater, nay, is double what it was. Wherefore the personal superintendence of the affairs of the Empire by the Imperial Court consists not in appropriating the whole

authority; it merely consists in planning the tranquillity of the Divine Provinces. Leaving aside for a while the question whether it is the intention of the court to centralize or not, it has to do this; simply to unify the strength and wealth of the empire, to provide against the danger of dismemberment, to bring all hearts into accord, to wash away the old habits of vacillation, to advance into the regions of enlightenment and civilization, to break down one-sided and obstinate shallow views, to set up the great pattern of freedom and independence, to repair the deficiencies by which we fall short of foreign countries, and to maintain those superiorities which we possess over them. Thus the object on which its eyes are set lies abroad and not at home; and the work to which it has to lay its hand begins with domestic arrangements, the effect of which must extend to our foreign relations. What else can it have to do but to protect the national dignity, and to endeavour not to bring the national credit into contempt.

Since His Majesty has taken a direct share in the Government we have been expecting that the most earnest endeavours would be made to establish without delay the best possible rule. During the last seven hundred years the Empire has been like a man afflicted with paralysis. The business of to-day requires that this general decrepitude be reinvigorated. The five continents are all marching in the path of progress; our country must to-day commence what it did not possess in antiquity. The world deplores the hurried reformations which are made, because it does not understand the reason why they are necessary. This might be compared to advising a man, the performance of whose duty depends on his rising early in the morning and lying down late at night, to lie down flat on his back and let his four limbs be idle. Is not this a mistake?

Since the return to the ancient régime, the footsteps of the empire have advanced an inch, only to fall back again the same distance, and it cannot get away from the point where it originally was. What is the reason of this? It is because the strength of the Imperial Court is limited, and the mind of the Empire is full of obstinate prejudice. I will try to point out roughly what the obstacles are. The forces of the Empire are in themselves great, but nothing can be weaker than their divided state; the wealth of the Empire is in itself multitudinous, and nothing can be more poverty-stricken than its divided state. Suppose that houses which possess each a hundred pieces of gold are working their business; they cannot give so much effect to their efforts as a single house which possesses a thousand. Ten provinces of ten thousand *koku* each, organizing their military forces separately, cannot effect as much as a single province of a hundred thousand *koku*. Since the wealth is divided, the forces cannot have the effect proportioned to their amount. Three hundred *han* divide the Empire between them, and the Imperial Court is but one amongst them all. It is merely a little bigger than the rest of the clans. The wealth of the Empire amounts to twenty millions of *koku*, of which the share of the Imperial Court does not exceed seven millions; the remaining ten millions and odd are scattered here and there, and divided into several hundred parts. The *Samurai* of the *han* eat seven million *koku*. Thus the wealth of the Empire is divided in three, between the Imperial Court, the *han* and the *Samurai*.

In the year of the dragon, (1868) the four *han* of Satsuma, Chōshū, Hizen and Tosa led the way in restoring their registers to the throne, and the princes of the Empire were thereupon converted into *Chiji* of *Han*; they have been placed on the same footing as the *Fu* (cities) and *Ken* (domains), and there is nominally one government formed of a combination of elements. This is supposed to be a reunion of the wealth and forces of the Empire in the hands of the Imperial Court; and yet if we consider what the actual fact is, we shall find it is the same condition of things as before. The property of the three hundred *han* is applied to their use only, and the Imperial Court cannot make use of even a hundredth part of it. In every *han* the offices are hereditary. Everything from the homage of the *Samurai* and common people, the management of the wealth and resources of the clans and the

† Menc. Bk. IV. Pt. I. Ch. I. § 3.

‡ A. D. 317. end of dynasty 419.

|| Kao tsung 1127. end of dynasty 1279.

command of the military forces, down to the direction of the administration and the enactment of laws, is considered a private right appertaining to each individual clan. The authority of the Imperial Court is confined to the *Fu* (cities) and *Ken* (domains), and in the *Han* (clans) there is nothing but the mere semblance of submission. The clans never refuse to obey the orders given by the Imperial Court, but they never carry them out. The Imperial Court desires to bring forward the talent of the whole Empire and appoint it to office; but in the clans the offices continue to be hereditary. The Imperial Court desires to make use of the wealth of the Empire in order to provide for the requirements of the whole Empire; but the clans still have their system of hereditary pay. The Imperial Court desires to organise the military resources of the Empire, but the Samurai of the clans, who enjoy hereditary pay, are all soldiers; soldiers in name, but without the reality. Out of the ten thousand Samurai, there are not more than twenty or thirty per cent. of effectives; the remaining seventy or eighty per cent. merely turn up their eyes gratefully and eat. The object of the Imperial Court is to recruit among the four classes of Samurai, peasants, artisans and tradespeople, and by selecting those who are most fit for the duty, to form an army of well disciplined troops; but it has no funds wherewith to feed them. Seven million *koku* are devoted to feeding the sham soldiers of the Empire, and none of them are fit to fight in earnest. Besides, the method of drill and instruction, and the system of pay and rations is different in each clan, and there is no uniformity. Should we unfortunately ever be exposed to foreign aggression, what means would the Imperial Court have at its disposal for the protection of the country? And yet the Samurai of the Empire are not in the slightest degree ashamed of their disgraceful conduct in sitting quietly down to eat seven million *koku*. Is it that their consciences approve of it? It is the system in all the clans which makes them act thus.

The Imperial Court wishes to assimilate the land tax throughout the Empire to one standard, but the clans do not care about it. It desires to establish a uniform law of land tenure, but the clans do not care about it. It desires to have one system of official appointments for the whole Empire, but the clans do not imitate it. It desires to establish a uniform currency throughout the country, but the clans have all different currencies. Not only is it different in each case, but they counterfeit and forge, and try to make the Imperial Court bear the responsibility. The Imperial Court desires to have one system of instruction for the whole of the Empire; and each clan has its own system. The Imperial Court desires to enact a uniform code of penal laws for the whole country; and each clan has its own separate code. Every means of strengthening and enriching the Empire is thus entirely beyond the power of the Imperial Court, the whole system of civil and criminal law is torn and divided and wanting in conformity.

What the Empire absolutely stands in need of is wealth and troops, and the Imperial Court has no means of obtaining them. Alas! is it not a hard position to be in? Some one will say the treasure is in the hands of the clans and the Imperial Court derives wealth therefrom. The troops are in the hands of the clans, and the Imperial Court leans upon their power. This is the view taken by retrograding Chinese scholars and men of ordinary learning. The treasure ought to be in the hands of the Court and the clans to derive profit from it; the troops ought to be in the hands of the Court and the clans to lean on its strength. For troops and treasure are advantages which ought to be fairly shared by the whole Empire, and it is the fundamental principle of Government that these should all be united. Just try to think about it. The Empire ought not to be left one day without an army. At present the necessary funds are wasted, men of no use to the Empire are supported, and the name of troops is given to them in defiance of reason. The essential principle of an army is not that it should be numerous but that it should be well trained. It is not that the troops of the clans are few in number, but they cannot get rid of the old abuses which have soaked into them; supineness has become consecrated by precedent, and

there are few who can be rendered effective soldiers and made of use. Under the pretence of being troops, they eat up the bread of the troops. The Imperial Court cannot sift them and make a selection from them; and it has nothing with which to feed new levies of efficient troops. The latter are what the Empire cannot dispense with for a single day, and yet, although we know their uselessness, we cannot reform the former. This evil arises from not having a uniform principle of action. It is not only the Imperial Court which is affected by this evil; all the clans and the whole Empire must also suffer from the disease. This is sufficient by itself to prove all the rest.

Such is the earnest desire of the Imperial Court to obtain wealth and strength, and yet up to the present time the Empire has refused to consent. This is how the strength of the Court is limited, and shall we not say that the mind of the Empire is full of obstinate prejudice? The people of this Empire cannot comprehend the current of the events of ancient and modern times. They fancy the Court is merely enamoured of novelty and fond of hasty reforms; they are soaked to the core with old habits of mind, they are obstinate in their prejudiced views, they only think of their own personal and family advantages, and know not how to sympathize with the griefs which oppress the state.

The Empire is like a man's body. The head is the most important part of the body. If the brain be diseased, the limbs and the bones cannot move. The Court is the brain; the Empire is the limbs and the bones. Suppose now that disease and outer pestilence come to attack it, if the court which is the brain cannot be protected, how can the limbs and bones be preserved by themselves? A verse of poetry says:

"Though brethren squabble by the fence, they resist aggression from without."

This is speaking merely of our ordinary state of affairs; but when we come to affairs of state, we find that foreign aggression usually takes advantage of domestic disputes; in the twinkling of an eye a hundred misfortunes burst forth, against which there exist no means of defence when foreign aggression is threatening. If Sovereign and subject mutually preserve their selfish sentiments and the state be thereby brought to destruction, there will be no opportunity for domestic squabbles, even if any one desired them; still less would it be possible to resist aggression from without.

When the late Bakufu (the Shôgunate) did not obey the Imperial court, two or three clans fortified their provinces and assisted the Court. Why was it that the Court was then supported by two or three clans? It was because there were people in this country who resisted the Court. Thus two or three clans were able with their two or three provinces to decide on the fate of the Court. But now when the Shôgunate has been abolished, when the Imperial Court has grasped the general government and finds itself in the face of myriad foreign countries, the two or three clans are no longer able to give weight to the Imperial Court; and the Court cannot make itself of weight in the Empire by the aid of merely two or three clans. Unless the strength of the Empire be united and combined into one body, it cannot be maintained in security. Why? Because it is no longer opposed to a domestic antagonist, but to a foreign one. It is not that the Imperial Court is not earnest and faithful, or that the two or three clans have no weight; it is because the state of affairs has enormously altered both internally and externally, and the aims of the Empire are not the same. It is therefore impossible under present circumstances to preserve our independence and sovereign rights, and the strength of the Japanese Government is broken; in consequence of which the whole country suffers from disease; and in spite of the men of the present time desiring to keep their wealth to themselves and enjoy the advantage of it, they cannot do so.

The four clans, in returning to the Crown their registers, showed that they had profoundly appreciated the tendency of events in the empire. They desired to lead the empire, to wash away the old habits of several hundred years, to assist and support the Imperial Court, and thus to renovate the national *prestige*. But during the



two or three years which have elapsed we have not seen any great act worthy of being considered the successor of that one. During last year the clans of Yamagata (Midzuno) and Morioka (Nambu) resolutely resigned their Chiji, and prayed that they themselves might be abolished. Wakayama (Kishiu) has made great changes in his provinces: the Chiji has vacated his castle and retired to his private residence; he has demolished the temple of his ancestors and removed the monuments of his founder to the family shrine; has amalgamated the *Samurai*, agricultural, artisan and trading classes and has equalized their burdens; has selected men of talent from amongst the mercantile and medical professions, and has raised them to a share in the administration. The *Samurai* of Naegi (in Mino) have all resigned their hereditary pay, and have been reinscribed on the agricultural register. Nagaoka Clan has been abolished; the Clans of Mariyama and Ohama have been amalgamated. Although the changes made by each of these clans are not all of an equally decisive character, they show that in principle they have well weighed the spirit of the times, have understood the difference between the public welfare and private interest, have kept in view the necessity of establishing the Imperial Court and of supporting the Government, and have thus maintained right principles. Truly they have sufficed to be an example to the Empire. I cannot help being privately of the opinion that if all the men in the Empire would imitate these sentiments, the Empire would really become rich and strong, without having to wait so long as a hundred years.

A short time ago the *Samurai* of the *Kochi han* (Tosa) were released from their civil and military functions, and amalgamated with the common population. Pay-bonds were made out, and given to the *Samurai* for their livelihood. The troops were selected from the *Samurai*, agricultural, artisan, and mercantile classes, and the pay of the *Samurai* cut down in order to feed the troops. The whole province underwent a transformation, which was expected to extend over the whole Empire. I believe that in this way at last the restoration of the registers to the crown has been rendered genuine. Ah! Each of the myriad countries of the five continents, numerous as the checkers on a board or the trees of a forest, polishes and exerts its strength, and endeavours thereby to obtain the glory of being free and independent. Just lately war has broken out in Europe, and France and Prussia have been fighting a long time. It is also said that disputes have arisen between Russia and Turkey. The state of Europe affects the whole world, the changes at the remotest end of the ocean are scarcely to be calculated. What an age is this! The return to the ancient régime is beautiful only in name, and the reality has not yet been brought to pass. The inhabitants of this Empire look upon each other's prosperity or misfortune with the same indifference as the men of Chin looked on those of the men of Yue. Is not this because of the one-sided prejudices which deform their minds? More than this, men who obstinately maintain the views of their own little corners, as if they had eyes no bigger than beans, and know nothing of the political questions which concern the whole Empire; who are ignorant of the changes which have taken place in all ages, who look on great principles as small; and who fancy that proposals for the public welfare are prompted by private selfishness, are spread widely through the Empire. They talk of "closing the country" or of "expelling the barbarians," and living in the present age wish to go back to the principles of ancient times. They unite in gangs and delude the foolish people. The foolish people may be forgiven, but as for those who give themselves airs, who are recipients of the respect and reverence of the Empire, and who might share equally the blessings of peace with the rest of the nation, they cannot be forgiven for stirring up excitement. They care not what is the high intent of the Imperial Court, nor what the condition of the Empire, nor what the work which the times requires. On the contrary they brew infinite trouble and calamity for the Courts, and wound the energies of the Sacred Provinces. They believe in their own ridiculous one-sided views, and are ignorant of the changes in the spirit of the times which have come upon them unawares, and of

the fact that they themselves have fallen far behind the age. Their stupidity is worthy of our commiseration. Their idea of plotting against their country may be compared to that of the whelk who fancies to keep himself safe from harm at the hands of men by shutting the lid of his shell, and does not know that he is lying in a fishmonger's shop; the conduct they pursue for their supposed advantage may be compared to that of the wily rat, who builds his nest, and then gnaws at the foot of the post, without knowing that the post will fall and kill him. I pray that Japan may not become like the whelk, or its people like the wily rat; that they will look on the whole country as one with their own bodies, that they will sympathise with its pains and sufferings, and will obey the wishes of the Imperial Court; that the Imperial Court on its side will abate its haughtiness, will tread in the just principles of heaven and earth, will open its eyes and ears to every quarter, will be ready to listen to every petition and look on all classes with the same benevolent feelings, will act with perfect sincerity, and convince the hearts of all of its honesty, will keep up its own dignity, and so vindicate the laws; will neither hesitate nor prevaricate, will clearly make known and firmly adhere to those principles which the good of the Empire absolutely renders necessary; will not be shaken from its purpose, or stoop to shifty compromises, will not be satisfied with a delusive calm, and will thus seek the means of placing Japan on an equality with all nations; that high and low may be of one mind, and the principles of justice and right be practised in perfection, thus going before the good laws of the Divine Ancestor. Of old, King Wuling of Chaou, took to wearing the light clothing of the barbarians, and made his country strong. Let the Japanese now become as ardent and as earnest, and be animated by the same feeling as he was; let them not ask whether the intentions of the Imperial Court are in favour of the centralization system or the feudal system, but let them fully appreciate the banefulness of the last and the excellence of the first; let the forces and the treasure of the Empire be concentrated, let each give up the exclusive interests of his own person or family, break through all obstinate prejudices, use his endeavours to support the government of Japan, and thereby maintain her honour as an independent and sovereign state. Let every man in the Empire live by his own exertions, let us have no more eating the bread of idleness; and let us have no useless people. Let our troops be well organized, our treasure sufficing: let production increase daily, let new mechanical appliances be daily brought into use, let learning advance daily, let knowledge be daily extended, so that His Majesty's rule may be supported, continued to all future ages, and made to shine beyond the seas. This is the object of the Imperial Court, this is the most pressing duty Japan has to perform, this is the principle which ought to actuate Japan, this is what the honour of Japan requires.

#### Postscript.

I do not know who Seibioshi (the author of the pamphlet) is. A friend of mine bought this pamphlet in a shop, and sent it to me. I found the matter and the style were not of the ordinary sort. It seemed to display great sympathy for the feelings of others; and there is a tone of indignation and dissatisfaction, and a feeling that the world is wrong, running through it. Perhaps what is so well put forth cannot be equally well carried into execution. But it is easy to see that it is not merely a re-echoing of other sentiments by one who feels no pain himself. I copied it out, and placed it on my table, and praised it with participants in my own likings, desiring to make the reputation of the author.

Read attentively and afterwards copied in the end of the winter of the year of the horse (1870) when the falling flowers of the late plums at Yûgenau (the "obscure cottage") were floating white around.

The Student of three Provinces.

The undersigned publishes, for the information of British subjects in Japan, the following translation of a note from the Japanese Ministers for foreign affairs, which

instructed to avail themselves, to the utmost possible degree, of the opportunity which this Exhibition will afford them of studying the industries, the products of the arts, and sciences, of Europe, and the condition of European progress, so far as it can be inferred from the Exhibition. But they must go as students, not as loungers and idlers. Every means must be taken to secure to them such services as shall make their visit instructive and useful, and instil into them such ideas as shall render it not only a source of temporary gratification, but the means of benefitting Japan on their return. They must remember the Prater and the spire of St. Stephen's in connection with the greatest lesson of their lives, and endeavour to apply this to the advancement and enlightenment of their own country.

#### RECENT PROCEEDINGS IN THE U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

THE amount of power entrusted to the executive officers of the United States government is very large; larger than it is with us, and than we should consider compatible with our strong sense of personal freedom. But the theory which confers it is not without advantages, and sometimes gives strength to the executive when under similar circumstances our own would be deficient in power. But when abused, and when this abuse is justified by judicial sanction, it becomes a terrible instrument of tyranny. An occurrence of Saturday last illustrates this, and must not be allowed to pass without notice. It was shortly as follows.

WM. M. DAVIS, the deputy-marshal of the United States Consular Court, who, we believe, is a retired prize-fighter, and whose name may be familiar to the public in connection with a charge of biting a man's nose off on the occasion of the last regatta, (*vide Japan Herald* June 29, 1871) was directed to arrest a man named MCGREGOR on a charge of misdemeanour. MCGREGOR, who had the character of being a violent man, who had previously been in prison, and had, as was alleged by DAVIS, expressed threats of violence against any one who should arrest him again—although MCGREGOR denied this latter allegation—was in a boat in the harbour, and heard his name called. He turned and saw DAVIS in company with another man whom he had brought to assist in the capture. DAVIS swore that MCGREGOR said he would bed—if he would come, but MCGREGOR denied this, and KENT, the other constable with him, also denied having heard it. DAVIS did not read his warrant to MCGREGOR, and did not even show him the warrant until long after the arrest was made; he simply called on MCGREGOR to follow him. To this MCGREGOR appears to have made some demur, surely not unnatural under the circumstances, upon which DAVIS jumped on board his boat, and, unjustified by any show of resistance, at once struck him over the head with his stick, which was broken by the force used, struck him subsequently with his fist, and then threw him bodily into his own boat and took him on shore. The attendant policeman seems to have remonstrated with him for this outrageous violence, but not apparently with any effect. All this is strange enough, but stranger still what follows. MCGREGOR brings a charge of assault against the deputy-marshal in the United States Court, and the charge is dismissed on the ground that MCGREGOR, being within the knowledge of the Court a

violent person, the officer was justified in guarding himself against any possible, (not any offered) violence, by stunning the man first and arresting him afterwards! The only evidence of MCGREGOR's violent character was that on a former occasion, when arrested by the deputy-marshal, he threatened the latter. What power the American law may confer upon a deputy-marshal we know not, but we cannot congratulate ourselves too heartily that we are under no danger of becoming subject to it. A more outrageous and unjustifiable proceeding never was recorded. Both it and the charge that arose out of it are calculated to excite the gravest misgivings in American subjects, and as such we have called attention to them. According to the law of England and all European States, a police officer may only use violence to prevent a crime or retain a prisoner endeavouring to escape, and even then only when violence is necessary. The previous ill character of the person arrested, however bad it may be, is only one fact among others by which violence may be shewn to be necessary upon a justifiable occasion, and is no excuse whatever for violence used upon an occasion not justifiable. American subjects are nearly concerned in this matter, and were it to pass unnoticed, there is no saying to what lengths force might not be resorted to in carrying out the behests of the United States Court on future occasions. We are willing to think that the extreme jealousy which characterizes the view of Anglo-Saxons in respect of personal liberty and the infringement of it by officers of the executive, may be somewhat relaxed by distance from the hearth of their institutions. In England such a case could not occur without raising a spirit which would make itself heard from Land's End to John O'Groat's house, and if we know anything of the tenacity with which many of our old traditions are still clung to in America, a strenuous resistance would be offered there to proceedings so arbitrary and tyrannous. But here we require, perhaps, to be reminded that they are so, and on this view the subject has been taken up.

We cannot afford to omit the last scene of this curious drama, though it descends from the large subject of the freedom of the subject to a purely ridiculous and farcical anti-climax. Mr. DICKINS, who conducted the case we have referred to above, was called before the United States Court, as an officer of it, for contempt, and the evidence before the Court shows clearly that the only ground for this proceeding was, that Mr. DICKINS, after the case was ended and the Court adjourned, made a remark in answer to some question from his client or one of his client's friends, from which a bystander inferred disrespect to the Court, which inference he repeated at a hotel table d'hôte. This by-stander could not swear to the words used, except that he had heard the word "justice," and Mr. DICKINS was dragged up before the Court, to answer, not for any words uttered by him, but because a particular person made and repeated a particular inference from a remark made by Mr. DICKINS in answer to some question which witness did not hear. Our only astonishment is that Mr. DICKINS should have thought it necessary to appear on such a purely frivolous and vexatious charge. The United States Chargé d'Affaires said something about "the dignity of the Court" being maintained, nor is it much our business to put him right as to the best means of maintaining it. But he may rely upon this that the

dignity of the Court will be little assisted by such proceedings as we have recounted, proceedings which are utterly at variance with the spirit and manliness of the Common Law of England and therefore of the United States. This law has been the defence of twenty generations of Englishmen against the tyranny of kings and their nominees. It was the most precious inheritance which their alienated American children received from them at the time of that separation, which, but for perseverance in a demonstrated folly, should have come in peace and and by mutual consent. American civil servants indeed, by reason of the very variableness of their fortunes, should be the most jealous to guard against any infractions of this noble code of laws. They are soldiers to-day, consuls to-morrow, civilians the week afterwards, and Heaven knows what within the next six months. If Englishmen have every interest in jealously guarding their rights against oppression, much more have Americans who may at any moment become the objects of those very laws which they are fortuitously called upon to administer. If Mr. SHEPARD wishes to produce the idea of dignity in connection with the Court over which he presides, he will do well to order its proceedings in such a manner as to avoid the criticisms which his utterances in it have already called forth now on more than one occasion, and to see that in future they are conducted with due regard to the spirit of a tribunal which has at least this merit in it, that it administers laws which are fundamentally English in their spirit and incidence.

Addison somewhere tells a story of a little girl whose ordinary demeanour rendered her a general favourite, but who suddenly surprised her parents and friends by exhibiting a singular and unaccountable arrogance of manner. The cause of this eluded all their sagacity, until it was found, on putting her to bed, that she had been wearing a new pair of garters all day. The anecdote seems to furnish a moral not inapplicable to the proceedings which have elicited from us the preceding observations.

### JAPANESE NOTES.

The *tan* (of 300 *tsubo*) of arable land pays a tax of about half a *boo* annually, half in summer and half in autumn; and sells from 10 to 15 *riō* according to quality. Rice land is much dearer, because its produce is more valuable and it requires less labour. The tax per *tan* is about 5 to 2 *shō*, or about 3-10ths of the actual produce. The estimated produce is 13 *to*, 11 *to*, or 9 *to*, according to the quality of the land, about one half of which is paid as tax. The *hata* or arable land is estimated to produce 7 *to*, 5 *to* and 3 *to* of rice. These figures only apply accurately to one village, and vary slightly in the case of every village all over the country. The rent and value of hill or forest land, which is not ploughed or sown are immensely less than in the case even of arable land. The owners of the land can build as they like, without applying to the lord of the soil for his permission, so long as the consent of the other villagers is obtained, but objection is usually made to building on fields, because the allotments are so small that a house erected on one of them would keep the sun from the crop in the next. The houses of the peasants are therefore usually erected on what is called *yashikichi* or building land, which pays a slightly higher tax than arable land. It is estimated that an investment in paddy-land brings a profit of about 8 per cent. per annum to the cultivator. The sale is unrestricted. Rice land is about five times as valuable as arable land.

In reply to a question whether the government could not resume possession of the land at will, the *murayakunin* replied with much indignation that though it could act arbitrarily in almost anything else, it could not touch the lands of the pea-

sant, which were his absolute property. The upper classes were dependent on the lower, not the lower on the upper. If the peasants did not cultivate the land the upper classes would simply starve.

I asked whether they had found any change in their condition since the restoration. He replied that the only difference was that the *Okura shō* was vexatiously particular about the quantity of rice paid in as land tax. He confirmed what I had observed about the erection of schools in the villages, adding that there was to be one near enough for every child to attend. He agreed with me that they were dirty and ignorant, and that they did nothing but play from morning till night.

The *nanushi* or mayor, and the *murayakunin* collect the taxes and pay them into the local treasury, and circulate all notices and proclamations of the government. Civil and criminal cases all go before the local authorities, the mayor and his subordinates merely arrest the offenders. The peasant can appeal always to the *kenchō* against the proceedings of the *nanushi*, so that the authority of the latter is very little. Marriages are reported to him simply for record.

### HISTORY OF THE HOJO FAMILY.

A FRAGMENT FROM THE NIHON GUAISHI OF RAI SANTO.

(Concluded.)

Yasuiye having thus sent away Moritaka, desired himself to escape. He disguised himself as a man badly wounded returning to his native place, lay down in a mud-basket, and covered himself with blood besmeared garments. Nambu Kageiye and Date Tadahira bore him on their shoulders, and made two common soldiers ride on horseback to show the way, with the crest of the Nitta family tied on to them. The flight was into Mutsu. The rest of the troops, amounting to over three hundred men, judging the journey too long, set fire to the palace, and killed themselves. The Nitta people arrived, and fancied that Yasuiye was already dead. Kamakura and Rokuhara were thus completely destroyed within fifteen days of each other.

Tokinawo, the Governor-general (Tandai) of Nagato, was the fifth son of Tokefusa. He was attacked by the Doi and Tokuno families. He put to sea and fled eastwards. Hearing that Takatoki was dead, he desired to return to Tsukushi.\* The Governor of Tsukushi, Hojo Hidetoki, had been attacked and killed by Sadatsune the Shoni.† Tokinawo sent in his submission through Sadatsune. His life was spared, and his fief restored to him; shortly afterwards he fell ill and died. Aikawa Tokiharu was the grandson of Tokifusa. He had before this collected men in Echizen and had obstructed the Hokurikudo.‡ After the death of Nagoshi Tokiari, Governor of Etchū, in battle, the priest troops of Hiraidzumi came and attacked Tokiharu. Tokiharu with his wife and children committed suicide. The destruction of Tokinawo and Tokiharu happened in the same month as that of Kamakura and Rokuhara.

This month Kisaragi Takanawo, Nikaido Sadafuji, Nagasaki Takasuke and others raised the siege of Chihaya, and retreating, garrisoned the southern capital. In the seventh month, they planned an attack on the capital. The loyal forces came and attacked them. Takanawo and the others shaved off their hair, and gave in their submission. Their heads were cut off on Amida mine. As Sadafuji on a certain occasion had remonstrated with Takatoki, his life was spared and his fief restored to him, as a special exception. Shortly after he plotted treason, and was put to death.

In the following year Akahashi Shigetoki, the Buddhist priest Kempo and the Homma, Shibuya, Kikū, Itoda and other families all arose together; they were all defeated, and died. But Yasuiye came secretly from Mutsu to the Capital, where he found shelter with Fujiwara Kimmune. Kimmune was a descendant of Kintsune, and had relations with the Hojo family of old date; they closely watched the Imperial Court together. At this time the Court was misgoverning, and the soldiers and people of the empire thought with regret on the Hojo family.

\* The present provinces of Chikuzen and Chikugo.

† Of the Dazai.

‡ The strip of country along the north coast from Wakasa to Echigo.



Yasuiye hereupon let his hair grow and changed his name to Tokioki. At this time Kijiu was in Shinano, and he also changed his name to Tokiyuki. They agreed on a date for attacking the capital. The affair became known. Kinmune was punished with death. Tokioki escaped and fled away, and the end of him was never known. But Tokiyuki together with Sawa Yorishige called their partisans and old adherents, and in ten days obtained fifty thousand men; [with these] they marched eastward and attacked Ashikaga Tadayoshi in Kamakura, whom they put to flight. Takanji came from the capital to attack them. Tokiyuki sent Nagoshi Tokimoto in command of thirty thousand men to meet the attack. As he was on the point of setting out a great gale broke the roof. Tokiyuki again had the day fixed by divination, and marched night and day. They fought at Hashimoto. Many of the rear guard decamped. Now they fought and now they retreated, and they encamped with the Sagami river between them. The water was just then full to overflowing. Tokimoto took no precautions. The Ashikaga family crossed during the night. Tokimoto was severely defeated, and fled back with three hundred men. Yorishige caused Tokiyuki to escape, and then, with more than forty others, flayed his countenance and killed himself. The Ashikaga people arrived, and thought that Tokiyuki was already dead. Tokiyuki raised troops, but was defeated after twenty days. The world nicknamed him "the last generation of twenty days."

When Tokiyuki arose, Nagoshi Tokikane also arose in the northern provinces, but when Tokiyuki was defeated, he was attacked and destroyed by the Kaga officers. In the 2nd year of *Yengen* (1337) Tokiyuki sent a messenger to the Emperor's temporary residence at Yoshino, and memorialized him, saying: "Your Servant's father submitted to the punishment of heaven, and your servant bears no ill-will therefor. The person against whom he bears ill-will is Ashikaga Takanji. For generations his ancestors have received favours from your servant's family, and in the end has revolted against them. And now also he troubles the Son of Heaven. Your servant prays that he may be allowed to subjugate Takanji, and so atone for his father's offences." The Emperor made a decree, granting permission to do so. Thereupon Tokiyuki set out from Idzu with five thousand men; followed (the banner of) Minamoto no Akiye, general of the loyal forces, attacked Ashikaga Yoshinori at Kamakura, and put him to flight. He retired as far as Mino, and fought with Uyesugi Noriakira at Awonobara. He fought his way onward to Idzumi. When Akiye was defeated, he got at last to the Emperor's temporary residence. He was appointed Sama no Gon no kami. In the third year (1338) he followed the banner of Muneyoshi Shinno to Totomi, where he attacked and defeated Imagawa Noriuji at the posting-station of Hikuma. Following the prince, he sought shelter with Ii Takanari: nor is it known how he ended.

The author of the *Guaishi* remarks: The Hojo family was to the Minamoto family what the Fujiwara family was to the Royal House. Both families possessed themselves of the realm as they sat on the mats, without being obliged to have recourse to arms. Why was this so easy to them?

Human nature knows perfectly well that it is right to love one's kindred, and yet on reflection imagines that no persons are so fit to be relied on as connexions made by marriage. Hereupon (men) curb and weaken the influence of their brothers and keep their other relatives at a distance, fancying that by so doing they ward off trouble

blood to fight and cut off their own hands and feet. They secretly grasped and silently stole their power, whilst pretending that they had never moved a hand. When they succeeded in obtaining the power, they were still only coadjutors and advisers, and did not venture to occupy the seat themselves.\* They refused the name and kept the reality. They threw away the profit, while they grasped the handle, of power. In this way they prevented the Empire from having any pretext for censuring their conduct. Their descendants preserved the policy bequeathed to them, and added thereto many refinements. In the end they succeeded in making the deposition and elevation of the Sovereign, and the action of the regent, to depend entirely on themselves; but they pretended that these things concerned them not, and that they took such measures as they did, in spite of themselves. This was the hereditary policy of the Hojo family, and the means by which they were enabled long to hold the balance of the Empire.

When we come to discuss the care bestowed by them on the interests of the people, we find it was such as has been seldom seen in the military families which preceded or followed them. For they were aware that their wickedness and treason were such as neither men nor the gods could pardon, and, fearful for the consequences, they manœuvred by this means to atone for the former. This was especially so with Yasutoki. The opinion ordinarily held in the world is that it is impossible to find a flaw in Yasutoki's conduct. My opinion is that Yasutoki was the ringleader in the crime of *Shokiu* (1219-1221). Why? Because, if Yasutoki had really been as virtuous as tradition represents him to have been, then when he had put an end to the calamity [which had befallen the Empire], surrounded the throne with a large force, and every great measure without exception proceeded from himself, nothing would have stood in the way of his regulating a right the intercourse between the court and the Bakufu. He could have led them by reason or have constrained them by force. He never gave a thought to this, but led his father into the commission of great wickedness. Even though his administration were good, how could it atone for his crimes? Thus we see how to appreciate what the old histories tell us, namely that Yasutoki counselled his father to present himself before the throne and offer his submission; but that the latter refused that. That when Yasutoki was about to set out, he asked what he was to do if he met the Emperor at the head of his army, and that the reply was to submit in that case; but otherwise, to advance resolutely. All these statements are simply embellishments of a crime, and are unworthy of belief. When we come to consider his elevating Go-Saga,† to the throne, we find that the motives of that act were private feelings of gratitude and resentment. Those who discuss these matters, say that this event was decreed by Heaven and in accordance with pure reason: which again is giving [the Hojo] more praise than they deserve. Of the seven generations of the Hojo family, the only one who can be said to have resembled a human being in his conduct is Yasutoki; all the rest were serpents and fiends; it is not worth while to pass censure upon them. It is related by somebody that Yoshitoki punished a certain Fukami with death, and took his son into his private employ; in the end he was killed by this person.‡ This is likely enough to have been the case. In ancient times Taira no Kiyomori and Minamoto no Yoshinaka both levied troops and strove with the ex-Emperor, simply with the object of expelling slanderers from his confidence, and nothing more. They never were bold enough to carry out a design which involved his confinement in prison; still they did not escape punishment and destruction. Yoshitoki was a traitor such as has never been surpassed; but he was able to avoid the reputation of a traitor with the world. Heaven borrowed the hand of his retainer to kill him. His descendants fell under the axe of the Nitta family, who raked out their lurking place, and exter-

\* Yoshitsune's fate is here alluded to.

† They never became Shōgun, but always obtained some one from Kyoto, who became nominally the heir of Kamakura.

‡ This is not the account given elsewhere. The author thinks it possible that such a seconded should have met with such a death.

§ The justice of Heaven is tardy but overtakes the evil-doer at last.

¶ Go-Saga was a son of Tsuchi-Mikado and was set on the throne by Yasutoki because his father had not approved the attempt to destroy the Hojo. Vide *Koku Shi riaku*, Vol. III p. 4.

the Fujiwara family ever attained to. They made flesh and

§ Acting Master of the Horse.  
¶ Prince of the Blood.

minated the ugly brood. The net ‡ of heaven is wide; its meshes are coarse, but it does not let anything escape. We cannot refuse to have faith in it.

The author of the *Gnaisi* remarks: The repulse of the Tartar barbarians by Tokimune and his preserving the dominions of our son of Heaven were sufficient to atone for the crimes of his ancestors. For the barbarians came here to practise on us the arts of intimidation which had been so successful with the Chao of Sung. ¶ We sent back their envoys and refused to admit them. Up to this moment there was no question of which was right and which was wrong. When they came with troops to attack us, and wasted our frontiers, then the wrong was on their side. Their envoys came a second time. We were obliged to arrest them and put them to death; we broke their wicked pride, confirmed the resolves of our own people, we robbed them of their self-confidence, and awaited their attack, ready to die if necessary. After this the dealings of the Kikuchi family alone with the Ming were almost equivalent to engaging in actual warfare. The Ashikaga Family bent the knee and looked abroad, a course ineffably base. The Toyotomi Family|| well avoided disgracing the national honour, and in that surpassed the Ashikaga Family a myriad, myriad fold. But when we come to look at its fighting with the Ming, we find that while it displayed great powers, on the other hand there was trouble and sorrow at home. Although the powers required for attack and defence are very different, yet it did not come up to the Hojo family. The Hojo Family's plan was to stand on the defensive by setting men on the spot, and not to call out unnecessarily large levies; nor did it allow its military necessities to be mixed up with the ordinary expenditure.\* It left everything to the leaders, and did not direct their movements from the centre. In fighting the plan was to hold the shore and draw the enemy on, to go to attack them in swift cutters, and for the troops lightly armed to fall on them at close quarters, all of which tactics should serve as a pattern for later ages. I once saw a book which had been inherited by a Samurai of Kiushiu, entitled "Roll depicting the invasion of the Tartars." The barbarians rushed at us fiercely with cannon, and our troops brandishing their swords rushed on with alacrity, so that the barbarians had not time to fire; for at that time we had not any firearms to oppose to theirs. From this I learn that the secret of victory or defeat lies in the spirit of the men, and not in their weapons. We have a quality in which we naturally excel, and in that we should put our trust.

#### TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR.

##### ABOUT FUJI.

Murayama is the village on the south side of the mountain from which the ascent is made. From the inn there is a fine prospect of the alluvial plain, and beyond it the sea. If the traveller wishes to tarry about the mountain, and to visit its opposite side, he will find a path from Murayama which winds up along the brown moorland, where there are no trees, and where the lava stones thickly cover the ground and the dry beds of torrents, as the road mounts. On looking backwards one sees high mountains in the distance, the highest range tipped with snow. The path then continues between Fuji and the jagged peaks of Ashidakayama, and a halt can be made at a solitary house, tenanted by a hunter and his family; finally, after about ten miles Jiurigi is reached, a miserable hamlet in a sheltered hole. A little further on, there is a wood of mountain maple, a few pine and other trees, and on emerging from it, the traveller obtains two views, one to the left, of the eastern side of Fuji, the other in front, of gently sloping land, covered with a species of straw grass leading down to a broad valley, which is backed by the Hakoné mountains, the summit of the Utô pass, on the way from Gotemba to Miyanoshta, being plainly visible. To the left in the extreme distance, are lofty mountains of the province of Kôshiu. Some seven miles from Jiurigi is the little

village of Inno, where the traveller can be accommodated at the *Nanushi's* house, and where he finds himself once more among pines, farming, habitations and human beings.

The following description of a lovely effect seen in the month of March close to Inno by two Englishmen may here be not out of place.

"Strolling up into an adjacent wood three quarters of an hour before sunset, we stood in a clearing, the mountain filling up the back-ground, and being as it were set in a frame by two trees of the *arbor vit* species. Beyond them, the middle distance was cleared ground, and then a line of dark-firs and other trees. Fuji itself, mostly covered with snow, was of a pearl-greyish colour, and where, here and there, the rock was bare, it had, owing to the peculiar inflection of the sun's rays, assumed a light colour, which blended singularly with that of the snow. But the whole thus harmoniously blended resembled a pearl of enormous size rising up into the clear blue sky. Clouds there were, here and there, but while the top of the mountain, and sometimes the whole mass that was visible, was perfectly clear, ever and anon there fitted across its surface light fleecy clouds, which, tipped with fire from the setting sun, contrasted vividly with the colour on Fuji, and added to the singular beauty of the scene. The jagged peaks of Ashidakayama were bathed in glowing red, and on turning round we could see the range of hills bounding the valley, with the Hakoné mountains towering aloft, all warming up in response."

From Inno it is a good ten miles down to Gotemba in the valley. Here are houses where the traveller can sit, and stare at Fuji whilst he rests a-while. Gotemba is so named from having been the seat of the hunting lodge of the great Yoritomo, when he came from Kamakura to hunt in the neighbourhood of the great mountain.

From here there is a choice of routes. Further on round the mountain, to Subashiri and Yoshida, both points from which the ascent is made, or across the Utô pass to Hakoné or Miyanoshta.

The road from Gotemba to Miyanoshta is already pretty well known. It is a long steady pull of from two to two and a half hours, up the of Utô pass, but the view from the summit amply repays the traveller. Fuji is displayed from head to base like a huge giant, but it is better to take this road from Miyanoshta, so as to come suddenly upon the view, after surmounting the steep zigzag ascent on the other side. On that side, to the right, are the Hakoné not in nities range a strip of the lake, and a faint outline of Idzu mountains in the far distance. Soon after reaching the bottom a little village called Sengokubara is passed, the *Nanushi's* house being only a spacious, dirty hovel. It used to possess a barrier. It is said to be three *ri* from Gotemba, and two *ri* down the valley to Miyanoshta. After following the valley for some time, a stream is crossed by a bridge from which, on a clear day, the very summit of Fuji is visible over the top of the pass. Half an hour's hard walking then brings the traveller to his destination.

In the month of March a curious sight can be seen in these parts. The hills are mostly covered with a species of straw grass, which is purposely burnt at that time, and the whole country seems in a blaze. After this burning the straw grows again, but stronger, and is eventually cut down, and used for thatching the roofs of cottages.

¶ The Sung dynasty founded in 960 R. D. by Chao Kuan-Yun and destroyed in 1279 by Kublai.

|| When Taiko Sen's forces invaded Corea the latter sought aid from the Ming dynasty, at that time rulers of China.

\* Tokimune had a war-fund.

The scenery of the road between Yokohama and Odawarra and near Osaka is well known to many foreigners both here and in the southern settlement; but the rest of the journey has been

so seldom undertaken by any that the following narrative cannot but possess considerable interest to our readers. We may mention that the journey was performed entirely on foot. The writer left Yedo *en route* for Kobe on the 15th January, and came first to Yokohama, which he left on the following day. He then proceeds:—

January 16th. Left Yokohama, and rode to Odagawa; the road to Kanagawa being very indifferent, but beyond that very good. Every preparation was made for my reception, and I rested that night in an excellent tea house.

January 17th. Bar. 30° 42; ther. 36°. Leaving Odagawa we reached Totsuka at 11.20 A.M., having walked three hours and accomplished four *ris* and twenty-nine *chōs*. The walk was most enjoyable, the road following the undulations of the surrounding country, shaded in many places by overhanging trees, and walled in by high banks thickly planted with bamboo and fir, and covered with ferns of all descriptions. In the distance were well cultivated fields; rice, corn and other grain being the principal crops. At 2.30 P.M. we arrived at Fujisawa, where the roads were in a very bad state, felled trees blocking up the path in every direction. Passing through Fujisawa we arrived at Hiratzka, the road as far as the river Banya having proved very indifferent, but improving between the river and Hiratzka. This latter is a clean and well-to-do village, and the surrounding country, which is flat, is well cultivated. In the horizon are lofty hills with Fujiyama in the distance.

January 18th. Bar. 30° 50; ther. 28°. Stayed at Hiratzka the previous night, and at 9.30 A.M. started over a fair road towards Odawarra, which was reached at about 2.30 P.M. The country between Uiesima and Odawarra was very beautiful, the road in places leading through an avenue of pines and firs, and surrounded on three sides by hills, and on the fourth by the sea. Up to this day the weather had been very fine, and the roads improving, so that I looked forward to a most enjoyable journey. At 3.45 I left Odawarra by a bye-road which outside the town became rough and hilly, and narrowed to a mere bridle path. This portion of the walk was hardly satisfactory, and it was with much pleasure that I reached, at 6 P.M., the poor village of Sekunodo, seven *ri* from Hiratzka and twenty *ri* from Yokohama. It is about 150 feet above the sea, and lies at the foot of the mountain Tagurasawa which bids fair to afford us some exquisite scenery. The kindness which I met with at every turn was most gratifying, and the utmost courtesy was experienced at every village or city, the authorities being apprised of our coming and having everything in preparation for us. As our party neared each village every one was on the *qui vive* for our approach; pack horses, carts and people were drawn up on each side out of our way, and the men removed the covering of their heads.

January 19th. Bar. 30° 60; ther. 28. At 9.30 A.M. we left the village and commenced the ascent of the Yugurasawa mountain which lies to the N. N. W. of Fujiyama. The road, which was frozen hard, afforded anything but pleasant walking, but it may be compared to many of the streets of the Hague twenty years ago—paved with round stones about four inches in diameter, which were, to say the least, very trying to the feet. This mountain is about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and the incline on both sides averages from 1 in 50 to 1 in 80. The ascent took us about three hours, and although I waited several times to allow the coolies to come up, yet, on arriving at the summit, they were far behind, and I lost the chance of making a good observation. This was disappointing, as I had hoped to determine the exact position of the mountain. The view from the summit was really charming; the fields cultivated in terraces up to the very top, streamlets and miniature waterfalls of clear limpid water in all directions, and here and there a clump of green trees, looking so fresh that were it not for the snow and the piercing wind it would be difficult to imagine that we were not in spring but in mid-winter with the thermometer at 26°. At the top of the mountain a small tea-house afforded us breakfast. At this house is an old woman who, as far as could be learnt from her descendants—she having forgotten almost every circumstance connected with her life except that she was once married—is over ninety-six years old.

Her name is Ketcho. She is, notwithstanding her failing memory, active and in full possession of other faculties, but she never leaves the locality, and is held in great respect by the natives. Here we changed our guard, the four who had previously accompanied us being replaced by thirteen. Having rested, we descended on the other side of the mountain, the road being very tortuous, a characteristic which, although fatiguing, had the merit of affording many changes of scenery, and finally leading through an avenue of green trees to our next resting place at Gotemba mura, twenty-five *ri* from Yokohama.

January 20th. Bar. 29°; ther. 25° 50. The weather was still fine, and starting at 9.30 A.M., we pushed onward over a vast moorland, which should offer good cover for game. The road was not good, and for two miles walking was very laborious; but it improved on reaching level ground with well cultivated fields on each side of the road. At 12.15 we reached Founkaramara; but owing to the baggage being behind I lost another observation. Breakfast disposed of, we again started, and passing through country similar in character to that last described, joined the Tokaido about two miles from Numadzu, where we were met by the authorities of the place and conducted to our tea house. We had on this day walked about twenty miles.

January 21st. Bar. 30.55; ther. 33. We left Numadzu at the usual hour (9.30 A.M.), and for the first time there were appearances of the approach of rain. The road was good, and the scenery as beautiful as the most ardent admirer of nature could desire. Our path led through avenues of trees bounded by well cultivated fields, although the villages we passed through were poor in the extreme and equally uninteresting. At Harah we halted to visit the gardens of Wiamatzu, belonging to the Mikado. They are well worth a visit, being filled with varied and curious specimens of shrubs, trees and cacti, some of them quite unknown to me. Two of these cacti are worthy of mention, one being shaped like a shrimp and the other like a tortoise. Leaving the gardens we followed our route till noon when we arrived at Kasewabara-anno and there had breakfast. This village is very poor and could only supply us with rice and eggs, vegetables being apparently almost unknown. Again marching onward we neared a range of mountains, at the eastern foot of which flows the river Fusigawa. The approach to these mountains was really grand, and the scenery through which the road passed was romantic in the extreme. At 6 P.M. we halted at Kambara, seven *ri* from Numadzu.

January 22nd. Bar. 30.20; ther. 28.35; 300 feet above the level of the sea. We started on this occasion somewhat later than usual, every one but myself being almost exhausted by the exertions of the day. A European who was with me expressing his fears of a breach established it is for the defendant to show that it occurred through no fault of his. This he has not attempted to do.

But Mr. DICKINS argues that this clause impressed on the Bill of Lading "merely contains a promise by the Captain not wilfully or negligently to refuse delivery when demanded."

This construction of the contract makes the words in question mere surplusage, for the Captain would be liable in a case like the present for some damage if he wilfully, or negligently refused delivery when demanded, when without these words upon the Bill of Lading. They must mean something and the construction is for the Court. The construction I put upon these words is this—that the master engages to deliver these sample parcels within a reasonable time dependent upon the circumstances of the ship, the harbour and many other surrounding facts. (This is substantially the same construction as seemed to be put upon the clause by Mr. Whittall).

Now it is manifest that there has been a breach of this contract. I have stated. Such is the legend; I leave my readers to judge of its truth.

January 23rd. Bar. 30.45, ther. 26.50. At 10 a.m. we started for Fujiyeda, the road being very fair, crossing the river Ahegawa. The scenery was grand in the extreme, the road traversing a series of hills, the highest being about 500 feet above the level of the sea. On the way I noticed several mulberry plantations, and I also observed traces of silkworm rearing. At 1.45 P.M. we reached Fujiyeda and found all prepared to stop the night there, most of the party being utterly worn out.

January 24th. Bar. 30.63; ther. 28.35. This morning we



started early to make up for lost time; but the roads were bad and led over hills some four or five hundred feet high, which although affording some magnificent views added greatly to the fatigues of walking. On this day I began myself to feel the effects of the journey and suffered considerably. The view from the summit of one of the mountains was superb. At our feet lay a small village where the people could be seen creeping about looking in the distance like ants. In every direction were cultivated fields with patches of green shrubs and trees; while for a background, on the one hand, were ranges of mountains with Fujiyama looming up far above his neighbours, and on the other was the sea, the rippling waters glistening in the sparkling sun-light. At 4.45 we reached Kakegawa where we remained all night.

January 25th. Ther. 28. We left Kakegawa, which appeared to be a very poor town and certainly possessed very inferior tea houses, early in the morning, and arrived at Mitzke a little after noon. The road near the town are good, but the scenery is uninteresting, the country being flat and uninviting. Breakfast disposed of, we started, and crossing the Tendugawa reached Hamamatz at 5 p.m. The country which we passed through during the afternoon was flat and uninteresting. I noticed, however, that at some of the villages tanning was carried on, while the spinning wheel was to be seen at work in almost every house. Hamamatz, where we stayed the night, was the largest town we had yet entered and presented every appearance of wealth.

January 26th. Bar. 30.61; ther. 34.50. With the snow falling heavily on every side and covering the ground to the depth of three or four inches, we started on our day's journey. I never spent a more miserable hour than when crossing a lake. It was perishingly cold, and the snow falling in gigantic flakes completely shut out all view, and added to the discomforts of the passage. However, at 1 p.m. we reached Arrai where we thawed ourselves, and leaving again at 3 p.m., when the weather cleared up, reached Yoshida at 6.45 p.m., having walked twenty-one miles.

January 27th. Bar. 30.57; ther. 30. We left Yoshida which evidently enjoys great prosperity, next morning, and crossed the river Toyogawa by a well built wooden bridge. Here, as elsewhere in this portion of the country, the fields were well cultivated, although flat in the immediate neighbourhood of the road, with ranges of hills bounding the view on the horizon. At noon we reached Akasaka, and again setting forth at 2 p.m., travelled over a good road which led along the base of a range of hills to Fusigawa, which we reached at 4.30 p.m. The town was poor and uninviting; but the tea-house was moderately good, and here we rested all night.

January 29th. Bar. 30.65; ther. 27.50. We left Chiru'u at our usual hour, and travelled through a flat but well cultivated country. At Narumi I stopped for half an hour to inspect some silk goods. This town, I am told, is one of the chief emporiums of silk and cotton goods in Japan. The houses are well built; the roads well made and the town generally possessed an air of being under the control of well-to-do people. We left at noon, and after a walk of four miles reached Mia where we had breakfast. Here, for a wonder, we had a table and chairs placed at our service, a welcome change after squatting on mats for several days. I must not forget to mention while alluding to foreign innovations to be seen in the interior, that

we purchased some European potatoes at Chiru'u. Later on we left Mia and in two hours reached Nagoya, the road on each side being lined with houses the whole way.

January 30th. Bar. 30.65; ther. 28. On leaving Nagoya the road was lined on both sides with houses for a distance of five miles; but having passed these, the road led through the open country with newly ploughed fields on each side. At noon we reached Itchinomeia, and after tiffin started for Gefu. When near that town we crossed the river Risugawa and on arriving at the other side were met by two *yakonin* with long staves who escorted us into the town, crowds of natives rushing out to see the unwonted spectacle. At Gefu I incidentally learnt that the telegraph office for the new line has been built entirely at the expense of the native merchants. This is a liberal spirit, truly. I was told that this town is another great depôt for the silk trade.

January 31st. Bar. 30.70; ther. 25.50. During the night there had been a heavy fall of snow and the roads were covered some six inches deep in the morning. However, we started, our way lying through a very flat country, everything around being covered with snow. We crossed the river Nagaragawa and Entomi Kigawa, the first a broad and the other a narrow stream, and arrived at Miegi at 2 p.m. Three o'clock saw us once more *en route* for Tairu, our halting place for the night. We crossed the river Rokugawa and arrived at Tairu at six o'clock. The roads we had travelled were abominable, being six inches deep in mud in many places, and when dry being uneven and stony; indeed, I felt more fatigued at the end of the day's journey than on any previous occasion. On our way one of the company procured some fine specimens of crystals at a town called Akasuka about two miles from where we crossed the Rokugawa.

February 1st. Bar. 30.50; ther. 28.50. We started a little after nine, the roads being almost as bad as on the previous day, and arrived at Hikone in the evening.

February 2nd. Bar. 30.30; ther. 29.50. The road at this place was much better, only one hill having to be crossed, the country being for the most part flat and abounding in rice fields. At noon we reached Ichigawa, and after luncheon again started, the country being rather hilly but the roads good. In the evening we arrived at Moriama, nine *ri* from Hikone. I may remark, however, that they were the longest *ri* I ever walked.

February 3rd. Bar. 30.17; ther. 33.37. Early morning saw us again on our journey; the road being good and the surrounding scenery very fine. Tiffin was obtained at Oatz, into which town we were escorted by a local guard, and again traversing some most villanous roads which, however, led us through a very beautiful country, we arrived at Kioto. On our way we passed an execution ground where a forger, who had been found guilty of manufacturing 140 bad *ri*, had been executed two days before. His head, stuck on the top of a tall bamboo, presented a most ghastly sight.

February 4th. Bar. 30.60; ther. 26. Without having time to explore Kioto, we set out for Yodo. The road was good, but the country was flat, although there were ranges of hills to be seen in the distance. At Yodo we had tiffin and passing through country very similar to that seen in the morning we reached Herakata late in the evening.

February 5th. Bar. 30.75; ther. 75. This day was to see us at Osaka, the end of our trip, and we started forth with most pleasurable anticipations. The roads were all that could be wished; the surrounding scenery romantic and charming, and we journeyed onward till the chimney of the Mint at Osaka appeared in sight as we entered Morewictu where we rested at noonday. From there to Osaka the road led along an embankment, and crossing the Yodogawa we entered Osaka at 4 p.m.

I had arrived at the end of my journey, and although there were many disagreeables to be met; many obstacles to be overcome I enjoyed the trip much. It was extremely interesting; each day brought some new scene, some novel sensation; everything was new to one who had never before travelled beyond treaty limits, and when at some future time some enterprising pedestrians undertake the trip they will find much to requite them for their exertions.

## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

Sir,

I venture to think that the political economy of your article of last week on the export of rice is unsound. You say that if Rothschilds were to buy up all the Japan silk of any given crop they could not obtain more for it than could a number of holders of it, were they to sell it without concert. It seems to me to stand to reason that the whole supply of any given commodity, if held in one hand, can command a larger price than if held, say, in fifty different hands. If I am wrong in this, I share the delusion with the Japanese, and, I may add, with many others.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,  
A MERCHANT.

Yokohama, 28th February.

• We were quite prepared for this divergence from the doctrine laid down in the article referred to. No delusion is more common than that which our correspondent confesses to. But as our own explanation of the matter might produce in him less conviction than the *dictum* of a great authority, we subjoin a passage from Mr. J. S. Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," from those decision we imagine our correspondent will hardly care to appeal.—ED.

Among persons who have not much considered the subject, there is a notion that the gains of speculators are often made by causing an artificial scarcity; that they create a high price by their own purchases, and then profit by it. This may easily be shown to be fallacious. If a corn-dealer makes purchases on speculation, and produces a rise, when there is neither at the time nor afterwards any cause for a rise of price except his own proceedings; he no doubt appears to grow richer as long as his purchases continue, because he is a holder of an article which is quoted at a higher and higher price: but this apparent gain only seems within his reach so long as he does not attempt to realize it. If he has bought, for instance, a million of quarters, and by withholding them from the market, has raised the price ten shillings a quarter; just so much as the price has been raised by withdrawing a million quarters, will it be lowered by bringing them back, and the best that he can hope is that he will lose nothing except interest and his expenses. If by a gradual and cautious sale he is able to realize, on some portion of his stores, a part of the increased price, so also he will undoubtedly have had to pay a part of that price on some portion of his purchases. He runs considerable risk of incurring a still greater loss; for the temporary high price is very likely to have tempted others, who had no share in causing it, and who might otherwise not have found their way to this market at all, to bring their corn there, and intercept a part of the advantage. So that instead of profiting by a scarcity caused by himself, he is by no means unlikely, after buying in an average market, to be forced to sell in a superabundant one.

As an individual speculator cannot gain by a rise of price solely of his own creating, so neither can a number of speculators gain collectively by a rise, which their operations have artificially produced. Some among a number of speculators may gain, by superior judgment, or good fortune, in selecting the time for realising, but they make this gain at the expense, not of the consumer, but of the other speculators who are less judicious. They in fact, convert to their own benefit the high price produced by the speculations of the others, leaving these the loss resulting from the recoil. It is not to be denied, therefore, that speculators may enrich themselves by other people's loss. But it is by the losses of other speculators. As much must have been lost by one set of dealers as is gained by another set. (*Book IV. Chap. II.*)

## Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Wednesday, February 28th.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN,

WILKIN & ROBISON *versus* Captain JAPP, of the *Connaught*.  
Mr. F. V. DICKINS represented the defendant.

The Court delivered the following decision in the above case. This is an action by the consignees of cargo against the master of the vessel on which the goods were shipped, for short delivery and breach of contract, and the plaintiffs claim special damages over and above the value of the goods.

The master had signed bills of lading in the ordinary form for "one hundred bales merchandise, one truss, and one parcel samples."

On the bill of lading the following words were stamped: "The within-mentioned sample packages and pattern parcels the master engages shall be delivered immediately on arrival."

The ship arrived on the 28th of December; the plaintiffs

immediately sent for their sample truss and pattern parcel, but were only able to obtain the latter.

Owing to their not having the sample truss, the plaintiffs allege that they were unable to sell the goods until the 6th of January, when, a portion of the goods themselves having been delivered, they were able to realise the full market value; but this latter had fallen when they actually effected a sale to \$4 30 per picul. Of all this the defendant had notice, and the plaintiffs claim the value of the sample truss, and the difference between the price actually obtained for the goods and their market value on the day of the arrival of the ship.

The defendant denies his liability for any damage caused by the non-delivery of the goods, and further denies his liability for the truss itself on the ground that he is a gratuitous bailee.

Now, by the 3rd section of 18 and 19 Victoria, c. III, it is enacted, "that every bill of lading in the hands of a consignee, or endorsed for valuable consideration representing goods to have been shipped on board a vessel, shall be conclusive evidence of such shipment as against a master or other person signing the same notwithstanding that such goods or some part thereof may not have been so shipped with certain exceptions within which the present case does not come.

We have, therefore, conclusive evidence that the goods were shipped. And the fact that no freight was paid for this specific parcel, even if clearly established, will not avail the defendant, for two reasons—first, because I think there was a consideration for the carriage of these goods similar to the consideration which a railway company receives for carrying a passenger's luggage; and, secondly, because the law is, that the confidence induced by undertaking any service for another is a sufficient legal consideration to create a duty in the performance of it. (See *Coggs and Bernard*, 1, *Smith's Leading Cases*, p. 193; *Shillibeer v. Glynn*, 2; *Meeson v. Welsby*, 143; *Whitehead v. Greetham*, 2, *Bing*, 464.) And in this case the onus is on the bailee to prove that it occurred through no want of ordinary care on his part. (See the notes to *Coggs and Bernard*, p. 205, and *Reeve v. Palmer*, 5, *Common Bench, New Series*, p. 84.) No attempt was ever made in the present case to show that the parcel was lost through no want of ordinary care, and I am therefore clearly of opinion that the defendant is liable for the value of the truss.

The plaintiffs contend that the defendant has contracted not only to deliver the truss safely to the consignees, but he has moreover contracted to deliver it immediately. All had evidence to shew that "immediately" meant a reasonable time or about 3 to 5 days from arrival.

As to this portion of the claim the defendants say first, that they did not contract as alleged and secondly that there was no consideration for the promise.

The questions for the Court are:—

1.—Was there any binding promise.

2.—What was its exact nature.

3.—Supposing these two questions to be answered in favour of the plaintiffs was there a breach of such promise and lastly for what damages is the defendant liable. For the reasons I have given for holding that there was a sufficient consideration to support the promise to carry safely I am of opinion that there was a sufficient consideration to support the promise to "deliver immediately on arrival." Once the valid contract and breach established it is for the defendant to show that it occurred through no fault of his. This he has not attempted to do.

But Mr. DICKINS argues that this clause impressed on the Bill of Lading "merely contains a promise by the Captain not wilfully or negligently to refuse delivery when demanded.

This construction of the contract makes the words in question mere surplusage, for the Captain would be liable in a case like the present for *some* damage if he wilfully, or negligently refused delivery when demanded, when without these words upon the Bill of Lading. They must mean something and the construction is for the Court. The construction I put upon these words is this—that the master engages to deliver these sample parcels within a reasonable time dependent upon the circumstances of the ship, the harbour and many other surrounding facts. (This is substantially the same construction as seemed to be put upon the clause by Mr. Whittall).

Now it is manifest that there has been a breach of this contract for no special circumstances were alleged in explanation of the fact, while was admitted that the sample truss had never been delivered at all. There is therefore, in my opinion, a valid contract and a breach, and the next question is as to damages. I confess that I have been in a great difficulty as to this last question, but as it is one which must be determined on the merits of each case as it arrives, my conclusion, even if erroneous need not bear any bad fruit hereafter.

Were I sitting with a jury I should direct them, in the words of Baron Alderson delivery of judgment in the case of *Hardley v. Baxendale* 9 ex 341, to consider "damages might fairly and reasonably be considered either arising naturally, that is—according to the usual course of things, from the breach of—contract itself, or might reasonably be supposed to have been—in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made—the contract as the probable result of the breach of it."

Bearing this principle in mind myself sitting as a jury, I cannot say that the damages here claimed are such as can be considered as the natural result of the breach of contract. The non-delivery of the sample truss was possibly a *causa sine qua non*, but it was not the only one, and it was not the *causa causans* of the loss. The direct cause of the loss was the falling state of the market, and one of the causes of the inability to sell was the disinclination of buyers to settle upon the production of the pattern parcel only, and the damage caused by this, as well as the fall of the market, was not in my opinion in the contemplation of the parties at the time of making the contract.

I have thus distinguished between what is to be taken as my ruling of the law and what may verdict sitting as a jury, because the first is subject to appeal, and the second is not, except under peculiar circumstances, and also because I wish it to be understood, that I do not say that such a claim as this could not by proper evidence, be substantiated; what I wish to be understood is that when such a claim is made it is dependent upon the surrounding circumstances and the evidence presented to the jury or the Court, whether the loss alleged to have occurred comes within the Rule in *Hadley versus Baxendale*.

Looking at the circumstances and the evidence before me in this case I cannot say that it does, and the damages will therefore be the value of the sample truss only.

There will be verdict for plaintiff with \$10.29 damages and costs.

His Lordship said in connection he should like to add that on one hand owners if they do not wish to expose themselves to such claims, they should come to a clear understanding with shippers as to the engagement entered into or the liability entailed by the insertion of these clauses on the Bills of Lading and as these matters were now being discussed at home very fully, it was a good time to make a representation on the subject. He also added he would have been able to have given his decision much sooner if he had had the assistance of Counsel on both sides and he thought it was a case in which they might have advantageously been employed.

### Extracts.

#### FRENCH FINANCE.

(Saturday Review.)

It is now possible to form some notion of what the late war has cost France, of what annual revenue has to be raised, and of the mode in which it is proposed to raise it. But although M. Poyer-Quertier's financial statement is allowed on all hands to be singularly clear, comprehensive, and straightforward, the estimates which it embodies must necessarily be accepted with some reserve. It is impossible as yet for the Government to have ascertained what the whole cost of the war will be, what the amounts to be paid for indemnities to the devastated provinces will reach, what will be the effect of the loss of Alsace and the ceded districts of Lorraine, or how far the new taxation imposed will itself dry up the sources of taxation. In June last M. Thiers thought that 488 millions of francs of new taxes would be all he should have to ask; he now wants 650 millions. Still the figures now given by the Government may be taken as approximate, and it is due to the Government to say that M. Poyer-Quertier has furnished the materials for calculation in a simple and lucid form. Assuming for the moment that the total cost of the war may be taken at 340 millions sterling, 213 millions have been already provided. The sale of certain stores and rentes and the proceeds of a special temporary tax have produced 9 millions, and 204 millions have been borrowed, 130 having been received from the two loans of 1870 and the new Five per cent. Loan of 1871, 61 having been borrowed from the Bank of France, and 13 being owed to the proprietors of the Eastern Railway. There remain, therefore, 127 millions to be raised, and 120 of these millions are not payable until 1874, although interest on them is payable meanwhile to Germany at 5 per cent. The Government estimates the annual revenue necessary to meet all charges at 110 millions sterling, of which 13 millions are for departmental outlay, leaving 97 to be raised for the public service. The last Imperial Budget showed an expenditure of 74 millions; but reductions in expenditure to the amount of 6 millions are to be made, 1 million less being spent on the navy, and 3 millions less on public works. But the taxes existing before the war are now estimated to produce only 72 millions, so that the total to be made up by new taxation is 23 millions more expenditure and 2 millions of deficiency in the products of taxation, or 25 millions in all. It is not clear whether this deficiency of 2 millions is to be ascribed to the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, or to the diminished product of taxes owing to the distress of the country, or to the fact that the Imperial Government, which was always getting into debt, may have arranged to spend 74

millions, while only receiving 72. As the loss of Alsace and Lorraine must involve a loss of at least 2 millions of revenue, if the deficiency of 2 millions above mentioned does not arise from this source, the rest of France must now be taxed 2 millions more than the 25 needed for the new expenditure, and must have a total burden of 72 millions of new taxation thrown on it. Stated shortly, it may be said that France is spending 23 millions more than before the war, and has to make up a deficiency of taxes of 2 millions, and thus has to find 31 millions more altogether, but this is reduced to 25 millions by the reductions of expenditure.

The Assembly had already voted before the prorogation 15 millions of additional taxes, and is now asked for 10 millions more. The two questions which France, through the Assembly, has to decide are—first, whether these 10 millions are really wanted; and, secondly how they are to be raised. The Assembly, under the guidance of the Government, has chosen to discuss the latter question first; but as some of the more intelligent French journalists point out, the former is the question that ought to be discussed first if it is to be discussed at all. Indeed, not to discuss it now, is to close the door to discussion of it hereafter. If it is decided how two millions more taxes are to be raised, it will seem absurd to debate afterwards whether they need be raised. But it is impossible to understand the present position of French finance, unless it is understood how it happens that these 10 millions of new taxes are thought to be necessary. In the first place, 2 millions more are to be spent on the army, which is now to have 13 millions devoted to it; and 3 millions less are to be spent on public works. To foreigners the first thing to ask would seem to be, whether it is wise to stint public works in order to spend more on the army; but as no French party or other journal of any influence appears in doubt about the expediency of incurring this vast amount of extra unproductive expenditure, there is no use in discussing the question whether it is wise. If the army had had merely the old sum spent on it, there would have been only seven millions more to find; whereas as things stand there are ten millions. Of these ten millions eight are to be applied to the repayment of the advances of the Bank of France, and this sum of eight millions is to be paid annually for eight years, until the whole of the advance is paid off. There is also a sum considerably exceeding a million to be applied to the repayment of sums advanced by the Departments and Communes for the expenses of the mobilized National Guard. It may be said therefore that these ten millions are to be raised to make repayments. We may omit the sums destined for repayments other than those to the Bank of France; for to discuss the repayments to the Departments and the Communes would require a knowledge of the local needs of different parts of France which no foreigner, and perhaps scarcely any Frenchmen out of the Government circle, can pretend to possess. But the question whether France is wise in submitting for eight years to raise eight millions a year to pay off the advances of the Bank of France, is a question, although of some intricacy, of great practical importance.

No misnomer could be more delusive than to speak of this repayment as a sinking fund. It constitutes a fund that will pay off a debt, but its primary object is not to pay off a debt. The bank now receives only three per cent. interest on its advances, and will soon receive only one per cent, and it would be the height of folly to cripple commerce and burden the people in order to pay off a debt bearing one per cent. interest. But the object of the Government is not to pay off a debt, but to bring back the country to a metallic currency. The advances of the Bank have been made in paper money, not exchangeable for bullion; and the Government wants the country to go through a great and painful effort in order to make the notes of the Bank once more convertible into coin. The authorised issue of the Bank is now 96 millions sterling, and the Government wish the limit to be extended to 112 millions sterling. Under an arrangement made in the course of last summer, the Bank is bound to advance 16 millions more to the Government, and there is therefore no doubt that the amount of paper money must be increased. But the present issue did not much exceed 93 millions until a day or two ago, and it was contended that no more need be issued than the 16 millions to be lent to the Government, and that the legal limit might therefore be fixed at a point under 112 millions. But this is a very minor matter, as, if the Bank could keep within the limit now, there is no reason why it should not do so after the limit has been extended. The real question is, how much must be repaid to the Bank in order to keep the notes of the Bank up to their nominal value. The Government plan is, as we have said, to borrow 16 millions more, and then to begin repaying the whole advances by instalments, which will extinguish it in eight years. To this it is objected that if in the current year 8 millions are to be repaid, it can be of



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## BIRTHS.

On the 19th Instant, at No. 215, Bluff, the wife of J. FURNISS, Esq., of a Daughter.

On the 21st instant, at No. 149, Bluff, the Wife of C. R. SIMPSON, Esq., of a daughter, which only survived its birth a few hours.

On Friday, the 22nd instant, at No. 2, British Legation, Yokohama, the wife of NICHOLAS J. HANNEN, Esq., of a Daughter.

## Notes of the Week.

AN earthquake shock of more than ordinary severity, lasting about thirty seconds, was experienced about half past twelve o'clock on Saturday night.

On the evening of the 22nd about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of the houses on the Homura road known as No. 166. The flames rapidly spread to the front, and by the time the engines got into play the houses were past being saved. However, by the exertions of the Steam Fire Engine Brigade, the fire was kept under in the rear, while the American engine, which threw a very powerful jet of water, aided by the Y. F. B. and the Japanese engines, eventually extinguished the fire.

THE state of the currency is perplexing. It has fluctuated much during the past few months, and the silver *yen*, which but a short time back stood at six and seven per cent premium, has now fallen to three and three-quarters discount. It is difficult to ascertain the causes of this great fluctuation, and impossible to give anything like a satisfactory analysis of them. But there is always one unfailing resource in Japan, when matters are contrary. It is expressed in the formula, "When in doubt, blame the Government." It is as certain of success as the ace of trumps, and the special advantage of the manoeuvre is that every one can hold the same crushing card and play it over and over again. The philosophers who resort to this explanation always remind us of the couplet in the "Rejected Addresses"

Who makes the penny loaf and Luddites rise?  
Who fills the butchers shops with large blue flies?

As some misapprehension seems to exist on the subject of the invitation sent to the Rev. Mr. SYLE to fill temporarily the vacancy which will be made by Mr. BAILEY's departure, it may be well to set the question at rest by a few words.

It was, of course, very desirable to make some arrangement by which the services in Christ Church should be carried on until final measures for the permanent appointment of a Chaplain could be taken, and as Mr. SYLE had expressed his intention of coming to Japan in May next, and had further intimated that if he could be of any service to the community in its present need, he would gladly leave Shanghai earlier than he at first determined, it seemed well that the community should avail itself of his offer. Far from Mr. HOWELL's motion having taken the shape of a request that Mr. SYLE should be permanently appointed it was he who opposed a proposition made to that very effect. The objection raised that Mr. SYLE is a Clergyman of the Church of America is undoubtedly a very valid one as against his permanent appointment, because the Foreign Office might naturally demur to it on these grounds, even should it be desired by the community, and should it fall in with Mr. SYLE's views, of which there is no evidence. But when it is remembered that we were in real danger of having no Clergyman to officiate here after Mr. BAILEY's departure, and that every effort to secure the

services of one had failed, we can hardly consider ourselves too fortunate in being able to secure those placed at our disposal by Mr. SYLE. Anything more ungracious to Mr. SYLE and to those who have simply been desirous to have the services continued, than the remarks the meeting has called forth, cannot possibly be conceived. The question of the permanent appointment of a Chaplain is still entirely in the hands of the congregation, and all that has been done is to secure temporary assistance in what promised to be a serious emergency.

THE season is now coming round when the Public Gardens should be well patronised by the community. Last year we had the Band of the Xth Regiment in the early part of the summer, and during that period, or, indeed, during all the hot weather, many persons resorted to the Gardens for an evening promenade. This year we shall unfortunately be deprived of the assistance hitherto rendered by the Band of the Regiment in Garrison, though the expected arrival of the *Hertha* may again afford us this source of amusement; but, at the same time, great efforts have been made to render the Gardens more attractive than they were last year, and the public, it is to be hoped, will respond willingly. It is perhaps true that a visit to the Bluff Gardens at this moment would not be very amusing; but it would show, what we are anxious to point out on this occasion, that great improvements have been made, and that there is now an opportunity of establishing a good Archery Club. There have been, however, no very great alterations. A few new beds have been made; seeds have been plentifully sown; maples of a variety of kinds have been planted; shrubs will, in a few weeks, cover all the bare and unsightly patches which might offend the eye, and there has been a general renovation of everything in the Gardens. Mr. SMITH, we feel bound to say, has left no stone unturned to, ensure the ultimate success of the project, and we shall be disappointed if the public do not, on their part, support him by patronising the Gardens.

The Archery ground should, if properly managed, form a prominent feature in the program for the present season's amusements; but, in order to secure this, some one must organise a Club, and in this community, where every one is anxious that certain things should be done, but themselves refrain from taking the initiative, we fear the project will be one surrounded by many, though by no means insurmountable obstacles. It has often—and with some justice—been said, that the interests of the fair sex in Yokohama are not sufficiently cared for. Men have their shooting, their horses, paper hunts, rowing, bathing, rackets, billiards, cricket, bowls and a dozen other means of recreation, while the ladies—or at any rate the majority—have only "calling" to employ their leisure hours. Here then is the opportunity for some one to undertake the task—it should be a pleasurable task—of organising some amusement in which ladies and gentlemen could equally find recreation. Such an association may fairly take the form of an Archery Club, and we see abundant opportunity for its formation. The ground which has been made is really excellent. One hundred yards in length, turfed from end to end, and as level as a billiard table, with high butts at either end to prevent any danger from stray arrows, it is in every way suitable. Bows, arrows and targets are easily procurable even if we are not within hail of Picadilly; Japanese bows and arrows and home-made targets can at least fill the

gap until the proper articles from home shall be procured. And what more is wanted? Only some enterprising gentlemen who will endeavour to interest the ladies in the scheme, and with their assistance once secured we are gallant enough to believe that failure is impossible. We need not here enter into the details of the Club, but we may presume that there would be some principle of admission which would render it sufficiently exclusive, and should it be found that its numbers were too small to warrant its formation, Croquet, might be united with Archery, and popular as is the former of these two we feel assured that there would be no lack of members. The Croquet lawn is in excellent condition; the turf is well laid, and the ground is of sufficient width to allow of a full sized game being laid out. To assist in the organisation of the Club we appeal to the ladies. It is for their amusement, and to take away the reproach of neglecting them which some say hangs over the community that we make the proposition, and we trust that the advent of the warm weather will find the ladies armed with bow and arrow and mallet and ball ready for the friendly fight.

Let us now turn to the coming Show, a subject which we are well assured has considerable interest for our readers. We may now say with confidence that the Show will, in every way, be a thorough success; the entries have been even more numerous than the most sanguine of its supporters could have supposed, and as the list has remained open until to-day, instead of closing at the time originally named, we may look for an extensive catalogue. It would be perhaps somewhat premature to enter at any great length into the various objects which will be exhibited; we should rather defer our remarks until the publication of the catalogue; but we may say a few words on the matter. The first class which the visitor will see on entering the grounds will be the dogs, which are to be arranged, each in a separate pen, along the terrace, convenient places being assigned to the monkeys and cats near the same spot. There are, we understand, about eighty dogs entered, and we look forward with some curiosity to the judges' awards in this class. On the Archery ground will be placed the birds in cages, and the mice and rats will also find a location there. The pheasants, and other game birds will be placed on an open plot near one of the butts, and a path parallel with the shooting ground will be assigned to the geese, duck and other fowl. On the Croquet lawn will be placed the plants, and as these number some three hundred, we may expect to find this a most interesting class. At this season of the year there cannot be many flowers, but cherry trees and similar flowering trees will form the staple, most of the exhibitors being Japanese, foreigners contributing the dogs and animals. On the carriage stand are to be the cattle, the carriages, and the numerous list of articles which come under the denomination affixed to class 20. In the band-stand will be a collection of stuffed birds, and some Chinese curios which require to be under shelter.

This is the list of exhibits which will be shown on the 3rd of next month, and, for a first attempt—that is of an exhibition comprising so many classes—it bids fair to be a success. We understand also that Mr. SMITH has applied for the use of the band at Yedo, and although not yet granted it has been hinted that no difficulties will be made, and weather permitting we shall probably have our first experience of Japanese musicians. Of visitors we hope there will be an abundance. Yokohama will, of course, contribute largely, and as posters in Japanese character have been placarded in the important streets of Yedo we may expect a number of visitors from the Capital. Altogether we have no fear of failure, and if only the weather prove favorable Mr. SMITH need have no misgivings as to the result of his new enterprise.

We believe that the removal of the butcheries from their present site at Homoko has been frequently mooted, but they still remain there, and this ought not to be. Summer is approaching, and the whole air surrounding them is tainted in the hot season. If the wind blows from certain quarters, this horrid taint is wafted up over the East bluff, and the occupants of the more distant houses on it are subject to an annoyance which is detrimental to health and inexpressibly offensive.

On behalf of these residents, we urge the removal of the slaughter houses with as little delay as possible, and should no immediate steps be taken by the authorities in this direction, we hope a remonstrance against their continued existence at Homoko may be sent in to the Board of Consuls, and the subject be dealt with before the hot weather comes on.

WE are far too much interested in our civilized and polished neighbour across the water, Shanghai, to be indifferent to the reports of their concerts which are to be found from time in the local journals. But it seems to us that they have not yet developed a musical critic, which in the midst of so much enlightenment and music combined seems to us strange. At the concert it is reported that Beethoven's Symphony in C was performed. But whether it was the C major or the C minor, we are not told. Nor is there any clue afforded us by an analysis of the work which was actually performed. If it was the C major, something might have been said about the young giant—it was Beethoven's first—its evidence of undeveloped yet vast power, its vigorous minuet and trio, its melodious and graceful, but nowhere profound, slow movement, its final movement which opens with so much originality, and is pursued with such charming fancy. But if it was the C minor, we, who are denied these philharmonic feasts here and are forced to be content with mere descriptions, might at least have been told so. Was nothing to be said about the mysterious and striking opening, the marvellous art displayed in rearing upon it and out of it such an edifice as the first movement? Might not something have been said about the Adagio, with its subject opened on the violincellos, and gradually more and more fully harmonised and extended until it flows on like the volume of a mighty stream? Or of the masterly, and except by Beethoven altogether unparalleled *Scherzo*, which opens with the double basses and leads through a *crescendo* which makes one think that the very Alps are rising beneath one's feet, to the Triumphal March which could not be grander if the conquest of Death and Hell were its theme?

We should be well pleased to see some more solid efforts at musical criticism in the Shanghai papers. A journal like the *Courier* cannot justly to itself spare these, and Shanghai, itself the most musical place in the East, has an unfilled niche which we should be glad to see occupied by some one worthy to fill it—though only by such an one.

#### THE TREATY BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

WE give elsewhere the text of the Treaty recently signed between China and Japan, the ratification of which, with some possible modifications, will in all probability take place immediately. It presents a few points of interest which it may be well to glance at. In the first place, it is clear from the two introductory clauses that China is anxious to draw the bonds of her old amity with Japan somewhat closer, in view of the pressure which she occasionally feels put upon her by the Western Powers. In their present form these two clauses involve a treaty offensive and defensive between the two nations, and, if not modified at the time of ratification, we may fairly conclude that China is not unwilling to look to Japan for friendly assistance in case of any difficulty arising with the European Powers. This exhibits China in a new light to us. Her pride has seemed hitherto to exclude the idea from the minds of her statesmen that she could ever require, or would ever accept, external assistance from any nation. The universe was made for her; all other States were, potentially if not actually, her tributaries; and she was content to stand alone in majestic isolation and ignorance. She now turns to the "Kingdom of the Rising Sun," not unwilling to recognize in the mouse an ally who might some day, by gnawing through the toils which the hunters might throw over her, render

some substantial assistance in her hour of need. How futile any such idea would prove is clear upon the face of the position. In the first place, Japan would be far too wise to allow herself to become embroiled with the West for the sake of assisting China in maintaining a policy of obstruction and exclusion, the entire folly of which she has wisely recognized. Japan is committed beyond the danger of relapse to a policy of progress, and no difficulties are likely to arise between China and the Western Powers on any other subject. How could Japan side with China in her refusal to concede the right of audience to the Sovereign, a right which Japan has conceded long since? There is no chance of any misunderstanding arising upon territorial questions. All that we ask China to do is to put aside the ludicrous assumption of superiority to the Western nations, and to remove the restrictions which a bigoted conservatism has placed upon her intercourse with them. But Japan is not likely to bolster up China in her old follies, and would assuredly not be listened to were she to advocate a policy of progress. As to her material assistance in the case of any appeal to arms forced upon the Western powers by the insolence, treachery or obstinacy of China, Japan knows her interests far too well to side with her new ally. The fate of her little fleet would be sealed in half an hour after her expressed determination to risk it, nor would she venture a single transport in the Yellow Sea to assist China against a combination of the European powers.

Certain provisions are made for the advancement of trade between the two countries, and it may fairly be presumed that the Chinese will increase their business with Japan. They are restless and insatiable traders, and both countries will benefit by the increased facilities which the Treaty will afford. We do not see that any tariff has been agreed upon, but this will be easily adjusted hereafter. Indeed, most of the articles of export from both countries have most likely been already embraced in the tariffs of the other Treaty Powers, so that little remains to be done in this respect. Both nations are customers of the West, and we have no wish but to see them grow more wealthy and prosperous by extending their commerce.

As we have endeavoured to show that China can gain no assistance from Japan in any policy which plainly militates against the interests of the Western Powers—and it must be understood that diplomacy deals with interests alone—it may be well also to show that no reactionary party in Japan, should such a party arise, would gain anything from an alliance with China. The Power of the Court of Peking for any offensive measures against foreigners, either here or in China, is simply *nil*. It has no fleet, and no army which could for a day withstand a brigade of European soldiers. Whatever may be the value of the raw material out of which its troops are made, China knows nothing whatever of the art of war, and no one can fail to see that it is by mastery in this art that one nation proves superior to and can conquer another. China could give Japan no assistance in any emergency arising out of complications with foreigners, and in the event of internal trouble Japan would, of course, submit to any difficulty rather than invite assistance from China. If this country imagines that proximity to China or any alliance with it would avail it in any such conjuncture as this treaty seems to contemplate, it could not labour under a more fatal delusion.

The intercourse with the East has, during the past twenty years, become a great part of the world's business. It has taken root as firmly as the intercourse between England and France, or between Germany and Russia. Twenty years ago one mail a month only was despatched to Hongkong; Japan was closed and unknown; California was known only to travellers; and the sole steamer on the China coast was that which bore the London mail to Shanghai. Now, these eastern waters are covered with sailing ships and steamers; four mails a month reach Hongkong from Europe; San Francisco sends one steamer a month to Japan, and will shortly send two. All this means that West and East are intimately and indissolubly united. No effort can avail to restore the old condition and the old isolation of these Eastern Powers. They must accept the inevitable, and so utilize the new forces, connections, and ideas, with which they have been brought into contact, as to raise themselves in the scale of nations, and show that, like the Europeans, they can bend these new powers to their own advantage and master instead of fearing them. It is not far a progressive nation like the Japanese to be coquetting with China and looking sidelong towards her, as if they doubted whether they were after all right in their brave and wise course. We would not indeed have Japan showing a filial ingratitude and irreverence towards China, to whom she owes so much. But we would have her see that China is a gigantic anachronism, representing in the world that strange Laputan race which Gulliver saw, and which, cursed by a protracted and interminable longevity, became only more opinionative, covetous, morose, vain, talkative and preivish, incapable of friendship, dead to natural affection, envious and impotent. Japan must realize this, and recognize in the European nations a spirit of vigour, of enterprize and progress, which she must also acquire and cultivate, and utilize to the welfare of her millions of people. It is well that she should have a treaty with China, drawn up somewhat after the form of such high contracts between the leading Powers of the world. But she will do well to understand that this must not be looked to serve her in any halting or obstructive policy. There must be no looking back. One pillar of salt is enough for the world's warning. She must rather display to China the advantage she derives from a courageous and enlightened policy, and prove that she who was once the pupil is rapidly qualifying herself to be the teacher of her former instructor and guide.

#### THE BLUFF GARDENS.

AS we are to have a flower, animal, and bird show at the Bluff Gardens, it would be well if we could make it instructive as well as amusing. Every naturalist who has yet visited Japan has left it with the conviction that a rich mine of undiscovered floral wealth exists here, and it is more than probable that if we could prevail on the Japanese to take an interest in our show, they might exhibit some rare if not hitherto unknown varieties of birds or animals. Now that Darwin's "Descent of Man" is in every one's hands and every one's mouth, society is characterized by a livelier interest in animated nature than it has ever hitherto felt. It may not be pleasant to abandon beliefs in regard to our origin which certainly have had the effect of inspiring us with a thousand in-



centives to virtue, and which undoubtedly, if withdrawn from the list of our prerogatives, will leave us bereft of our greatest source of pride. But *a priori* objections weigh little against a severe induction from facts, and though Darwin's views contain only a theory, it is a theory which is finding greater acceptance every day amongst those most qualified to judge of it. Be all this as it may, careful observation ought to detect variations in the representatives of species in this country, and we hope that some among us may be qualified to make it. The ignorance in which the majority of men are brought up in respect of natural history never forces itself more lamentably upon us than on occasions of this kind, and it is then, through not only then that the memory of hours of which no account whatever can be given, rise up reproachfully and tell us how we have wasted them. In Bacon's "Atlantis" a curious anticipation was made of the quasi-scientific gardens now so common in the great cities of Europe. His idea was that it should be a "trial place for beasts and fishes" where their habits could be observed, nor is it without special interest to us here that he places the site of his new Atlantis in or near Japan. We may not be ripe for the conversion of our experimental lounge on the bluff into a zoological garden, or even for making there a choice collection of rare plants, trees and shrubs. But we certainly do well in making it as attractive as possible, and Mr. SMITH's idea—for we believe it is his—of having shows of animals, fruits and flowers, is one not only creditable to his fertile brain, but which really promises to prove of service to us. That there are some strange varieties of the anthropoids here is abundantly clear to any one who will be at the pains to look for them. The scintillations of intelligence which distinguish them in Borneo have been somewhat more developed here, and we have only to review the published gibber of one of them which has lately appeared under the signature "Mumpo," to assure ourselves that if a missing link between the Bushman and the pithecoïd ape has not a furtive resting place here, we are, at all events, not far from some trace of his habitat. We must trust that the Committee will do their utmost for the advancement of science on this occasion, and that a cage and clothing will be appropriated to this object, if money or roots will avail to allure him. Perhaps there is no object within the sphere of natural history so eagerly looked for as an example of our progenitors in their more ambitious yet still simious stage, and however shocking to our sensibilities the view of this odious relative may be, no intelligent and enquiring mind can be otherwise than instructed by the sight of an object which informs us equally of the degradation we have escaped by the infinitely wise law of natural selection, or that to which we are still subject by the law of reversion, should we fall away into habits calculated to induce such depravation.

It is understood that the entries for animals have been unusually numerous, and there has of late been an appalling abundance of little black and tan terriers about the settlement. Whether the coming exhibition is the cause or the consequence of this, is a question worth consideration, but one upon which we have no certain data for forming a conclusion. It is well known that in England changes of the ministry are invariably preceded by strong northerly gales, and enormous hailstones equally invari-

bly succeed the dissolution of Parliament. What a mysterious message nature may intend to convey to man by these evident yet inscrutable sequences of cause and effect, transcends our philosophy at present. It is enough that we note the facts, and wait humbly and patiently for some subsequent explanation of their import. But we cannot forget the salamanders of Japan, portentous batrachians inhabiting the warm springs which abound in this country. They used to be seen in Nagasaki years ago, and certainly were objects of high interest. What temperature they can withstand, or what may be their conduct under an excessive temperature, is unknown. Experiments might be made on these subjects of enquiry. A boiling cauldron could be fitted up and the salamanders placed in it. If they survived, they would rank with the various worthies who have passed unscathed through a similar ordeal. If they died, their cooked remains could be advantageously disposed of in the refreshment rooms. It is always wise to have an alternative.

The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole  
Can never be a mouse of any soul.

Then again as regards rats. These rodents increase here in a most remorseless manner, and set man at utter defiance. But whether our enemy is the *mus rattus* or the *mus decumanus* is not known to us. Judging from the prodigious noise and scuffle constantly heard among the rafters and over the ceilings of our houses, it is more than probable that the *mus giganteus*, which is so well known in India, inhabits this country. No animal of the size of the ordinary rat could possibly account for the noise we speak of, and it might be well of some light were thrown on this matter.

As regards the *Simiade* or apes, Darwin is very clear that the present race of mankind springs from the Catarrhine branch, or the apes of the Old World, as distinguished from the Platyrrhine branch, or apes of the New World. Whether the Japanese are prepared for the announcement of this discovery or not, it is impossible to say, but if they heard the impolite allusions constantly made to the police as they now appear in foreign clothes, the shock of the announcement might be somewhat broken by showing that suspicions of a common progenitor have already crossed the minds of many who have no pretensions to be naturalists or philosophers. Now, it is pretty certain that the *Troglodytes niger* is confined to Africa, and it is hardly possible that the Asiatic orang-outang (*Simia satyrus*) should be found in this country, though, as he before hinted, the gibber of "Mumpo" announces the existence of a domiciled pithecoïd, who, if we could only discover him, might be found to bear some resemblance to an extremely low and repulsive human type. But the existence of the mandril, (*Simia maimon* or *mormon*) although it is of African origin, must in all probability be recognized here. We do not wish, however, to weary our readers with a scientific nomenclature. It is better to recal something to them which, at least pictorially, they can remember, and thus we may remark that the well-known "Happy Jerry" of Exeter Change belonged to this species, and that this genial and aspiring creature was inordinately addicted to spirits and water, a characteristic which—we speak in all seriousness, and without doubting that the reflection is a sound one—Darwin adduces as one among a thousand other evidences of a common origin to man and the apes.

There are some pretty analogies, too, in nature, which would be very pleasing and instructive could we but be brought face to face with them. There is a delightful insect called the *Coccus*, which attaches itself to a plant, sucks the sap, but never otherwise moves; quite like some of the foreign servants of the Japanese Government. Some effort should be made to procure a few of these insects, or any others which might afford analogies for many of the strange anomalies we witness every day in this country.

#### YOKOHAMA AND ITS CHANGES.

THERE are probably very few among those who now constitute the foreign population of Yokohama who ever give a thought to the past days of this settlement, who ever trouble themselves to picture the stirring scenes in which the earlier residents took part, and who know nothing of the early history of Yokohama except that which found a chronicler in Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, or which is given in other contemporaneous works on this country. In this nineteenth century, we live at too great a pace to trouble ourselves about such sentiments; we travel by railroad, we converse with absent friends by electricity, and we live on without casting a thought to whom and what went before us. The market gardener passes through Covent Garden; the lawyer's clerk rushes madly through the Temple or Gray's Inn; the drover plods wearily along the Smithfield market; but none think of the past, they wot not of Dryden and Pope, Selden, Bacon or Spenser; their thoughts are of to-day and so are ours in Yokohama. We pass down the Main Street at Benten without thinking for one moment of that 23rd February, 1860, when a few residents, hearing of a murder committed by Japanese, went down and by the faint glimmer of a lamp found first a dead body, and then, guided by a trail of blood, a human hand; and then further on another body hacked and mutilated. These were two Dutch captains cut down in cold blood. Indeed, here in Yokohama, as in the rest of the world, we have lost our regard for things of the past. Not that Yokohama has any "past" which of itself demands regard; but that in a new country, in which foreigners with difficulty made good their foothold, the early history is sure to be replete with interesting if not important memories.

Let us glance backward, and take a retrospect of the changes which Yokohama has undergone. We see the settlement now with large houses, well filled godowns and shops; we see railways and telegraphs; we see the natives exchanging the produce and manufactures of their country for those of others: let us look back at what it was in 1860—twelve years ago. Yokohama had just been opened; the fruits of Commodore PERRY's expedition were to be gathered, and some fourteen persons were to be found in Yokohama in the January of that year. We need not go into the contests between the Ministers and Consuls on the one hand and the residents on the other; how the first were determined that Kanagawa should be the settlement, and the latter were equally determined that Yokohama should be the favoured spot. Backed by the Japanese, who were anxious to get us away from the

Tokaido, and who saw a possibility of making Yokohama a second Desima, we all know that the residents gained the victory. At that time, as may be imagined, Yokohama was but a small settlement. Along the Bund, then a shingly beach, were a few poor fishermen's huts; the settlement itself being comprised in four sides, one extending from the corner of No. 1 to the further corner of No. 2, thence away from the sea to No. 52, down Main Street to No. 50, and then joining with No. 1. In this small square lived fourteen foreigners. Where now is the Chartered Mercantile Bank and the surrounding houses was then all rice and wheat fields, with pleasant lanes shaded by large trees; open country extended in every direction; and between the Bank and the Creek lay the village of Homura, inhabited by a few well-to-do farmers and agricultural labourers. The advent of foreigners brought the Japanese merchants, who, more astute or more speculative than the officials, early forgot their anti-foreign prejudices, and they settled in what is now the native town. At that time, and indeed, for long after, foreigners used to make short excursions on to the Bluff to shoot a few pheasants.

But let us go back a little. Before January 1860, the first foreigners were murdered by Japanese. A Russian lieutenant, accompanied by a steward and a sailor, were coming up the road where now is the Main Street of Benten, when they were set upon and murdered. After these came the murder of the two Dutchmen, who were killed almost in the same place as the Russians. It is reported that the Governor of Kanagawa refused to attend their funeral on the ground that it would be *infra dig.* for him, an official, to attend the funeral of persons who, at the best, were only equal to merchants. However, the threat, said to have been made by the Russian officer in command, to the effect that if he did not go willingly he would bring him between the bayonets of his men, had the desired effect. About this time, or rather a little previous to this murder, the Japanese seemed to have conceived the idea of isolating the foreigners as they had done at Desima. On the plea that they were fearful lest ronins should attack the foreign settlement, they dug the canal and built a picket fence twelve feet high from the canal to the sea, passing along the road which runs between the Saibanasho and the native town. It is needless to say that this isolation was never carried into effect, for some turbulent spirits quickly destroyed the gate at the head of the Main Street, as well as those which shut off the settlement from the surrounding country, and otherwise rendered these obnoxious enclosures unavailing.

As time progressed so did the number of residents increase, and though there are no records at our disposal to show the number of settlers, we know that they were far too numerous to remain long content with the confined space already allotted, and the consequence was that the land between the settlement and the Chartered Mercantile Bank was laid out in lots. At that time many persons were doubtful if Yokohama would ever assume any real importance in the commerce of the world, and on that account would not take land, a want of discretion and foresight which they now repent. A house was built at that time on lot No. 6, and so completely was that out of bounds,

that Mr. Field, the then representative of the firm, was subjected to some banter because he had built his house "out in the country." This was about September 1860, and by this time the settlement had grown greatly; people flocked from all parts, and the first races were held in Japan, the course being of a horse-shoe shape and situated on the other side of the creek. Who were the owners, and what were the ponies, the chronicles of Yokohama do not tell us; but we may be sure that there was much amusement, if the science displayed was but small. Before leaving the first year of the opening of Yokohama (1860) we must note the erection of the fort in the bay. This, it was said, was to guard Yokohama, but from its position it seems almost questionable if the intention was not to cover the settlement. However, the guns were never used, and at this time we need not concern ourselves as to the use to which it was intended they should be devoted.

Notwithstanding the recent increase in the size of the settlement, the authorities soon found that more land had to be set apart. The French took that portion extending from the Chartered Mercantile Bank to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and through in a straight line one way to the sea, and the other to where is now the Homura road. Even then it became evident that this was not enough, and the land between No. 10 and the Creek was sold, and as the Japanese thought that land was becoming valuable they placed an upset price of \$350 on each lot, which was to be sold at auction. The foreigners, on the other hand, thought this too high a price, and having convened a meeting, drew lots for the various plots of land, with the understanding that the person fortunate enough to draw a lot was to buy it without opposition. In this way all the lots went at \$360 each. We should like to know what persons would think of giving only \$360 for lots like No. 11 and No. 20. The idea seems, at this time of high prices, to be almost fabulous. The sale of this land necessitated the removal of the village of Homura to the other side of the Creek where it now stands.

With this we will bring our remarks upon Yokohama, as it was, to an end. We have attempted to describe the ancient state of Yokohama, and not only this but the feelings of the natives towards foreigners. Twelve years ago the whole Japanese nation was anxious to isolate the few foreigners whose respective Governments had recently made treaties with it. They hampered their actions on the one hand, and yet gave them land and built them houses with the other; the people were almost neutral, the officials hostile. Now the people are friendly, the officials are courteous, and instead of the small handful of settlers then, there are now about eleven hundred resident foreigners in the settlement. Twelve years ago with the Tycoon in power, the civil war had yet to come to change the nature of Japanese affairs; the fire of 1866 had to change the face of Yokohama. Both have brought improvements, and it may be safely said that were any one of the old residents of 1860 set down in Yokohama in 1872, without having seen it during the intervening twelve years, he would be at a loss to know the place where he first assisted in bringing the Japanese into contact with the outside world.

## THE TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

(Translation.)

China and Japan have long been friendly; but now desire to improve their relations and to render them more permanent. There have therefore been appointed on the part of China as Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Earl Li Hung-chang, Commissioner for Commerce, Guardian of the Heir-apparent, Chancellor of States, President of the Board of War and Viceroy of Chihli; and on the part of Japan, Tsung High Minister of State, in conjunction with E and Tah, each in accordance with instructions from their respective Sovereigns to confer together and deliberate on articles of agreement to be observed perpetually and without infringement, by each State and they have agreed as follows.—

### I.

Henceforward China and Japan shall draw closer to each other; and to render their friendship enduring, the behaviour of each towards the other shall be that of mutual respect, without depreciation on either side. Thus lasting peace shall be maintained.

### II.

China and Japan being friendly, either shall, in case of experiencing injustice or wrong from another State be entitled to assistance or good offices from the other.

### III.

The laws of the two countries being different, neither shall seek to impose its own views on the other; but each shall afford mutual protection to merchants and people, and no violation of the law by residents in either country shall be allowed.

### IV.

The Ambassadors of each country shall, with their families and suite, have access to Peking and Yedo respectively, either for permanent residence or on a visit. Each Ambassador shall bear his own expenses; and shall be at liberty to rent houses or land for official purposes. Each shall have facility for the carriage of his effects, and for sending despatches, &c.

### V.

Although the officials of each country have grades of rank, these do not exactly correspond. It is agreed therefore that those who are about the same rank shall correspond on terms of equality. Those in subordinate positions shall give precedence to those in higher rank, and shall accord to them the due ceremonies. Despatches shall be addressed, by either side, to an officer of corresponding rank with the writer, and not to a higher official. In case of interview, the rank and name of the visitor must appear on his card. When a Japanese official first arrives in China, he shall at once address to the local authorities a communication bearing his seal, to guard against forgeries, and vice versa.

### VI.

Correspondence between the two States shall be carried on henceforward, by China in the Chinese character, and by Japan in the Japanese character with a copy in Chinese, or in Chinese alone as the Japanese Government may find convenient.

### VII.

The two States shall indicate to each other, respectively, the ports in each which are open to foreign trade; and to which subjects of either may go for trade, subject to regulations which shall be conformed to.

### VIII.

The two States may appoint Consuls at each of these open ports for the control of their respective subjects. All questions, of litigation, administration of property, &c., arising among their own nationals, shall be determined by the Consuls according to their own laws. In questions where subjects of both countries are concerned, the complainant shall address a petition to the Consul of the accused, who shall first endeavour to bring about a settlement of the case; and failing this, shall acquaint the Local Authorities, who will investigate it, arrest offenders, and recover debts; but who shall not be required to make good the losses of individuals.

### IX.

If either State have no Consul at a Treaty Port, its subjects who may be resident there, shall be subject to the Local Authorities. In case of offences being committed, the Local Authorities shall investigate them and arrest culprits, so far as their own subjects are concerned; or on the other hand submit the case to the nearest Consul for adjudication.

### X.

The subjects of either State residing at the open ports are to maintain friendly intercourse. They are not to carry swords nor other weapons. Those offending in this respect shall be punished, and



their arms confiscated. Subjects of either State residing in the territory of the other must each mind his own business; and, whether his stay be long or short, he shall be subject to his Consul's control. He shall not change his costume, nor present himself at the competitive examinations, causing confusion.

## XI.

Subjects of either State flying from justice to the territory of the other shall be sought for by the local authorities, who shall give information, in case of capture, to the fugitive's Consul, and arrange for his deportation.

## XII.

Subjects of either country, residing at the treaty ports of the other who are guilty of crime, or who go into the interior with fire arms and kill people, shall be arrested by the Local official, and handed over to their Consul with a statement of their offence. If they resist the officer sent to arrest them, they may be slain on the spot; but their Consul shall be informed of the circumstances and be given opportunity for investigation. If such cases occur in the interior beyond the Consul's cognizance, a complete statement shall still be sent to him. Offenders arrested at an open port shall be tried by the Local official and the Consul acting conjointly. If an offender be arrested in the interior, the Local official shall try him, informing the Consul of the circumstance. If subjects of either State assemble riotously in the territory of the other, to the number of ten or upwards, and persuade or invite the natives to co-operate with them, to the public injury, the Local Authorities shall forthwith apprehend them. In such a case the Consul shall be informed and shall co-operate. If it occur in the interior, the Local Authorities shall adjudicate on the spot, informing the nearest Consul of their proceedings.

## XIII.

The war-vessels of either State may resort to the open ports of the other, for the protection of their nationals; but not to other ports, nor to inland waters, unless driven to do so by distress. Infraction of this prohibition shall be punished.

## XIV.

If either State shall be at war with another Power, it may close its ports and temporarily suspend trade, on giving due notice. Vessels coming or going must not suffer intentional harm. Chinese residing in Japan, or Japanese residing in China, shall not, in such case, take side with either of the belligerents.

## XV.

Each State agrees to prohibit its Consul's from engaging in trade: neither shall they be allowed to act as Consuls for other Treaty Powers. If a Consul misbehaves, his Minister shall recall him, upon due evidence being furnished of the fact; so that no individual may disturb harmony between the two countries.

## XVI.

Each country having a distinguishing flag—if a vessel belonging to either employ the flag of the other, such vessel and its cargo shall be liable to confiscation. If the offender be an official he shall be degraded.

## XVII.

The books of either country may circulate freely in the other; and may be purchased by its subjects.

## XVIII.

These articles are agreed on, in order to prevent misunderstanding, and preserve friendly relations. In token whereof, the Plenipotentiaries affix their respective seals. When the treaty has been approved by the Emperors of China and of Japan, and ratifications have been exchanged, it shall be promulgated throughout each country, in order that the officials may become acquainted with it, and uphold its provisions.

In the 10th year of Tung Che.

In the 4th year of Ming Chi.

—N. C. Herald.

## Law & Police.

### IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Monday, March 18th, 1873.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN.

FRANCIS GRANTLEY, seaman on the *Barrosa*, was charged with interfering with the police in the execution of their duty. PRISONER pleaded not guilty.

P. C. CLOWS, a constable, said that at about ten o'clock on the previous night he went into the "*Britannia*" on matters connected with his duty, and on coming out prisoner asked him

where he was going. Some conversation ensued and prisoner caught hold of him and said he would lock him up. Witness then took him to the Police Station. Prisoner had been drinking, but was sober.

PRISONER asked witness if he had a glass of grog; but the constable denied this, and also in answer to another question asserted that prisoner laid hold of him in the street.

P. C. KENT, said he was with the previous witness, and he confirmed what he had said.

P. C. BRAWN, also corroborated the previous witnesses.

HIS HONOUR fined prisoner \$3 or to be kept in prison till the ship starts.

CAPT. MARTIN was sued by Japanese for \$95 due on a contract for discharging freight. Part of the case had been previously heard. It appeared that Capt. Martin refused to pay a portion of the demand, because the number of tons claimed for had not been landed. To day Tomotgi stated that the lighters held only six tons, whereas the plaintiff averred that they carried ten tons.

HIS HONOUR eventually gave judgment for the plaintiff for 16 tons. The price was said to be \$1.80 cents a ton, but it was subsequently explained to us that the rate was cts. 18 a ton, the verdict therefore amounting to \$2.88.

### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR COURT, AT KANAGAWA.

Monday, 18th March.

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL, U. S. Vice-Consul.

C. A. FLETCHER *versus* ALEXANDER MARKS.

MR. D. DAVIS appeared for the Defendant who had left for Australia.

Claim for \$74, being for food and lodging supplied to M. Rosenthal whilst at the Yedo Hotel.

Captain FLETCHER, formerly manager of the Yedo Hotel, stated that this claim was brought against Mr. A. Marks as the young man Rosenthal was his nephew and lived with him, and Mr. Marks, as he understood, was his guardian and had brought him up from Australia with him, and it was under these circumstances that he had given him credit. He should call Mr. Lichtenstein who would prove the relationship of the boy to Mr. Marks.

L. LICHTENSTEIN sworn stated:—I know Defendant and the young Rosenthal, the latter is the son of Mr. Marks' sister and he is Mr. Marks' nephew. I do not know if Mr. Marks brought him here at his own expense. I know the boy lived at his house.

To Mr. DAVIS. I should think Mr. Marks paid the boy's passage up here as his parents are poor. I should have trusted the boy for a small sum as I knew his parents, but if he had wanted things to a large amount I should have consulted his uncle before giving them to him.

Capt. GEORGE E. LANE, sworn:—I remember the boy Rosenthal. Thought he left here in the steamer *Japan* in January last. Mr. Marks came to the office and told me there was a poor boy here that had nothing to do and he wanted to get him away to America where he might obtain employment. He brought the boy and showed him to me. At first I said I could not take him at lower than the usual rates, but Mr. Marks spoke for a long time to me, and thinking it was a case of real charity I at last consented to take the boy at half the usual steerage fares. Mr. Marks paid me, amounting to \$42.50; we had on board another man for whom a passage had been paid for at the same rate. He was a distressed seaman. During our interview Mr. Marks never mentioned a word that would lead me to think the boy was a relation of his. If I had known Mr. Marks was the boy's uncle I most certainly should not have taken him at a reduced rate.

To THE COURT:—I am certain he made no mention of the boy's relationship to me.

W. DAVIS, U. S. Deputy Marshal, sworn:—I knew the boy Rosenthal. He acted as Agent for Mr. Marks. I rented a house from Mr. Marks and Rosenthal always collected the rent. After a typhoon here in August last the house being damaged I refused to pay the rent and Mr. Marks brought Rosenthal and said he was his Agent and that I had refused to pay my rent to him.

To THE COURT:—He said before the Consul the boy was his Agent.

To Mr. DAVIS.—At the same time Rosenthal lived with Mr. Marks.

D. DAVIS, sworn.—To plaintiff. Knew Mr. Marks. Saw Rosenthal at his house. Had heard Mr. Marks say he would not be responsible for any debts he incurred. Do not think Mr. Marks ever led any one to believe that he would pay the boy's debts. If the boy had been my nephew I might have treated him different to what Mr. Marks did. The boy was in debt all over Yokohama. He was registered at H. B. M.'s Consulate. I had sold him goods when he was in the employ of the railway.

Captain FLETCHER said he was certain that a portion of the amount claimed in the account was for food and board supplied to Rosenthal during the time he was in Mr. Marks' employ and

was in Yedo doing business for him. He had spoken with Mr. Marks about it at the time and he made no demur. The boy was universally known to be under the guardianship of his uncle at whose house he lived, and it was on this understanding that he furnished him with board, &c., fully thinking Mr. Marks was liable for the amount.

His HONOUR said he must dismiss the charge as the evidence establishing Mr. Marks' liability was insufficient.

#### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR COURT, AT KANAGAWA.

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL, U. S. Vice Consul.

Thursday, 21st March.

Consular enquiry into certain complaints made by the crew of the Am. ship *Itasca*.

R. ALEXANDER. I shipped at Cardiff. I was not half an hour aboard when I was subjected to violent treatment by the first and third mate and it has continued during the whole passage; the Mates struck me. The Captain has seen me struck. I was struck on the head when aloft by the third mate, he likewise struck me on the fore yard and caused my head to bleed. The mate promised to kill some of us.

W. CRANE.—I shipped at New York. I have been struck four times during the passage by the mates. I am afraid to go on board the ship again as I am sure murder will be committed.

C. BROWN.—I have been at sea 20 years. The first and second mate have both struck me. I have not seen any of the officers drunk. The first mate has sworn to kill me; the officers have never called me my proper name, they have always used some bad epithet to me.

A. GLYN, Carpenter.—I have been struck by the chief mate directly we left Newport, with a rope, because he said I got him into trouble before the Captain. The second mate has not struck me. I have made a club by the chief officer's order to hit the sailors with; it contains a pound of lead. I swear he told me to make it for him to beat the sailors with. He has not used it.

Mr. ADAMS, gave like testimony, as also did H. Schmidt, J. Holson, C. Homer, P. Grose, F. Nitchie.

J. LEDGER, Steward.—I have been at sea 23 years. I have seen the sailors struck. I never have been struck myself. The crew is a middling one; it might have been a better one had they been treated well. I do not consider the officers have treated the sailors well. I consider my life would be in danger to go on board again. I have heard the chief mate threaten to kill some sailors and I have not the least doubt but that he will carry out the threat. I knew the club was made but I have not seen it used. The old crew deserted when they arrived at Newport.

Mrs. LEDGER.—I went on board with my husband. I have to complain of bad language, and my child being threatened. I have heard the chief mate tell the third mate to push one of the witnesses overboard as he was no good. I have seen the mates strike witnesses. The crew are quiet. I have been at sea 12 years and I have not seen a quieter. The Captain has treated me well; he left everything to the chief mate.

E. A. CORROX, the chief mate, said he would admit slapping one of the witnesses. Told the carpenter to make the club but never had any real intentions of using it. He never gave any instructions to push witness overboard. It was a very bad crew; the men had been used well, and prior to arrival here seemed happy; he might have sworn sometimes but it was a natural thing for a seaman to do.

J. FROST, second mate, denied using violence towards the crew, but admitted slapping the men occasionally because they were slow, with his open hand.

J. D. ROBINSON, third mate, likewise denied using violence and considered the complaint of the sailors a got up thing.

The witnesses were then severally asked if they would go on board, but they all declined on the ground that they were afraid of their lives.

A. LASSEN, Sailmaker, stated.—I have been at sea two years and six months; we have not been treated well. I have been struck by the mates once or twice when doing my work; also once when at the wheel and at sundry other times. I have seen the other men struck. I knew the man who fell from aloft. I was in my room at the time when he fell. The mate asked me to seduce the stewardess' daughter. He came in my room and asked me to see if I could not get a chance to do so. I do not know why he wanted me to do this. I refused. He only asked me this once. I do not know his reason for doing this. Never sailed under the American flag before.

Mr. CORROX, chief mate, stated:—He never had done as witness stated or ever had such an idea, the girl being nothing more than a child.

A Swedish seaman said he had been struck many times and had been threatened to be thrown overboard.

Captain RUSH, duly sworn.—The men accuse me of intercepting a letter. I have not done this. The men have not been abused and none of them have ever come to me with any complaint. The mate has told me that the carpenter had tried to annoy him. I never heard of any men being kicked by the third mate when aloft; it would be a difficult job for him

to do so as the officer would have to get out on the yard and so would endanger himself more than the man. The first complaint was made to me on Tuesday. Harry is the only man that has ever been reported to me for refusal of duty. No man has ever come to me with any complaint, many of the men have different names to those they give when shipped. Sailors often go by many names. The man who fell from aloft I knew as F. Whiskey.

The Carpenter swore that the first and third officers had both struck him.

TURNER stated that they had first written a letter to the Consulate about their complaint and hearing nothing had then applied for leave to go on shore, which was granted them by the Captain.

His HONOUR made an order that all persons on the ship with the exception of the officers be discharged and the wages due them be paid into the Consulate.

## Extracts.

### A MINING ADVENTURE.

The following amusing letter signed "G." appeared in a recent issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

I observe that mining and its vicissitudes are occupying such portions of the public mind as are not engrossed by drains and alcohol; and I cannot but think that some early experiences of my own may prove instructive. For I have been a miner myself. I record with satisfaction that for a hideous period of six weeks I, then in my teens, had sole charge of a British gold and copper mine in the west of England. To gratify the hobby of the best of fathers, I had selected for myself a scientific career, and had prepared myself by learning how to analyze and assay in a well-known public laboratory. I then started a private laboratory of my own, with all arrangements brand new and complete, and waited for work, which was not long in coming to my hands. At that period a gold-mining fever raged over England. Old forgotten copper mines suddenly pretended to be gold ones, found people foolish enough to start companies about them, and take shares and work them all over again for the more precious metal. Rival quartz-crushing machines came over from America, and went about crushing the ore with quicksilver, which as you may or may not know, has the faculty of swallowing up all the gold it meets and disgorging it in the form of a little button if properly treated. Two of these crushing machines were especially popular. They were called, if I recollect rightly, the Perkes and the Berdan. The Perkes consisted of four immense rollers that ran after each other round a pivot in an immense iron pan full of quartz and quicksilver, and sucked up the gold which used to come and wash away the pounded quartz. In Berdan's machine the pan itself used to revolve, and two or three enormous iron balls were left to themselves to work their own sweet will with the quartz. As soon as the pan began to go round they would begin to dance and roll and tumble about in a way no quartz could stand; the quicksilver did its work as in the other machine, and water washed away the refuse. Then when tons of ore had been treated in this way the quicksilver was drawn off and put into an iron still and distilled away into a condenser. The residuum contained the gold, which was submitted to a process called cupelling. I could cupel in perfection, but have now completely forgotten the art. The result was sometimes a little or big bright button of pure gold.

Now there was a certain mine called the Barathra Gold and Copper Mine, to the directors of which a very influential friend of mine had given me an introduction. It had been a copper mine for some time, and worked, I believe, with tolerable success—a good kind of steady-going respectable mine, without ambition, but safe and sure. One fine morning it caught the prevailing fever, and began to fancy it had got gold inside it as well as copper, and from that fatal day it knew quiet prosperity and gentle peace no longer. It changed its name from the Mary Ann, and called itself Barathra, induced an immense number of people to take shares, set up one quartz-crushing machine after another, invited all the first analytical assayers to come and test it in succession, sent up specimens to London to be tested there (which specimens always contained a good deal of gold), and, in short, behaved with such energy that in an incredibly short period of time it spent six thousand pounds of the money subscribed, if it did nothing else. At the time I was introduced to the board matters stood thus. A Perkes gold quartz-crushing machine had been crushing night and day for the previous three weeks. Tons upon tons had been yielding up such gold as they contained into 40 lb. of the all absorbing mercury. Moreover, a carefully sampled specimen of the same "gossan," or ore, was in London, waiting to be tested by a tried and trusty assayer. Why or how I

should suddenly become that person I cannot understand. Perhaps on account of the influential friend who presented me; perhaps because I was cheap; perhaps because I was young and tender, like little Billie in Thackeray's ballad, and therefore likely to prove amenable to wise counsel and authority. At all events, the precious sample was entrusted to me, and from it, to my great delight, I, in the presence of witnesses, elicited a sufficient amount of pure gold to justify any mine in considering itself a *bona fide* concern. I had used 'a miniature Perkes' machine to obtain this brilliant result. A full-grown machine had just been established on the mine, and had been working on the same substance on a large scale. What more natural than that I should be sent down to obtain a proportionate result from the stupendous operations down in D—? I was sent.

Before starting for the mine I had a long and solemn interview with the chairman of the board of directors, a wise man and a worldly, and he said unto me many momentous things which I failed to comprehend. I do not say it in a boastful spirit, but I believe I possessed at that time an extremely intelligent cast of countenance; in spite of which it would have been difficult to find any one of my age more childlike in the ways of the world, more utterly unsuited to my then profession, or more peculiarly unfit for the particular business on which I was bound. My good father, aware of these characteristics, instructed me to look as profound as possible during my interview with the chairman, and receive my instructions in silence. I followed his advice, and was duly commissioned to start that very evening. Stupid as I was, I fully understood that if the three hundred tons of gossan that had passed through the machine yielded gold equal to sample, it would be all right. If it yielded none, it would be of no use making further search. I may have discovered this for myself, or my father may have told me; anyhow, it seemed plain sailing enough in spite of the chairman's eloquence, so I started on my journey innocent and happy.

Next day I arrived at my destination. I had never seen a mine before, and rather liked the look of this one. It was situated in a lovely valley, and there were two or three other mines in the immediate neighbourhood. These were of the quietly cheerful and plodding sort, and stuck as if they rather fought shy of my mine, which had a flushed and excited appearance. The gigantic Perkes' machine sent its thunder through the valley. I ordered it to be stopped at once, had the mercury drawn off, put into an enormous iron still, which was duly luted and sealed to prevent all tampering; a fire was lighted, and two trusty miners were set to work to watch the distillery. I then made a simple calculation, and found that if the residuum contained gold to the value of £300 the mine was worth working for that metal. If it contained less it would be useless to attempt further operations unless they could be devised on a cheaper scale. I took the captain of the mine into my confidence, and he ingenuously owned that my calculations were correct. The distilling occupied about twenty-four hours. All the men employed in the mine were present next day when I solemnly opened the still and collected the deposit which encrusted its bottom. This was first fused in a large crucible, and then submitted to the process of cupelling, amid the breathless interest of some thirty or forty stalwart Cornishmen. The result was a small button of gold worth 3s. 6d.

There was just time to save the post. I wrote a note to the board describing the result of my operations, assuring them that there was no more gold in the Baratheas gold and copper mine than was to be found in every substance in the world, including even sea-water, and stating that, as it was quite useless for me to be spending any more of the company's money (my salary was half-a-guinea per diem), I awaited their orders to return. I felt rather proud of this feat, settling in twenty-four hours, at nineteen years of age, a large concern that had puzzled the most eminent mining engineers in England for more than six months.

Strange to say, the board of directors took a very different view of my performance. I received an indignant letter, telling me that gold-mines could not be disposed of in this off-hand manner, and that if I could devise no experiments of my own I must at any rate remain on the spot, and perform such experiments as they should dictate to me by letter. I was more than willing to do so. The spot was healthy and picturesque, the miners not bad company, and the experiments turned out to be of a simple and amusing nature. Every morning's post would suggest a new one, which was conscientiously carried through; but as for gold, no more was seen after the production of that first famous 3s. 6d. button. These amateur tests soon became a joke. Being of a lively turn, I had a facetious way of conducting them, which endeared me much to my rude

friends, and we had on the whole a very pleasant time of it. So we went on for about six weeks, when one day several of the directors came down in a body, and satisfied themselves that everything had been done by me that they had suggested—that there was indeed no gold in the mine; whereupon we all dined together at the hotel, and a very pleasant and lively dinner it was. The wise and worldly chairman actually sang a comic song; another gentleman, who was an M. P., and possessed a sweet tenor voice, warbled a plaintive ditty about "Little Nell" in a manner that made me shed tears. I contributed my share to the night's amusement by performing feats of strength and agility: they seemed to consider me a simple and engaging youth, and to be rather fond of me than otherwise; I made them feel like boys again, they said. Later on in the evening the chairman confided to me that, although a wealthy man, he had one sorrow. He had no son, and felt particularly drawn towards me: after which he told me to call upon him in London before the end of the week, so that we might together prepare a report of my proceedings for the benefit of the shareholders, and we then parted with warm expressions of mutual regard.

Next day I bade farewell to the Baratheas; she had a sad demoralized expression. The miners had evidently made up their minds that it was all over with her, and seemed inclined to desert her in a body for her unostentatious neighbours. I returned to London and called on my friend the chairman; we prepared our report together; it was a most elegant composition. I contributed the facts and figures, the chairman contributed the style, and by the time it was finished most of the facts and figures had lost their original significance; but it read splendidly. "There, my boy," said the chairman, "the board will meet on Wednesday next; you will be present, and if you read that steadily out it will cast oil upon the troubled waters." I took it home and read it to my parents. My mother thought it quite a charming piece of English composition; my father withheld his commendation, but borrowed the manuscript.

By the following Wednesday he had prepared for me another document of a far simpler and sterner nature, in which facts and figures preponderated, and style was left to take care of itself. This composition he instructed me to read instead of the former one. Fathers come before chairmen; I promised to obey. He accompanied me to the office of the Baratheas Gold and Copper Mine, where it was evident that a very stormy meeting was being held. There were shareholders in the street, in the lobby, in the ante-room, in the board-room itself. My two great confrères were there, who had analyzed the mine before I did, and found such promise of gold in it. I was introduced to them, although they did not seem to perceive it. My appearance seemed to give comfort to such of the directors as had come down to the mine. The gentleman who sang "Little Nell" winked at me. The chairman made an impressive speech, mostly about myself, although I was too nervous to understand much of its flattering import. He then called upon me to read my report. I did so with a tolerably firm voice, amidst perfect silence. It was very short, and the effect it produced was terrible. Rage and hatred gleamed out on me from the eyeballs of the chair and the rest of the board; the faces of my confrères were livid; a storm of hisses and curses rose from people standing about and in the next room. I almost thought I should have to display more feats of strength and agility. Suddenly a firm hand grasped me by the arm, and a firm voice shouted, "Silence!" It was my father's. He said, "Gentlemen, my son's time is precious. If you wish to ask him any questions, say so at once." The people standing about wanted to ask all manner of questions, and terrible confusion prevailed. The chairman called us out to order, but in vain. I felt that it was inconsistent with the dignity of science that I, one of its votaries, should remain any longer in such a scene. So we bowed ourselves out of the room with as much haste and as good a grace as we could.

Thus ended my connection with the Baratheas, whose brief career as a gold-mine was brought to an untimely end by my unlucky agency. Its affairs were wound up, and I heard no more about it. I do not know if many people were ruined, or what became of the other participants in its rise and fall—chairman, directors, board, miners, machines, and quæ-silver are all portions and parcels of the dreadful past as far as I am concerned. So, indeed, is the profession which led to my making their acquaintance, for I did not prosper as an analytical chemist, and I have not seen a mine since. But I am still interested enough to wonder sometimes how that unhappy Baratheas could thus deceive and take in, not only the public, not only responsible and wealthy gentlemen of position like my friend the chairman and his brother directors, but the two most respectable and best-known analytical chemists and mining engineers of the day, who had probed, and sounded, and tapped, and



auscultated her, if I may so speak, from head to foot, and all to have her imposture revealed in twenty-four hours through the marplot stupidity of an ignorant hobbleddehoy!

#### ALCOHOL AS MEDICINE.

(Spectator.)

The little professional fight which has been going on among the Doctors as to the value of alcohol in medicine, or rather as to the value of professional "round-robins" about drugs, will, we should say, be productive of a great deal more evil than good. The state of the case, as we outside laymen understand it, was pretty much in this wise.—Observers, not being doctors, noticed a tendency in English society to revert in a quiet and unobtrusive way to the old hard-drinking habits supposed to have been abandoned fifty years ago, and and really so far abandoned that the new generation, sedentary from habit, dyspeptic by temperament, and full-blooded from proper feeding, dared not indulge as its fathers, uncles, and grandfathers were accustomed to do with apparent impunity. Nobody, however, would have said much about the matter, the people who watched being pretty well aware that although drunkenness had become obnoxious, drinking had never ceased; that nearly as much liquor was swallowed as ever, allowance being made for impaired physique; and that the diseases arising from over-drinking were still frightfully prevalent, though slightly changed in type. But an idea spread among them just at the same time that the habit had extended itself, that women, who during the drinking cycle were as abstinent as Hindoos, were beginning to drink, or that, at all events, some false idea about drinking had taken possession of their minds. Men, even drinking men, are very sensitive about women drinking, partly because they hate to see their own vices reproduced in the sex which they wish to be different from themselves, partly from a traditional idea not worth discussing just now, probably false in part and true in part, but at all events, very old and very difficult to remove. They consequently inquired, and found, as they thought, that the Doctors, who share with the Priests the empire of interior society, were in the habit either of ordering alcohol too freely, or allowing their patients to think alcohol exceedingly beneficial. And we must say, after reading and hearing a good deal on the subject, we are inclined to believe the social impression was well founded. The profession as a profession may have known as much about alcohol as it did about aloe or reduced iron, but individual members of it had fallen into the habit of sanctioning its use a great deal too freely. We should not say that excessive doses were often ordered. Dr. Anstie, who is rather fierce upon those who signed the declaration against alcohol, reports two cases in his own practice, in one of which a lady in delicate health had been directed to drink "to the verge of intoxication," and in another a man had been prescribed fourteen ounces of brandy—that is, seven-eighths of a pint—a day; it is certain that the late Dr. Todd, a man of inquisitive genius, aware that the old system of starvation was erroneous, sometimes tried heroic doses of alcohol; and we ourselves have heard in three separate cases of very extravagant prescriptions. Still these were exceptions; but the general tendency to "strengthen" women through alcohol undoubtedly tended to develop a craze which, in a heated, over-worked, over-vitalized civilization like ours needed no artificial development or justification. A great many doctors prescribed alcohol because they believed that, in the doses they prescribed, it would be beneficial, and held themselves no more responsible for a voluntary overdose than for a voluntary overdose of morphia or chloroform; and a great many more prescribed it because their patients wished for it, and patients, being scarce, must be humoured. The prescriptions of each circulated from mouth to mouth, and the idea of alcohol as a necessary nourishment spread till ten per cent of the sick world was taking liquor as medicine, and ten per cent of the healthy world was accounting for drains by the imaginary orders of a non-existent doctor. There was a patent evil, the laity made a fuss, and about two hundred and fifty physicians and surgeons of standing formally condemned the existing want of caution in giving such prescriptions.

The Circular was not perhaps quite unobjectionable. It was got up, we fancy—quite accidentally—in rather a hole-and-corner kind of way; it assumed that knowledge began and ended with those who were to sign it, whose very names were previously unknown—for the writer could not know who would or would not sign it;—and it roused the instinctive and justifiable professional dislike to any authoritative rule which discredits the use of special or exceptional cases. Particular doctors, too, thought themselves hit; there was a fight in print, and altogether the Circular was not wholly a success. Still it was very well intended, and would, we believe, if

unopposed, have produced considerable good, if only by enabling fathers, husbands, and confidential friends to oppose to the prescriptions of the family adviser the general opinion of the medical profession, and so deprive alcohol of the false air it had momentarily acquired of general utility. Of course after the fight very little good will be effected. The man or woman who likes alcohol will obtain an opinion that it is in extreme moderation beneficial, will interpret moderation according to his or her ignorance or caprice, and will consider himself or herself released from consequences by a half-fraudulent reliance upon a grossly exaggerated version of doubtful scientific advice. We shall hardly hear of a bottle of port a day being prescribed for a young lady, but we shall hear of "port," with no particular rule as to the beneficial quantity, the point upon which, we repeat, for the second time, the profession has left the lay public in unpardonable ignorance. There ought to be a general consensus upon the subject, and there is absolutely none, nor any idea that there can be such a thing as a general rule. Of the fact which we recently quoted from the *Practitioner*, that about two glasses of sherry a day is the full amount which the system can absorb beneficially, the public is as ignorant as ever it was, for a statement of that kind in a scientific journal is never seen, and in a popular journal is forgotten in a fortnight, while on the equally important subject, the equivalents of those two glasses, the lay public is hopelessly at sea. Nobody knows anything about the proportion of alcohol in liquor. Ask any man without special knowledge how much beer, port, brandy, or claret is equal to two measured "glasses" of sherry, and he will reply vaguely that beer and claret are quite safe, that port is heady, and that brandy should always be "qualified" by solawater. "Qualifying" strychnine would strike him as absurd, but he would think two ounces of neat brandy much stronger than the same quantity in a bottle of solawater. We remember one day hearing a man of the old school declare himself no drinker because he never took anything but a bottle of raisin wine after dinner, the notion in his mind being that "home-made stuff like that" could not possibly be injurious. If he had been told that he had drunk two bottles of sherry or best part of a pint of proof spirit, he might have been induced to moderate his dose. As to women, we firmly believe the majority of them think a wine weak in proportion to its sweetness, and while they will believe any evil of brandy or sherry, see none in cool claret or "filipping" champagne.

There is another point connected with drinking, if not with alcohol, upon which we suspect, though of course we do not affirm, that the profession might with advantage create a kind of public opinion. Is it not true—we do not affirm it, but we incline strongly to believe it—that different liquors produce specific moral or mental effects,—that is to say, effects partly independent of the temperament of those who imbibe them? Is the popular French notion that white wine is morally more injurious than red wine wholly baseless, or based only on the fact that it is a little more treacherous? We doubt it, having observed for years, and among men placed in curiously different circumstances, that an overdose of sherry will produce quivrelisme, or in extreme cases homicidal drunkenness, more certainly than any liquor in the world except arrack, which, as all Indian doctors know, is the cause of at least half the murders in Indian cantonments, and ports frequented by sailors. Champagne has the same effect, though it is less observable, because this wine is so seldom drunk to excess; and so, as we suspect from reports—we have never seen it drunk—has the strong cider of the West. Port, on the other hand, affects the moral nature in another way; while beer, and more especially the hard, sour beer of country districts, seems to unite in itself every conceivable form of mischievous result, except diminution of nervous strength. We would ask the *Alliance News*, if it were not so prejudiced as to be hopelessly untrustworthy, whether it could not show from evidence given in Court that four-fifths of all the murders and rapes committed in England are committed under the influence of beer,—beer as distinguished from other liquors. The effect of claret, again, the wine the gentlemen trust, is more difficult to ascertain, because the alcohol in it is so much less; but the French, who know, say the consequences of excess in claret, particularly very new clarets, are very dreadful, that it "cuts the nerves to pieces," and that no wine has so many suicides to answer for. The speculation may be merely fanciful, and of course there is no liquor which is healthy in excess; but still the subject is a very curious one, and there is no *à priori* foolishness in our query. The moral effect of some sleepifying drugs certainly differs greatly. Bang, the preparation of hemp eaten by the Ghazees or fighting Mohammedans of India, by the "dellis" of the old Janissary army of Turkey, by the serfs of the Old Man of the Mountain, and, as we

imagine, by the ancient Scandinavian Berserkers, who got the hemp from Finland, certainly produces homicidal mania, while opium in its Indian and Chinese preparations as certainly does not, its effect, according to Dr. Eison, a very high though slightly prejudiced authority on the subject, being less deleterious than gin, and producing rather inertia than vice. He did not take into account sufficiently its awful effect upon the character as a solvent of the will—some drunkards can speak the truth, but opium-eaters always lie—but still he is notorious'y right as to the apparent external result. If such difference can arise from the action of drugs so analogous in stupefying power, why not in the action of liquors alike only in this,—that in them all the motive power—the mordant, as we might call it, of the die—is alcohol?

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### ARRIVALS.

March 16, *Ottawa*, Brit. Str., Hockin, 1274, from Hongkong Mails and General, to P. & O. Company.  
March 16, *Itasca*, Am. Ship, Rush, 1397, from Newport, Coal, to Messageries Maritimes.  
March 22, *Candali*, Dutch Brig, Campbell, 200, from Rotterdam via Kobe, General, to Carst, Lels & Co.  
March 22, *Oregonian*, Am. Str., Dearborn, 1914, from Shanghai, General, P. M. S. S. Co.  
March 22, *Solent*, Brit. Ship, Meldrum, 732, from London, General, to Aspinall, Cornes & Co.  
Mar. 23, *Princess Amelia*, Dutch schr., Driest, 232, from Chefoo, February 13th, Beans, to Carst Lels & Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

Mar. 16, *New York*, Am. steamer, Furber, 2,117 for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Mar. 18, *John Milton*, Brit ship, Richard, 618, for New York, Tea and Curios, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.  
Mar. 18, *Lothair*, Brit. ship, Peacock, 794, for Kobe, Re-exports, despatched by Strachan and Thomas.  
Mar. 19, *Phase*, French steamer, Such, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
Mar. 19, *Barrosa*, H. B. M.'s frigate, Moore, 17 guns, for South Sea. The *Cerulea*, went down the Bay in Company.  
Mar. 20, *Ellen Morris*, British brig, Sillich, 195, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

#### PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer *New York* for Shanghai.—Messrs. Watson, Taylor, and 3 Japanese in the cabin, 5 in the steerage. For Nagasaki, one Japanese in the cabin, and 15 in the steerage. For Hiogo, Messrs. E. A. Bird, E. Strachan and M. Herren, with 10 Japanese in the cabin, and 82 in the steerage.

Per *Oregonian*, from Shanghai &c.—Mr. Lacon and wife, Messrs. P. W. Eckfeldt, T. A. Annett, C. J. Melhuish, L. Danie, C. J. Illies and servant, Mr. Mills and wife, Capt. and Mrs. Kirby, Mr. A. J. Bauduin and servant, Messrs. Paul Gutschow, J. W. Beauchamp, Geo. Gray, and 29 Japanese officers, and 134 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Messrs. E. H. Lavers, Wm. Duncan, and O. Leng.

#### CARGOES.

Per *Phase*, for Hongkong &c.—

Raw Silk	392 Bales.
Waste Silk	34 "
Rice	2,500 Bags.
Copper	526 Packages.
Treasure	\$20,000
Sundries	200 Pkgs.

#### REPORTS.

The British ship *Solent*, Captain Meldrum, sailed from London November 20th, and passed the Downs on the 25th, landing the Pilot the same day. Going down Channel had very thick weather with Easterly and S. E. gales, heavy squalls and rain, and cross sea the same weather continuing up to 30 deg. N., thence had light E. S. E. winds and foggy weather to the Equator, which was crossed December 18th in 24 deg. West. Met the S. E. trades in 2 deg 30' South, and carried them to 27 deg. South in 30 deg. West. Afterwards experienced a succession of southerly gales, with heavy cross sea and foggy weather as far as Gough's island which was passed January 9th; two other vessels in company, thence to 99 deg. East, strong Northerly winds, with thick foggy weather and a very heavy S. W. sea. Moderate S. E. trades to Sandalwood island, sighted February 18th. Heavy squalls from W. to N. W., while passing through Timor and Manfra Straits, were becalmed for two days in the latter; afterwards light airs and calms to Geby, passed on the 26th. Thence to Yokohama, had heavy squalls and rain for some time; latterly light variable winds and fine weather until the 18th instant, when a heavy gale came on from the E. S. M. and S. S. W., on the morning of the 19th the wind veered suddenly round to the N.N.W. and blew with terrific violence for some time, moderating again in the evening. Fine weather after-

wards into Port; took a pilot on board on the morning of the 21st, and anchored at Yokohama the same evening at 8; 122 days from London Dock.

Vessels spoken on the voyage:—

<i>Star of Scotia</i> ,	London to Calcutta	December 3rd.
<i>Isabel Groom</i> ,	do. Bombay,	same day.
<i>City of Hankow</i> ,	do. Melbourne,	December 14th.
<i>Burlington</i> ,	do. Merina gulf	" 17th.
<i>Gen</i> ,	Cardiff to Hongkong,	Feb. 28, 136 days out.
A Dutch ship, Ghent "	" "	" 29, 129 "

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

#### SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Parana" str. Dec. 23rd; "Glenroy" str. Dec. 30th; "Vixen" str. Jan. 2nd.  
FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Ajax," str. Jan. 11th.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Ziba" Dec. 12th; (for Nagasaki) "Lahloa"; "Thracian" Dec. 20th; "Abydos" Dec. 8th.  
FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Penrith" Nov. 18th; "Oceana," "Kate Covert" Dec. 23rd.  
FROM HAMBURG.—"Santos" Sept. 16th; "Fidelio" Nov. 14th.  
FROM GLASGOW.—"Zadkia" Nov. 6th; "Eastern Chief." Dec. 28th.  
FROM CARDIFF.—"Yedo" Dec. 13th; "Ivanhoe" Jan. 1st.  
FROM BOSTON.—"Kadosh" Nov. 25th.

#### LOADING.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Africa" str.; "Glengyle" str.; "Gulley of Lorne" str.  
AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Priam" str.; "Hector" str;

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Velocity"; "Leander."  
AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Albuera"; "White Adder."  
AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Woodhall."

#### FREIGHTS & CHARTERS.

LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.—35s. to 40s. weight; 30s. meas. Per Steamer via Suez Canal 90s. to 100s. meas.  
LONDON TO HIOGO.—40s. weight or meas.  
LONDON TO NAGASAKI.—45s. weight; 40s. meas.  
NEWCASTLE.—(Coal per keel) to Yokohama or Nagasaki £42. 10s.  
CARDIFF, NEWPORT or SWANSEA.—(Coal per ton) to Yokohama 40s.

#### RATES OF INSURANCE RULING IN LONDON.

A. I. 3 rds.	Carrying general cargo to North China and or equivalent classes. } Japan.
Goods in Tarpaulin	80s.
Do. in Tin	50s.
Do. in F. P. A.	40s. to 45s.
Coal cargo	105s.
STEAMERS, OVERLAND—Goods	30s.
Tin or F. P. A.	20s. to 25s.
Specie	15s.
Do. via CANAL—Goods	45s.
Do. in Tin	35s.
Do. F. P. A.	27s. 6d.

### ANIMAL, BIRD & FLOWER SHOW.

## BLUFF GARDENS.

THE day for the above Exhibitions has been fixed for WEDNESDAY, 3rd April next (weather permitting).

#### ADMISSION:

Foreigners	\$1.00
Natives	1 Boon.

The Show will be open from 1 to 6 P.M.

Refreshments may be had on the ground.

Exhibitors will please take notice that all Exhibits must be sent in between 6 and 9 o'clock in the morning of the day of the Show, and must be taken away the same evening after 6 o'clock, and that the Committee do not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage. It is suggested that Exhibitors should send an attendant to feed and look after live exhibits.

Further particulars may be had of the Hon. Secretary, 23, Water Street.

Yokohama, March 16, 1872.

td.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS IN PORT.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	FROM	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	INTENDED DESPATCH.
Emperor	Percy	Am. str.	250	Kobe	Nov. 1	Walsh, Hall & Co.	Uncertain	
Golden Age	Coy.	Am. Str.	18,70	Shanghai &c.	Mar. 12	P. M. S. S. Company.	Shanghai &c.	
Ottawa	Hockin.	Brit. Str.	1,274	Hongkong	Mar. 16	P. & O. Company.	Hongkong	
Oregonian	Dearborn	Am. Str.	1,914	Shanghai &c.	Mar. 22	P. M. S. S. Company.	Shanghai &c.	
Thabor	Brown	Jap. Str.		Kobe	Mar. 1	Japanese Government.	Uncertain	
Washi	Coster	Brit. Str.	221	London	Feb. 12	Hudson Malcolm & Co.	Uncertain	

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS IN PORT.

NAME.	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG.	TONS.	FROM	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	INTENDED DESPATCH.
Candati	Campbell	Dut. brig	200	Rotterdam	Mar. 22	Carst Lels & Co.	Uncertain	
Denbighshire	Griffiths	Brit. barq.	483	London	Mar. 10	Hudson Malcolm & Co.	Uncertain	
Gaucho	Hiltz	Brit. barq.	370	San Francisco	Feb. 12	Walsh Hall & Co.	Uncertain	
Gipsy	Hescroff	Brit. barq.	240	Kobe	Mar. 1	E. C. Kirby & Co.	Uncertain	
Hippocampo	Bubat	Fr. barq.	376	Bordeaux	Mar. 14	Order.	Uncertain	
Itasca	Rush	Am. ship	1,397	Newport	Mar. 16	M. M. Company.	Uncertain	
John Nicholson	Grierson	Brit. ship	685	London	Feb. 9	Gilman & Co.	Uncertain	
Lord of the Isles	Petrie	Brit. barq.	317	Formosa	Mar. 14	Order	Uncertain	
Princess Amelia	Driest	Dut. sch.	232	Chefoo	Mar. 23	Carst Lels & Co.	Uncertain	
Solent	Meldrum	Brit. ship	732	London	Mar. 22	Aspinall, Cornes & Co.	Uncertain	
Wanja	Gonner	N.G. brig	245	Nagasaki	Oct. 23	Pitman & Co.	Uncertain	

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS	TONS	HORSE POWER	DESCRIPTION.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Curlew	3	665		Gun-boat	Captain Boyl
FRENCH.—Segond				Gun-boat	Captain Cûnte
AMERICAN.—Idaho	8	3,700		Store-Ship	Lieut. Commander Watson.
Alaska		1,122		Corvette	Captain Blake.



With the details little was done; the basis of the scheme was good; and the arrangements might have been easily made and a good system of police ensured. But, unfortunately for Yokohama, ISEKI left us and MUTSU filled his place. The former, in this matter, at all events, appeared to understand and appreciate our wishes; the latter seemed too full of his own personal importance. As Governor of Kanagawa he could not allow any such thing as divided control. He was the man. "Hand over your dollars" he might have said "and I will provide you with a police"—a police that would probably have cost us five times as much as that of Hongkong, and yet been almost useless, whilst as to the elucidation of the accounts we should have had to retain Babbage, or, at all events, his machine, to help us in our difficulty. Japanese control of a police force supported in part by foreign money, of a force, too, without the slightest idea of the liberty of the subject—at least of an European subject, and with very hazy ideas of right and wrong—would have been the result. The absurdity of MUTSU's demand was pointed out to him. He was told that foreigners would not give their money for him to spend as he pleased, and he was reminded that, when asked to subscribe, they would point to the adage "a burnt child dreads the fire," and that any such scheme would be an absolute failure. But still the Chiji was firm. Ignorant of our ways, he refused to allow any one but himself to have the disbursing of foreign dollars, and, when again remonstrated with, gave his hearers to understand that if they persisted in annoying him about the police question, he would do away with the existing force altogether. And, indeed, he might have done so for all the good it ever did. Was ever any thief arrested? Did any of our readers ever recover their stolen property? Did any one ever see more than half a dozen police during the day—and even these congregated about the grog-shops at night in the hope of "squeezing" some poor Jack who had taken more alcohol than was good for him? Such a police force might, indeed, have been abolished without inflicting much harm upon the community. But, plainly, the Consuls could do no more. They had pressed the matter almost to dangerous lengths, and had to retreat as best they could.

Their bread, however, was cast upon the waters. The local Government saw that the foreigners would not give them money to pay for their crude experiments, and being fully aware that, for their own safety, a strong police is a necessity in Yokohama, they raised a force numbering 424 constables and 24 sergeants. This, at all events, should be sufficiently large to control the disorderly spirits of the place; but the fact is that the police trust more to their presence than to their vigilance to terrify the would-be thieves. If it rains at night, one and all creep under the shelter of some friendly portico, and the godown next door may be rifled twice over before the guardians of our property would be any the wiser. If it is fine, they stand about at the corner of one street for hours together, and, if in the neighbourhood of a hotel or billiard room, stare through the windows at the strange—to them—antics of the foreigners, until the warning lantern of the sergeant on his rands compels them momentarily to assume a semblance of attention. But, again, on the other hand, it is fairly urged that we cannot, at once, make trained constables out of newly enlisted Japanese. They are, as we

said before, totally unversed in the duties of policemen; they are apt to commit mistakes by going too far or not far enough, and the inquisitiveness of many of them is a source of annoyance to foreigners. Yet, we must take all things into consideration, and if we cannot get constables equal to the A division of the metropolitan police, we must do the best with the material at hand. For this we require the assistance of about ten trained constables from home, two sergeants and an inspector, and this, it must be remembered, would involve a heavy expenditure. The policemen would involve an expense of £100 a year each and quarters, the sergeants double that, and the inspector as much as £800 a year. To provide this sum of money, the residents of Yokohama would have to impose upon themselves a tax of no small proportions, and the outlay could not be undertaken without serious consideration. But if we are to have a good police force, that is the only way to obtain it, and the money must not be grudged. The Japanese would, of course, on their part, have to pay their share, and the control of the force would have to be confided jointly to the Chiji and the Consular body, or a Consul elected by them. At present this is refused; but Ministerial representations will, we do not doubt, be soon made to the central government, and our object should be obtained without much difficulty. With a staff of European constables the present force could be thoroughly trained, and as it would afford an excellent basis, we might soon have a capable and experienced force. But until this improvement is made, Yokohama will still be liable to the depredations of the gangs of plunderers who infest the place during the winter months. The police are more numerous than they were last winter, they are far more capable of repressing crime, but they lack professional training, without which they are *pro tanto* of less use, and the money which the Japanese Government expends upon their support fails to secure an adequate return. We have some reason, however, for believing the Japanese understand this, and are desirous of taking steps to provide for a foreign inspector of police. If so, they can learn much from Hongkong, and as they have now in their possession the books and papers relative to the force in that colony, they can see that the establishment of a good Police does not consist only in posting a number of unskilled and comparatively useless sentries at the corners of the streets, a plan which, however excellent in the eyes of the Chiji, is anything but satisfactory to foreign residents.

#### THE CHRISTIAN QUESTION.

(Continued from our last.)

AFTER all that has been said, there is, then, no real impediment to the introduction of Christianity into Japan; nothing in its doctrines, nothing in the disposition of the Japanese people to hinder the preaching of the Gospel in this country, and consequently nothing can justify the violence with which a cruelly absurd policy is now opposing it. The introduction of Christianity into Japan is not only possible, it is even desirable, and I see, moreover, that it is necessary.

What is, in fact, the actual situation of Japan? Only a few years ago, Japan was as if exiled from the rest of the world. But at length she had to open her gates to the stranger, and to emerge from the egotism of her isolation. There were at first ignorant and foolish prejudices which produced a reaction, and caused her to try to purge her soil from the defilement of the stranger, but any attempt of this

kind could only fail, and did so in reality. Very soon, by a marvelously spontaneous change, this hatred was succeeded by an infatuation for everything European. The Government itself now marches at the head of the movement with an ardour which some think inconsiderate, and in a few months the country, renouncing its antique traditions, aspired to take its place among modern nations. It is no longer possible to isolate ourselves, said the Japanese statesmen; we also, will play our part in the world, and Japan shall appear with honour among civilised nations. This is undoubtedly a noble aim, but what have they hitherto done to attain it? It seems to me that it is the custom to commence an edifice by the foundation; the Japanese have done the contrary, they have taken, and still take from our civilization, all that is external and superfluous, but they have refrained from laying the foundation. It is a good thing, no doubt, to have railways, telegraphs, to have a fleet and an army; but all that is not exactly civilization. Civilization is that indefinable something which does not assert itself, but which is felt; it is the substitution of the reign of right for that of might, it is, in the governing power, the subordination of itself, and its entire devotion, to the interests of the people over whom it is exercised; an authority based upon respect for the obligations to do right which every man has by nature.

In the governed, civilization consists in the respect which is due to those powers to whom the safeguard of society is entrusted; it is the development of the faculties of the soul, the mind, and the heart; and it is to be found in the search for truth, and in doing good. Civilization, says a learned man of the present day, is the respect, love and devotion due from man to man, as recognised by custom and established by law; barbarism is, on the other hand, the contempt and abuse by man of his fellows. But the foundation of civilization is Christianity. Before the word of Christ had spread throughout all lands, great nations were in existence; there were learned men, inventions of practical utility had been made, but there was no civilization. And, whatever may be said, Rome—subduing and commanding an enslaved world—is not to be admired. Upon the ruins of the Roman empire, overflowing with corruption, Christianity raised a new world, and the barbarian, becoming Christian, left his desert plains to advance in the front rank of the nations of the world. What were we eighteen hundred years ago? And what are we at this moment? We are what Christianity had made us. Christianity has liberated our minds from the tyranny of error and has freed our will from despotism. Without Christianity Japan may be great and prosperous, but never civilized.

And what does the Japanese government desire? Does it wish to make use of our laws and our customs? But all our modern lawgivers have pointed to the principle of religious liberty as the keystone of their code. As God has given each his individual liberty, so have our legislators allowed each to follow the dictates of his conscience. And with respect to the religious belief of any nation, all religions, equally with that professed by the majority, have power to build temples, to inculcate their doctrines, and to augment the ranks of their followers. And, even, if the Buddhists or Shintoists should, at some future period, desire to raise their standards on the banks of the Thames or of the Seine, they would find no law to prevent them, no jailor to imprison them.

And, again, what do the Japanese wish? Do they desire to command respect, to make for themselves a name among nations? It will be admitted that their soldiers manoeuvre well; that their railway overcomes the difficulties of distance, that our dress is suitable for them. But how can we admire the arbitrary nature of their power, the intolerance of their edicts, and the injustice and barbarism of their legal procedure? What would they have? The Neros have never possessed our esteem, nor has mankind withheld its sympathy from their victims.

And, yet again, what is it the Japanese desire? Do they seek our confidence? We are on the eve of revising the treaties between Japan and the various countries of Europe and America. The experience of several years has shown the Japanese the inconvenience of having, in their country, communities of strangers, living their own peculiar life, and independent of native laws. I acknowledge

the incongruity of such a state of affairs, and sooner or later it will have an injurious effect upon those people who live under its influence. And, still further, it is a question of honour, for this evidence of our independence naturally wounds the *amour propre* of a government which respects itself. The Japanese desire to place both natives and foreigners under the same authority. They see that when they go to Europe they are subject to its laws and are liable to its judges, and they say,—why should it not be the same in Japan, why should foreigners not submit to our laws, and be amenable to our tribunals? Why? It is because we are Christians and the Japanese are not; because we are conscious of the rights and nobility of man, and if we may judge from what we see, the Japanese are not. Our governments are anxious that we should find our home in this foreign land, and cease only to guard and protect us when they can rely on our liberties being respected, our rights secured, and when our position as strangers shall not act to our detriment. And, from all time, the Christian nations have alone inspired this confidence, for there only where there exists an identity of religion, is there identity of manners, and there only, justice and love. For instance, what is there to inspire confidence in the Japanese? Do they respect and esteem our civilization? That which we hold much dearer, much more holy—our religion—is covered with infamy, and is proscribed. Have they feelings of humanity? In prison and in exile they have killed numbers of our brothers in faith by famine and misery. Do they hold out promises? When have they kept them? And what if, at some future time, the Japanese Government should wish to make us suffer inexpressible torture on account of our Christian religion? The difference of religion between those who are and those who are not Christians, has hollowed out an abyss only to be bridged by the introduction of Christianity into Japan. Christianity is the forerunner of our civilisation; it is the basis of our laws, and it unites with a fraternal bond of respect, nations which are divided by political feeling.

## NIHON GUAISHI.

### ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

#### PART. I.

(Continued from our last.)

The Minamoto family sprang from the Emperor Seiwa.<sup>1</sup> One of his attendants (herself a member of the Imperial family) bore three Prince Tadazumi, who was raised to the rank of Shihon and was appointed Hiōbu kiō. He went by the name of 'the Prince of Momozono.' This prince had two sons named Tsunémoto and Tsunénari, to both of whom the surname of Minamoto (Gen) was granted. Tsunémoto had a warlike genius, and was skilled in horse-archery. From the fact of the Prince [his father] having been the sixth son of the Emperor, he was usually called Roku-son-ō (or, "the sixth-grandson-prince"). During the period called Tengio (938-46) he became Vice-Governor (*saké*) of Musashi, and when Taira no Masakado revolted, he travelled secretly to the capital, in order to report the event. He consequently received the rank of *jū-go-i no gé*, and followed Fujiwara no Tadabumi to smite Masakado. He also followed Ono Yoshifuru to smite that rebel's associate, Fujiwara no Sumitomo. Finally the rank of *jū-shi-i no gé* was conferred upon him, and he was appointed Chūjūfu Shōgun. His descendants were military vassals from generation to generation, and they used a white flag.

Tsunémoto had eight sons, the eldest of whom was Mitsunaka,<sup>2</sup> born at Tada in Setsu. He succeeded to his father's functions and rank, and won the hearts of the

(1) 850—880.

(2) Only those sons, brothers and grandsons of the sovereign to whom the title was specially granted by patent were called Shimo or Princes of the Blood. There were five grades amongst them called Ippon, Nihon, Sanbon, Shihon and Muhon Shimo, of which the first, Ippon, was the highest. Princes of the Blood were eligible for the following appointments, namely, Minister of the Imperial Household (Nakadzukasa Kin), Lord High Chamberlain (Shikibu Kin), Minister of war (Hiobu Kin), President of the Censorate (Daini no Iru), and the governments (Taishin) of Kozuke, Katsuzo and Hitachi. The princes of the blood were not supposed to discharge the duties of these offices, that burden being taken off their shoulders by the *Taijin* and *Shōgo* (Vice-Ministers and Assistant Vice-Ministers) of the Departments of State and by the *Saké* and *Jū* of the provinces respectively. Under the Shōguns these rules were still respected as far as the granting of the titles went.

(3) Vulgarly called Tada no Manjin.

warriors of the Kuantō. In the second year of Anwa (969,) in the reign of the Emperor Reizei, Tachibana no Shigenobu, Assistant Vice-Minister of the Household,<sup>4</sup> Fujiwara no Chiharu, formerly *suké* of Sagami, and others secretly conspired to seize the person of Taméhira Shinnō, to abscond to the Kuantō and stir up civil war. Mitsunaka was a partaker in the matter, but afterwards fell out with Shigenobu, and ended by confessing. At the desire of the Regent Fujiwara no San'yori he and his younger brother Mitsunuyé arrested Shigenobu and Chiharu, and sent them into exile. It is said that there was as great a commotion in the capital on this occasion as when the civil war of Tengiō took place. Mitsunaka once thought to himself that a military vassal could not dispense with a sharp sword in watching over the safety of the Son of Heaven. He therefore summoned a certain skilful smith who dwelt in Chikuzen, and made him forge for sixty days. He thus obtained two swords called Higékiri<sup>5</sup> and Hizamaru, which he transmitted to his posterity. The highest office which Mitsunaka ever held was Sama no kami (master of the horse), and when he died the posthumous rank of *Sō-jiu-sam-mi* was conferred on him.

His four sons were Yorimitsu,<sup>6</sup> Yorichika, Genken and Yorinobu. Genken became a monk. Yorichika was condemned for fighting with the monks of Kōbokuji,<sup>7</sup> and was exiled. His descendants lived in Yamato, and were called the Yamato Genji. Yorimitsu was celebrated for his military talents, and became Tōgū no Daishin.<sup>8</sup> In the period called Yōyō (987—8), the Regent Fujiwara no Kan'eiye, having constructed a new palace, gave a feast in honour of its completion, and Yorimitsu sent thirty-three horses to be divided amongst the guests. Kan'eiye's son Michitaka succeeded him as Regent, and his younger brother the Udaishō Michikané disputed the power with him. Yorinobu, who had always been in the service of Michikané, addressed Yorimitsu, saying: "I am powerful enough to murder Michitaka and put my master in his place." Yorimitsu covered the speaker's mouth with his hand, and said: "Do not speak wildly. If the affair fail, your brains and liver will besprinkle the earth. And besides, how could your master escape the consequences?" Yorimitsu had three sons. The eldest was Yorikuni, whose descendants lived at Tada for generations, and were called the Setsu Genji.

Yorinobu was extremely brave and daring, and understood well the management of troops. During the period called Chōgen (1028-1038) he became *kami* of Kai. It happened that Taira no Tadatsuné, *suké* of Kadzusa, having made a disturbance, the Imperial Court ordered Taira no Nawokata, *suké* of Kōdzuké, to take command of the troops of the Tōkaidō and Tōzandō, and punish him. Three years having elapsed without his being able to subdue Tadatsuné, Yorinobu was made *suké* of Hitachi and sent to supersede him. As soon as Yorinobu heard the order he started, although he was advised to await the assembling of the troops before advancing. He refused, and then advanced as far as Kashima,<sup>9</sup> taking his son Yoriyoshi and others with him. Tadatsuné seized the boats, and planted a line of palisades on the seashore, so that it was impossible to cross. Yorinobu planned to lull him into security by a show of weakness, and sent a messenger to ask for peace. Tadatsuné refused. Hereupon Yorinobu assembled his followers and held a council of war. His followers were of opinion that even without the aid of boats or rafts, they might advance to

the attack along the seashore. Yorinobu said: "It will not do. The rebels presume on the advantageous nature of their position. If I cross straight, and attack them unprepared, I shall be able to take their position in a single engagement. I hear that there is a shallow place, where one can cross on horseback. There must be some one in the army who knows it." There was a certain Takabuni who declared that he knew. He galloped into the sea, and as he went he planted rushes to mark the shallows. Yorinobu marshalled his army and followed him. Tadatsuné feared and trembled, and coming forth surrendered. His head was cut off, and sent to the capital. For this service the rank of *jiu-shi-i no jō* was conferred on Yorinobu, and he was appointed *suké* of Kōdzuké and Hitachi. He declined with gratitude, saying: "Your servant has been enabled to make a power-ful rebel surrender without imbuing his sword with blood, by borrowing the aid of the heavenly prestige. What merit has he? Your servant is old, and cannot support the fatigues of a distant post. He prays to be appointed *kami* of Tamba instead, though he scarcely ventures to urge his wish." His request was not granted.

His son Yoriyoshi was quiet and resolute, and possessed of strategical talent. He was the *hō-guan-dai*<sup>10</sup> of the Ko-Ichijō-In,<sup>11</sup> and constantly followed him to the hunt. He could make good use of even a weak bow, and shoot down fierce animals therewith. Taira no Nawokata admired his talents and accomplishments to such an extent that he gave him his daughter to wife. Yoriyoshi having subsequently dreamt that the god of Hachiman<sup>12</sup> gave him a sword, his wife became pregnant and bore a son. Yoriyoshi rejoiced and said: "This boy will certainly raise up our family," and he consequently named him Yoshiyū.<sup>13</sup> When he came to man's estate he put on the cap<sup>14</sup> in front of the shrine of Hachiman, and was called Hachiman-tarō. Yoshiyū was of an energetic and persevering nature, and shot well with the bow. Whenever an expedition took place he accompanied his father, without missing a single occasion. Yoriyoshi having become *kami* of Sagami, a province in which the military profession was very popular, he and Yoshiyū tried to win hearts by their munificence and personal dignity, so that all the men of mark eagerly submitted to them and delighted to do their bidding.

At this period Abé Yoritoki, one of the powerful men of Mutsu, had united under his authority numerous districts, until he became chief of six departments. The *kami* of the province and the governor of the castle of Akita<sup>15</sup> combined their forces, and marched against him, but he anticipated their attack and defeated them severely. From the Shirakawa<sup>16</sup> barrier northwards to the sea the whole country revolted and joined him. The court decided to make Yoriyoshi *kami* of Mutsu, and to send him with Yoshiyū and his second son Yoshitsuna at the head of some troops to smite Yoritoki, but a general amnesty happening to be proclaimed, the latter disbanded his troops, surrendered and became Yoriyoshi's vassal. Yoriyoshi now received the additional appointment of commander-in-chief of the Chinjiufu. In the seventh year

(10) The *hō-guan-dai* was the third officer of the ex-Emperor's council, corresponding to the *Daijō* in the eight departments of State.

(11) This person was Prince Atsuakira, a son of the emperor Sanjo, who was adopted by Go-Ichijō as his heir, but set aside in favour of Go-Ichijō's younger brother, in order to gratify the ambition of the Regent Michinaga, who was the grandfather of Go-Ichijō and his brother.

(12) The origin of the name Hachiman is enveloped in considerable obscurity. One thing is certain, namely that it is the Chinese translation of the Japanese word Yawata or Yahata, meaning literally "Eight Banners." The probability seems to be that Yawata was the name of the village in the province of Bizen where the first shrine was erected in honour of the Emperor Ojin, his mother Jingō-ko-go and Tamayori himé [mother of Jimmu Tenno] in the year 550 A.D. In the year 859, in the commencement of the reign of Seiwa, the shrine at Iwashimidzu on Otokoyama in Yamashiro was founded in honour of the same three deities. The village underneath, on the road from Osaka to Fushimi, is also called Yawata.

(13) Yoshi was a part of his own name, and *iyū* means house or family.

(14) Putting on the cap was a part of the ceremony called *gembuku*, or coming of age.

(15) Called Akita-jo no *suké*. The office was held by the *Suké* or vice-governor of Dewa. The castle seems to have been constructed in the year 716, then abandoned for a time, and to have been reconstituted a military post in 780. The Hiechiu Shokugensho and Kuanshoku Biko differ in their statements of the date, but the latter is perhaps the better authority of the two.

(16) In the extreme south of the province formerly call Mutsu, and now Iwaki, close to the frontier, a most important strategical point in Japanese civil warfare.

(4) Nakadzukasa no Shōyū.

(5) The origin of these names is given in the introductory volume of the Taiheiki Kōmoku which treats of swords—When the swords were finished Mitsunaka had them tried on two criminals who were sentenced to death by decapitation. One sword (Higé-kiri) cut off the head of the victim after severing the head from the body, and the other (Hizamaru), after cutting through the neck, also divided the neck. That these feats are possible with a good weapon will appear evident, if it be remembered that in Japan the criminal subjected to capital punishment has to kneel down and bend his head forward to receive the blow, which falls perpendicularly upon the back of his neck. *Maru* is a corruption of *maru*, itself a corruption of *maru*, self, a suffix to men's names used in ancient times out of self-deprecation, then added to children's names, and afterwards also to objects which were highly prized by the possessor.

(6) Commonly called Rai-kō.

(7) In Sō-no-kami department in the province of Yamato; founded by Tankai kō of the Fujiwara family.

(8) Tōgū is a name for the heir-apparent. Tōgū is the collective name of the officials of his household, amongst whom the Daishin was third in rank.

(9) A department in Hitachi at the mouth of the Tonegawa.



of Yōjō<sup>17</sup> (1052) his term of office having expired, he was on the point of returning, and visited the Fu<sup>18</sup> in order to transact business, on which occasion Yoritoki entertained his troops magnificently. When his business was over he returned towards the capital of the province<sup>19</sup>. At Akurikawa, where he lodged, the quarters of Fujiwara no Mitsusada were attacked during the night. Some time previously Yoritoki's eldest son Sadatō had begged Mitsusada to let him marry into his family, but his request was refused, and consequently he endeavoured to take his revenge in this manner. Hereupon Yoriyoshi became desirous of arresting Sadatō, and Yoritoki consequently took up arms and revolted, occupying the barrier of Koromogawa. Yoriyoshi sent up a petition to the Emperor asking to be re-appointed, and set his troops in motion to smite Yoritoki. Yoritoki's sons-in-law Fujiwara no Tsunekiyo and Taira no Nagahira came and joined the loyal forces. Some one having denounced Nagahira for having secret relations with the rebel, Yoriyoshi arrested him and cut off his head. Tsunekiyo feeling anxious on his own account, also fled and rejoined Yoritoki. Tomitada, a kinsman of the latter, was brave and had a number of followers, and Yoriyoshi endeavoured to persuade him to ally himself with the loyal forces, by representing to him that he was acting by the Emperor's orders. Yoritoki having also gone in person to persuade him, Yoriyoshi ordered Tomitada to put troops in ambush and to attack Yoritoki by surprise. He thus caught Yoritoki and put him to death, but Sadatō's forces, however, still maintained their ground. Sadatō himself was a man of eminent talent, and understood perfectly how to handle troops, so that the loyal forces were unsuccessful on several occasions. There had been a succession of bad harvests, and no provisions having been supplied to them, Yoriyoshi asked the Emperor in the fifth year of Tengi (1057) to let him make requisition on the people for food for the troops. In the 11th month he took command in person of one thousand eight hundred men and attacked Sadatō at Kawasaki.<sup>20</sup> It happened that there was a high wind and snow, so that men and horses were starved with cold. Sadatō with four thousand picked troops engaged them at Tori-no-umi,<sup>21</sup> and throwing out his wings right and left inflicted a severe defeat on our forces. Six horsemen alone survived, and the rebels quickly surrounded them. The arrows fell like rain, and Yoriyoshi and Yoshiyū both had their horses wounded. Their followers dismounted and offered them their horses. Yoshiyū Fujiwara no Noriakira and others fought so valiantly all over the field that the rebel troops warned each other, saying: "It is Hachimanarō," and finally retreated. Having escaped, Yoriyoshi reported to the Emperor that the supplies for the troops had not arrived, from any place [in the province] either distant or near; and further that the *kami* of Dewa did not combine his efforts with him. Hereupon a decree went forth depriving the *kami* of Dewa of his office, and a new *kami*<sup>22</sup> arrived; but he also never came to the rescue. Sadatō's prestige continued to increase. He ordered Kiyotsunē to levy Government property with a private tally of his own. The law says: "Use a white tally, not a red one." The red tally was that of the Government. Yoriyoshi was in greater straits than ever, but he maintained his position against Sadatō for several years. In the fifth year of Kōbei (1062) his term of office expired, and a decree was issued to Takashima Tsumeshigé appointing him his successor, but the people of the province loved Yoriyoshi and would not submit to Tsumeshigé, so that the latter was compelled to leave. Hereupon Yoriyoshi took an oath that he would certainly destroy the rebels; and he sent a man to speak to Kiyowara no Mitsuyori, a Dewa chief, and to his younger brother Takénori, and to convince them by appealing to their feelings of loyalty to the Emperor. In the seventh month Takénori arrived at the head of his friends and adherents to the number of more than ten thousand men, and Yoriyoshi met him in con-

ference at Tamura-no-oka<sup>23</sup> with three thousand men. He formed seven divisions, and made Takénori and the rest commanders of separate divisions, while he himself commanded the fifth division. He then advanced as far as Haginobaba, and was about to attack the stockade of Komatsu,<sup>24</sup> but did not carry out his purpose, as the day was unlucky. It happened that a mounted scout of the Kiyowara family set fire by accident to the houses of the people, and a great clamour arose in the stockade. Yoriyoshi addressed Takénori, saying: "The opportunity is not to be lost. What does it matter about the day!" He replied saying: "My troops are as angry as fire. Let us make use of them at this very moment." He then sent some mounted troops to obstruct the road most liable to attack, and the foot soldiers pressed up to attack the stockade. Fukuyé Korénori and others climbed a precipice with some determined warriors and entered the stockade, causing great confusion among the rebels. Sadatō ordered his younger brother Munētō to issue forth and fight, but Yoriyoshi attacked him in the flank with his body-guard, and routed him. The rebel reserves on the other hand attacked our seventh division, but we fell on them and defeated them severely. At last the rebels abandoned the stockade and fled. Our troops then burnt it, and were going to retire but it happened that rain fell continuously, and they were detained more than ten days. The whole country south of I-wai<sup>25</sup> having allied itself with Munētō and robbed our convoys, Yoriyoshi sent a part of his troops to protect the communications. In the ninth month, Sadatō, perceiving the paucity of our troops, came with eight thousand crack horsemen to surprise them. Takénori said: "Our provisions are scarce. Our advantage lies in fighting at once. Their coming to fight instead of sitting down quietly and leaving us to our misfortunes is giving their heads into our hands." Yoriyoshi rejoiced greatly, and forming his men in "long snake" order<sup>26</sup> anticipated the attack. After half a day's fighting he defeated them severely, and pursued the fugitives to the river I-wai. He said: "I wish to profit by this opportunity to pound their den to powder at last." He therefore gave orders to Takénori to pursue them during the night with eight hundred horsemen, but Takénori chose instead fifty determined warriors, and proceeding along bye-roads, set Sadatō's quarters on fire. The combat raged inside and outside, until the rebel army, falling into confusion, fled and occupied the steep at Koromogawa. Yoriyoshi and Yoshiyū advanced and attacked them. The river happened to be full of water. Takénori and his companions fought and were worsted, but seeing that there was a tree on the river bank which overhung the water, Takénori sent a strong and active fellow to climb it, and crossing the river, to set the rebel camp on fire. Sadatō was frightened and fled. Yoriyoshi pursued him, and took two stockades one after the other. He then advanced and reduced the stockade of Tori-no-umi, after which he assembled his officers to drink. He addressed Takénori, saying: "It is owing to your efforts that I have been thus far successful. How does my face appear to you?" He replied and said: "Your servant took up his whip for the commander in chief. What efforts has he made? The commander in chief has displayed the most complete fidelity to the Son of Heaven, and for more than ten years has exposed himself to the inclemency of the seasons in the open fields. The hairs of his head were all white. Heaven and earth were moved, and the officers and men were inspired with enthusiasm on his behalf, so that he broke through the rebels like a river rushing through an opened dam. When your servant looks at the Commander-in-chief, he sees that his hair is half black again. If he catches Sadatō, it will all be black." Yoriyoshi rejoiced, and advancing again broke down three stockades, and pursued Sadatō to the stockade at the Kuriyagawa.<sup>27</sup> This stockade lay in a

(17) Commonly pronounced Yōjō.

(18) The *Chūjō* and *Chūjō* compounds of *Chūjō* to *Mutsu*.

(19) In the department of Mutsu, a province of Mutsu, probably on the site of the present town of Mutsu.

(20) In the department of Dewa, province of Mutsu.

(21) In the department of Mutsu.

(22) In the department of Mutsu.

(23) Mutsu no Ōkura, sacred shrine of Yoriyoshi.

(24) In the department of Mutsu, a province of Mutsu, named after a victory gained there by Sadatō over Tamura Muro over the barbarians of those parts.

(25) Part of I-wai, in the peak of M.

(26) A long snake, about one third of a mile long, Haginobaba.

(27) A long snake, about one third of a mile long.

(28) A character of this kind of battle is given in the Nelson Guarin (Kamakura) vol. 1, p. 11.

(29) In dept. of I-wai, prov. of Mutsu.

watery swamp; its parapet was high and the ditches were deep. Swords had been planted in the ditches, and the place was defended with such desperation, that several hundred of our troops were killed. Yoriyoshi ordered the houses of the people to be torn down and thrown into the ditches in order to fill them up, and dismounting from his horse worshipped the capital afar off. He took fire in his hand, and calling it sacred fire cast it at the stockade. It happened that a wind arose at the moment, and the stockade was completely burnt. Our troops consequently surrounded it in haste, and the rebels fought with mortal desperation. Takénori opened an angle, through which the rebels escaped, but Yoriyoshi attacked and annihilated them. Satatô then came forth to fight alone. Our troops crowded together and stabbed him. Before he was quite dead, they placed him on a large mantlet, and six men bore him along for Yoriyoshi to look at. His loins were seven feet round, and he was tall in proportion. Yoriyoshi reproached him with his crimes and cut off his head; as well as those of his son Chiyo and his younger brother Shigétô. Tsunékiyo was also brought in bound. Yoriyoshi ordered a blunt sword to be used in decapitating him, and said: "Will you be able again to use a white tally?" Munétô and the rest all surrendered. Yoriyoshi saw in the stockade several tens of beautiful women who had been stolen by the rebels, and he divided them all among his officers. In the second month of the sixth year (1863) he sent men to bring the heads of Satatô and the others and lay them at the foot of the throne. A decree of the Emperor raised him to the rank of *Shôshi-i no gé* and appointed him *kami* of Iyo. Yoshi-iyé was raised to the rank of *Jiu-go-i no gé* and appointed *kami* of Dewa. Yoshitsuna became *Shôjô* of the Sayémon Guards, and Kiyowara no Takénori was made Commander-in-chief of the Chinjiufu. In the eighth month Yoriyoshi built the shrine of Hachiman at Tsurugaoka by Kamakura, in gratitude for the exploits he had achieved in battle.

(To be Continued.)

#### BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR YEDO FOR 1871.

BRITISH VICE CONSULATE,  
YEDO, February 15th, 1872.

SIR, I have the honour to report herewith on the trade and other matters of public interest of this district for the past year.

*Trade and Commerce.*—By Clause VI of the "Arrangements for the Settlement of Foreigners at Yedo" of the 26th November 1867 it is provided that as Yedo is not an open port, no Foreign merchant vessel can anchor there and all goods belonging to Foreigners must be entered at the Custom House in Yokohama, according to the regulations of trade attached to the Treaties, and must pay duty there, or at some other open port, before they can be imported into Yedo. The same clause also provides in the same manner for the payment of duties at Yokohama on all goods exported from Yedo, before they can be shipped on board any foreign vessel at the former port. Thus, in the first place, all goods imported into, and exported from, Yedo will be included in Mr. Consul Robertson's report for the district of Kanagawa, and in the second place there can be no foreign shipping at this port,—two circumstances which naturally deprive my own report of all importance as far as statistical information is concerned.

I have however endeavoured to obtain, through the Custom House at this port, as much information as possible respecting the amount and the nature of business carried on by foreign merchants. Unfortunately the exact quantities and values are wanting.

*Return I* shows the goods imported by foreign merchants into Yedo during 1871.

*Return II.*—The goods exported by foreign merchants during the same same period, and

*Return III.*—Contains a list of the re-exported goods from Yedo. However incomplete these returns may be, it has cost me a great deal of difficulty to obtain them from the inexperienced officials in charge of the Yedo Custom House.

These Returns do not include the goods brought up to Yedo by native merchants from Yokohama. If it had

been possible to collect exact information relative to the latter imports, it would doubtless have afforded valuable information to the foreign merchant as to the market for foreign goods of this district. Neither have I been able to obtain even an approximate idea of the native produce exported from Yedo by Japanese merchants.

The consumption in Yedo of foreign goods appears to be very considerable. Almost in every street a certain number of shops may be seen where nothing but foreign articles are offered for sale. It would be idle to speculate on the future of direct foreign commerce in this district; changes of every kind occur so suddenly and so unexpectedly in Japan that I hesitate to express any decided opinion in this respect. It is however natural to conclude that where the actual consumption is, there will eventually be direct commercial transactions between the importer and the consumer, whatever may be the obstacles that have to be overcome. Yokohama, no doubt, has, as yet, every advantage over Yedo. It has a spacious and convenient harbour, its Banks, its Insurance Companies, its Mail Steamers; in fact every facility and convenience as a foreign market. Another consideration—and a very important one—in favour of Yokohama is, that it is a well built compact place where life and property can easily be protected, in the event of internal disturbances breaking out, by the ships of war usually on the station; whereas the defence of the foreign settlement at Yedo would be utterly hopeless.

But in spite of all these disadvantages I incline to the belief that in consequence of the opening of the railway, which, I understand, is shortly to take place, there will be more direct foreign trade with the capital than hitherto has been the case. Moreover the establishment of a Bank on the foreign principle, which the *Tokai-Fu* are at his moment organizing, will afford to the Yedo merchants facilities for engaging in mercantile operations with foreigners, hitherto unknown to them.

*Native Shipping and Navigation.*—The port of Yedo, as stated at the beginning of this report, not being open to foreign shipping, I have thought it desirable to procure from the Custom House a return of the number of Japanese vessels that have entered the port during the past year. This return, however, is far from being complete in as much as it does not give the tonnage of the vessels.

The arrivals of foreign-built ships, but owned by Japanese, are given as 357, whereas those of native coasting junks are stated to have amounted to 7,741. These vessels have to lay off Shinagawa, a very inconvenient anchorage at from two to three miles from the shore, and the goods landed there have to be carried a distance of from five to eight miles before they reach the heart of the commercial city. I understand, however, that a scheme is under the consideration of the Government for making a harbour opposite the foreign settlement, so as to enable their sea-going vessels to anchor at the entrance of the river.

This scheme, if carried out, might be of the greatest importance to the foreign concession, as in the event of the port being opened to foreign shipping, it would doubtless displace a considerable portion of the trade from Yokohama to Yedo; but such a work bears on the face of it very considerable difficulties.

The information I have obtained on the subject, from a competent engineer, is to the following effect.

From the present anchorage (Shinagawa) to the neighbourhood of Hama-goten is as nearly as possible four miles, and this space is a mud flat with from one and a half to three feet of water on it. There is a channel slightly deeper through it which is used for the present navigation, and which also no doubt serves as the outlet for the river Todagawa. In this channel, however, there is not more than two feet in many places at low water. To enable vessels to reach Yedo therefore, a channel say 18 feet deep would have to be cut through this mud flat. It must be at least 100 to 150 yards wide, and there would have to be excavated from four to five million cubic yards of soil. This could only be done by dredging machines, and, at an average price of one shilling per cubic yard, would cost about £250,000. But this open cut would be exposed to the sea caused by the wind blowing from the south and eastward, and the waves which come rolling over the shallow water, would carry the top surface of the mud with them, and fill

up the cut in a single storm. To prevent this, banks would require to be formed on each side of the cut, and, to make these of sufficient strength to stand, would probably cost another £250,000.

The river would then be confined between two banks, but its scour would have no beneficial effect because the ground is too level, and the shallow is too far out to sea.

After this is all done, there is the difficulty of the wash from steamers' screws and paddles breaking in the banks, the danger to the banks from storms, and the constructions of docks or basins for vessels to lie in at Yedo.

However with an expenditure of from £600,000 to £700,000 a harbour could be made; but it would be a long and tedious work to execute, a most expensive work to maintain, and with a commodious harbour at Yokohama and a railway between the two places an undertaking of doubtful advantage.

**Foreign Concession.**—The land set apart for the foreign concession under the "Further arrangements relative to the foreign settlement" of May 4th 1870, consists of 52 Lots measuring on an average (with the exception of a German lot of 3,000 tsubos) 450 tsubos each, or in the aggregate 26,162 tsubos—being equal to about 22 acres.

Out of these 52 lots only 24 have as yet been sold, and the number of foreign residences on the Concession is limited to 6 only. Therefore, although the city has now been open to foreign trade for three years, the settlement is still in its infancy, and so far as one can judge, a thorough failure. The main reason for this no doubt is that in the absence of a regular trade with the natives, there is no inducement for foreigners to invest their money in land and buildings which are not likely to yield to them any return. But there are also two other causes which are unfavourable to the foreign settlement, namely, the excessive ground rent which has been fixed under Clause II of the Convention of the 4th May 1870, being a *Bu* and a half per tsubo per annum, with a liability under Clause VI of the same instrument, of an additional half *Bu* per tsubo for municipal purposes, if required. This annual ground rent of two *Bu* per tsubo is equal to about £175 per acre in a city, which, as will be seen in another part of this Report, contains over a thousand acres of unoccupied land. The most valuable part of the town is the quarter known as the "Nihon Bashi," and there the natives, I understand, pay only ten *tempos* per tsubo i. e., not quite 20 per cent of what foreigners have to pay in a much less valuable part of the city. And I am informed that in Tsukiji—the native town adjoining the foreign settlement—the natives only pay four *tempos* a tsubo, or about one-thirteenth part of the rent demanded from foreigners.

The second cause is the facility given to foreigners, under clause I of the Convention of the 4th May 1870, to rent houses from Japanese in the native town at Tsukiji, for which they pay considerably less than they would have to pay for houses in the foreign concession. It is true that the Japanese can only let their houses to foreigners for five years; but since they have the option of renewing the agreement, there appears to be little difference between that arrangement, and a permanent lease.

The number of registered British residents in the district is thirty-six, but these are nearly all in the employ of the Japanese Government, British trade being as yet only represented by a druggist. The British population I believe, exceeds that of all other nationalities taken together.

The large Hotel at Tsukiji which, by Clause V. of the Convention of 26th November 1867, the Japanese Government engaged to push on with all possible expedition in order to be completed before the opening of the city to foreign trade, was closed on the 31st December last, and has turned out to be a losing speculation to those who built it. It is said to have cost \$100,000, and it has been sold to the Naval Department, I am told, for \$20,000.

**Public Works.**—The Railway between Yokohama and Yedo, which is being constructed by English engineers and with English capital, but for the Japanese Government, is now almost completed, and its opening to the public is expected to take place at no distant date.

The first line of Telegraph which when constructed two years since met with so much opposition on the part

of certain narrow-minded Japanese, has now become so popular that telegraphic wires are springing up in all directions within the capital. Already the Mikado's Palace, the Foreign office, the Board of Works and the Tokei-Fu are in telegraphic communication with the Kanagawa Ken, and eight stations are to be opened to the public in various parts of the town.

The Government have engaged for that purpose the services of Mr. George, an English engineer, who with a staff of English superintendents is deeply engaged in constructing the line to Hiogo and Nagasaki, whence Yedo will soon be in direct communication with the whole world.

**Agriculture.**—The Japanese Government have engaged an American Agricultural Mission, or Scientific Commission as it is called, of which General Capron, late Commissioner of Agriculture of Washington, is the head. The object of this mission is to improve the breeding of animals and to bring the soil of Japan under scientific cultivation. Their field of operation is to be the Island of Yezo.

The harvest has been remarkably abundant, and rice is now so cheap and plentiful that the people hardly know what to do with it. Japan rice which in 1868 had run up as high as \$5 per picul, can now be had for \$1.50, and in the country for still less, it appears. The great abundance of rice has induced the Government to remove the Treaty restriction regarding the export of grain as far as Government rice is concerned, and they are exporting a large quantity of the estimated surplus on their own account through the agency of an American firm, and they are also selling rice to foreigners at Yokohama by tender.

The total produce of rice is given as follows:

Rice 18,497,123 Kokus; Other grain 9,118,115 Kokus.

The Government revenue in rice is stated to be 10,076,345 Kokus, and the disbursements on account of salaries to Government officials &c., are assessed at 8,769,861 Kokus, which leaves a surplus of 1,306,484 Kokus or about 3,266,000 piculs.

Japan rice is worth in the foreign market from \$1.70 to \$2 a picul.

**Population.**—The population of this enormous city has been set down by various writers on Japan at from 1½ to 3 millions; but from the information supplied to me by the Tokei-Fu (Municipal Government), it will be seen that even the lowest of these estimates is considerably exaggerated. According to the last census, taken since the Restoration, the population consisted of:—

416,812	...	Males, and
363,509	...	Females

or 780,321 ... Souls in all.

The former number includes 5,151 priests. The disparity between the number of men and women is owing to the presence of a large number of homeless creatures whom we call coolies, and who perform all the rude manual labours for the citizens. Yedo is no doubt large enough to contain three millions of inhabitants, but except in the commercial part of the town, it is very thinly populated.

The population of Japan is given as follows:—

16,733,698...	...	...	Males,
16,061,199...	...	...	Females,

32,794,897... ...In all.

The area covered by the capital is given as follows:—

Military Quarter	...	11,692,591 Tsubos.
Temples &c.	...	2,661,747 "
Commercial town	...	2,690,060 "
Do. suburbs	...	546,921 "
Unoccupied ground	...	1,334,199 "
Do. Borrowed for Commons.	...	477,216 "

Total... ...19,402,734 Tsubos.

This statement does not include the streets, canals, rivers, and moats; taking these, as a rough estimate, to cover one-eighth part of the town—which they certainly do—the whole extent of Yedo will be 21,828,076 Tsubos = to 18,040 acres, or 28 square miles; and this city is therefore, in point of extent, next to London, the largest in the world.

What is called the Military Quarter includes the Mikado's palace which, by itself, must cover nearly a



square mile of ground; the various Government Departments, barracks, parade grounds and such of the residences of the ex-Daimios and Hatamotos (the Nobility and Gentry of Japan) as have not been taken possession of by the Government on the abolition of the feudal system. The Temple grounds consist chiefly of the burial places of the ex-Shōguns or Tycoons, namely *Shiba* and *Uyēno*, each of which is almost a small town in itself. The unoccupied ground is that where formerly stood the princely dwellings of the nobles, which have either been demolished by the Government, or have been abandoned by their owners who are now no longer in a position to keep up such expensive residences. Some of these properties covered from twenty to thirty acres of land, and the most wealthy of the nobles possessed half a dozen of such places in Yedo. Such of them as are not yet wanted for Government purposes, are being used as vegetable gardens and as mulberry plantations.

The appearance of the city has certainly not improved by the late changes, and it must take some time before the old splendour of the capital can return in some modified, and it is to be hoped, improved shape.

**General Remarks.**—Important changes are taking place in the capital. I have already alluded to the disappearance of the yashikis or Palaces of the ex-Daimios; those that have not yet been demolished by the Government, which has taken possession of them, are allowed to tumble down in a most reckless manner—an ordeal from which, I am sorry to say, even the Imperial castle itself and the magnificent Mausoleums of the Shōguns, do not appear to be exempted. Thus, that portion of the Palace called the Citadel which was formerly the residence of the Tycoons, threatens soon to become a mass of ruins. Already the imposing and numerous gateways and bridges leading to it, are left to take care of themselves, and a foreigner, who a few years back hardly dared to look at this wonderful strong hold, may now freely ascend its towers overlooking the residence of the Mikado, without meeting even a gatekeeper. It is difficult to understand what object the Government can have in view in allowing monuments once the pride of Japanese of all classes, and on which all the money and labour the country could produce seem to have been lavished, to go to wreck and ruin; unless, perhaps, it be intended as an imitation of the "Communeux" of Paris, who imagined that they could obliterate the history of their country, by the destruction of the *Colonne Vendôme* and other costly monuments.

The ex-Daimios, since they became dispossessed of their estates, have hastened to part with what they no longer considered necessary to their dignity. Thus all the costly articles of furniture and ancient arms which once adorned their princely dwellings, may now be seen in the shops of dealers in antiquities, and may be bought for a mere trifle. Many of these nobles have availed themselves of the leave given to them by the Mikado to travel abroad, and ere long the majority of them will be seen visiting Europe and America with their families.

But the most remarkable change is the rapid adoption of foreign dress by all classes of the people. The fashions, however, that have hitherto been copied or invented by native tailors, are so varied, and in many instances so ridiculous, as to defy the keenest imagination. This certainly is to be regretted, but the substitution of foreign for native dress has been productive of a most important result, namely, the general disarmament of the two-sworded class by peaceful means. The moment the "samurai" began to clothe himself in what he believes to be European garments, he found he could no longer wear his murderous swords, and consequently he left them at home. The swashbuckler of the old type has now become a very rare sight. Again, the moment natives of distinction themselves appeared in the dress of the "barbarian," the people could no longer look down upon him as an inferior being, and the offensive cry of "Ke-tōjin" (hairy foreigner) or the more expressive epithet of "tōjin baka" (foreign fool) with which one was greeted everywhere in former days, is now seldom to be heard.

Security to life and property in this city, where scarcely two years ago a foreigner dared to visit his neighbour unless he was escorted by a strong guard of native soldiers, is now as efficient as in any other large city in Europe or

America; and I may here mention that since my arrival here in September last, I have almost daily taken walks unattended through every part of the town without my presence among the people evincing the least curiosity or ill-feeling. This improved state of security has enabled the Government to remove all the guard-houses which had been erected in the native town and around the foreign settlement, and a police force of 3,000 men has been substituted for these guardhouses.

At the same time I should remark that the want of discipline in the raw youths who form the present garrison of Yedo, if not corrected, may lead to trouble. On holidays, especially, numbers of these youths may be seen wandering about in a jovial mood after their midday meal, and inclined to indulge in reflecting on passers by, which, if resented, might end in their using their side-arms which they very needlessly are permitted to wear when off duty.

In the style of building the Japanese in Yedo have as yet made little progress, but a few houses of brick have been erected. Fires have been as frequent during the winter, as ever, and the thousands of wooden dwellings thus destroyed, are being rebuilt of the same inflammable material and in the same shabby style. The Government, however, see the advantage of adopting the foreign style of building. For this purpose they have engaged the services of English engineers and architects, and here I wish to say a few words regarding the constructions now in course of erection.

Mr. Waters, Surveyor General, is building for them two barracks after the European style, one for four battalions and the other for three battalions of infantry. The works are of brick, and are to be heated with steam and lighted with gas throughout. Mr. Waters is also engaged in constructing a suspension bridge over a ravine in the Mikado's private grounds.

Mr. McVean and Mr. Joyner have been engaged by the Government to make a regular survey of the country, somewhat on the plan of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, as well as of the Capital; and while awaiting the arrival of the necessary staff and instruments required for that purpose, are making designs for a technical school on a very extensive scale. The school is to accommodate about 360 scholars, and foreign teachers are to be appointed to give them instruction. The building is to be in the Lombardo-Gothic style. In the meantime these gentlemen also give instruction to a number of Japanese pupils in mathematics and other branches of technical education for the purpose of employing them as assistants in the various works in contemplation. It is also contemplated when the plan of Yedo is finished, to effect great improvements of the streets and bridges which are now in a very neglected state.

While on the subject of education, I may mention that there is among the Japanese of all classes an universal desire for acquiring foreign languages, especially English, and other branches of learning. The principal establishment where foreign instruction is given in Yedo is the Kaisejo (school) under the Superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Verbeck, an American Missionary. The number of pupils is about 400, of which 200 are instructed in the English, and the other 200, in about equal proportions, in the French and German languages. The number of foreign teachers is 14 besides Mr. Verbeck, namely, 4 Americans, 3 Englishmen, 4 Frenchmen and 3 Germans. Besides languages all other branches of elementary education are taught, and if the scholars go through the various classes regularly, they will doubtless acquire, at the Kaisejo, a sufficient knowledge of what is necessary to carry on intercourse with foreigners, and with foreign countries. Besides the establishment above named, there are a number of independent schools, both under native and foreign management, in which foreign languages and mathematics are taught.

Great progress is also made in the art of studying Medicine, 186 pupils receive instruction at the Eastern School (Uyeno) under the Superintendence of Dr. Müller, Staff-Surgeon of the Prussian Army, and Dr. Hoffmann, Staff Surgeon of the Navy.

Another school where medicine and surgery are taught, is the Naval Hospital, at present established at Takanawa in the building which was formerly the British Legation.

Dr. Wheeler, the present Medical Officer of that Legation, visits the patients and delivers lectures daily at his hospital. The total number of Japanese boys frequenting schools in Yedo amounts to 39,181. This, out of a population of not quite 800,000 inhabitants, shows that nearly every Japanese is being taught to write and to read.

It only remains for me to allude briefly to the rapid progress which has been made in the organisation of the army and navy.

The garrison of Yedo, which perhaps constitutes as yet the Army of Japan, consists of 10 Battalions of Infantry, 1 squadron of Cavalry and 2 Batteries of Artillery. The troops are equipped and drilled after the French principle, and are being armed with chassepots. Hitherto there have been only two French instructors attached to the War-Department, but I hear that a new *mission militaire*, composed of 10 officers and 16 non-commissioned officers, is now on its way to Japan.

The Imperial Navy, though yet in its infancy, has likewise made considerable progress since the Restoration of the Mikado. The fleet consist of 10 Ships of which two are iron-clads.

The ships look as well as European men of war, and their internal arrangements are the same as in the British Navy. This result has, however, not been brought about without the greatest difficulties, and the highest credit is due to Lt. Hawes of the Royal Marines, whom the Japanese Government have engaged as Marine Gunnery Instructor, and who has hitherto had sole charge of the organisation of the Navy. Mr. Hawes has likewise succeeded in forming a Battalion of marines. Both the marines and sailors are dressed in the English style.

A Naval school has also been established for the education of young Japanese in the art of navigation. The building is in the European style. There are at present 226 boys receiving instruction from 20 native teachers. The boys are dressed like English midshipmen and are on the whole good looking. At present there is only one foreign instructor attached to that establishment, namely, Lieut. Brinkley, R. A., who has charge of the Artillery branch. But I understand that is the intention of the Government to engage some 18 English naval officers and non-commissioned officers for the purpose of putting the establishment on the footing of a naval college. Mr.

Fenton, late Bandmaster of H. M. 1/10 M. Regiment, is also attached to it as Bandmaster to the Marines.

This report would not be complete without saying a few words in regard to the means of conveyance of this city. The Japanese possess as yet very few carriages, but this want is fully compensated by a large number of vehicles called *jin-riki-sha*, which are of quite recent invention, and which are unknown in any other part of the world. The *jin-riki-sha* is a two-wheeled carriage or chair, the size of which is a little larger than a children's perambulator, from which the pattern appears to have been copied. It is just large enough for one man to sit in it, and it is drawn by a coolie instead of a horse. Their number in Yedo alone is 10,820. This gives a proportion of one carriage to every 72 inhabitants. They are very convenient, and especially very cheap. The Government Tariff, I am informed, is  $\frac{1}{4}$  *bu* per *ri*, which is something like 2d a mile. Foreigners, however, are made to pay more. The *jin-riki-sha* are drawn at an average speed of about 6 miles an hour. Unfortunately the occupation of the poor wretches who have to draw them is a very unhealthy one as it leads in many cases to consumption. All these carriages have been introduced in on year. The Government revenue derived from them, by way of license, is eight *monme* or about 6d. per month each.

In conclusion I wish to state that if I have introduced in this Report matters which have little or nothing to do with commerce, my apology must be that I am anxious that those who are engaged in the trade of this country should have a more correct idea, than they hitherto seem to have had, of the Capital of Japan, which undoubtedly possesses all the elements for becoming the great Emporium of foreign Trade, if the work of progress which the present Rulers have inaugurated, is not disturbed by any internal dissensions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,  
humble servant.

MARTIN DOHMEN,  
Vice-Consul.

F. O. ADAMS, Esq.

H. B. M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires*.

# I.—RETURN OF MERCHANDIZE IMPORTED INTO YEDO, FROM YOKOHAMA BY FOREIGN MERCHANTS DURING THE YEAR 1871.

Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.
Rifles ... ..	6,480	Glass Utensils ... ..	116 boxes
Cartridges ... ..	1,097,500	Paint Oil (for Varnishes &c.) ...	278 "
Various Implements connected } with Rifles ... .. }	37 boxes	Coal Oil ... ..	20 "
Cannon ... ..	17 pieces	Candles ... ..	130 "
Various Implements connected } with Cannon ... .. }	142 boxes	Iron Utensils ... ..	382 "
Gunpowder ... ..	10 casks	Sesamum ... ..	35 bags
Foreign Liquor ... ..	1,824 casks	Foreign Paper ... ..	199 boxes
" " " " " "	529 casks	Harness ... ..	34 "
Wool, and Various Woven Articles	368 boxes	Flour ... ..	392 casks
" " " " " "	34 bags	Earthenware ... ..	51 boxes
" " " " " "	about 2,518 articles	Cotton Thread ... ..	69 bags
Toys and Samples ... ..	2,440 boxes	Sail Cloth ... ..	7 bundles
Soap ... ..	193 "	Milk ... ..	53 pails
Articles of Food ... ..	1,218 "	Mirrors ... ..	11
Clothing ... ..	354 "	Pigs ... ..	89 animals
Lamp Oil ... ..	262 "	Goats ... ..	7 "
House Furniture ... ..	1,986 "	Musical Instruments ... ..	16 boxes
Watches ... ..	85 "	Ink ... ..	57 "
" " " " " "	1,190 watches	Terrestrial Globes ... ..	12 "
Dye Powder ... ..	54 boxes	Hides ... ..	1,381 catties
Books ... ..	358 "	Slates ... ..	5,150
Boots ... ..	169 "	Pumps ... ..	7
Tobacco ... ..	46 "	Surgical Instruments ... ..	20 boxes
Cotton Cloth ... ..	305 "	Chinese Teas ... ..	25 "
Machinery ... ..	267 "	Panes of glass ... ..	22 "
Coal ... ..	83 tons	Rope ... ..	3,249 catties
Medicines ... ..	265 boxes	Iron Money Chests ... ..	109
Sugar ... ..	219 bags	Photographic Instruments ...	56 boxes
Foreign Umbrellas ... ..	39	Lithographic Stones ... ..	48 "
		Pencils (lead) ... ..	53 "

to pay his tribute to the civil power, and ordained that the things of Cæsar should be rendered unto Cæsar. But not only has Christianity respected rightful authority in the world, it has honoured and exalted it. In the political economy of Christianity, God is the first King, the presiding Chief of human affairs, and legitimate monarchs are, in temporal matters, his representatives. "By me kings reign, and princes decree justice" says God, by the mouth of Solomon, and this divine delegation of power gives to human authority a cogency and a sanction which neither force nor error could ever bestow. Human laws, so long as the legislator does not trespass beyond the boundaries of justice, become religious obligations, and the temporal crime of *lèse-majesté* becomes a treason towards The Highest. On this basis our society rests, and it is only the forgetfulness of this principle which precipitates the calamities of which we are the witnesses. The disturbers of society have in all times understood these principles even better than its governors, and in their hatred they have never been able to separate religion from authority. In order to destroy the throne, they have invariably attacked the altar. Happily for our world, the Christian principles of authority survive the surrounding tempests, and resist all the blows which socialism has levelled at it. But in Japan, where God himself is proscribed, together with his divine laws, who will save the country, who will avert the calamities of a more or less distant future brought about by the introduction of vague and ill understood theories of our civilization? What can raise a rampart capable of containing in orderly submission that spirit of independence which must increase day by day, and the expansion of which will ultimately become all the more terrible on account of the former restraints imposed on it?

Once more, Japan is not what it was twenty years ago, and what was possible then is possible now no longer. It is no longer a question of reigning through the enslavement of the masses. Our European ideas have to be reckoned with, and, above all the exaggerations attaching to them. Under penalty of ruin it is necessary to replace the tottering base of antiquity by the only and immovable foundation of Christianity.

When we Europeans come in the name of humanity and reason to plead the cause of Christianity at the bar of the Japanese Government, it is in the interest of this fair country that we plead. May the Government understand this, and setting aside prejudices which are no longer of our age, seek to do justice and mercy to the unfortunates who are expiating in prison and exile their fidelity to their God. May we see the speedy fall of those barbarous edicts dishonouring to the authority which conceived and which maintains them. And lastly, may Christianity, freed from its shackles, rally round itself in Japan all hearts and aspirations, to the welfare of this noble people and their union with us in the bonds of a common faith, and to the prosperity and progress of this country to which our sympathies and our vows are alike pledged.

#### NIHON GUAISHI.

#### ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

#### PART I.

(Continued from our last.)

In the spring of the seventh year (1064) Yoriyoshi and Yoshiyé went to Court bringing with them the rebels who had surrendered, and Yoriyoshi presented a memorial asking that the officers who had done good service might be rewarded. The Court consulted, but did not grant his request, for which reason he delayed in proceeding to his post. There were bad harvests in the province to which he had been appointed, and he made good the deficiency in the taxes out of his private property, during two years. He then sent in a memorial asking for re-appointment, saying: "Your servant has heard that 'when a subject performs brilliant services he receives favours and rewards. This custom has been the same in Japan and China in ancient times and modern. In this way a man may rise from the condition of a common fellow to wear gold and purple,'<sup>(31)</sup> may issue from

(31) That is a golden signet attached to the girdle by a purple cord, worn only by the Daijō Daijin.

"the ranks and become a general or minister of state. Yoriyoshi being the descendant of a subject" who had done good service has carried to its perfection the virtue of reverent performance of duty during a long period. Some time ago the eastern savages arose in swarms, overran the country districts and plundered the people. Six whole departments no longer submitted to the imperial glory, during several tens of years. Of late years their unruly conduct having grown worse, Yoriyoshi received the appointment to that province in the sixth year of Yōjō (1051,) and during Tengi (1053-7) united to it the command of the Chinjiufu. Your servant bearing the phoenix decree turned towards the land of the tiger and wolf. He wore hardness and took sharpness into his hand.<sup>(32)</sup> He received arrows and stones on his body, was exposed to the inclemency of the seasons more than a thousand ri away from home, and encountered ten thousand mortal perils. Borrowing the prestige of the Son of Heaven and the aid of the officers and soldiers, he was at last enabled to report that he had been successful. The rebel ringleaders Abé Sadatō, Fujiwara no Kiyotsuné and the rest have all undergone the penalty of the law, and their heads have been brought to the capital. The remaining chief rebels, such as Abé Munétō and the rest, folded their hands and came to surrender. Their den was swept out and handed over to the civil authorities, and the treasonable rebels all became the people of the sovereign. His (the petitioner's) services were recognized, and he received the appointment of *kami* of Iyo. Your servant was deeply grateful for the Holy bounty of which he became the unworthy recipient, and remained in the Michinoku<sup>(33)</sup> to subdue the remaining embers. During the time occupied in the subjugation of the rebels more than ten men performed meritorious services. He asked for special rewards for them, but as yet has got nothing settled. For this reason he has not yet proceeded to his post, and not a whit the more when he received his commission in the ninth month of last year. He has committed the crime of delay, because he could not help himself. Of a four years charge two years have been passed in idleness. He was unable to collect the government and pay them in, but as the landowners and revenue officials continued to urge and press him without ceasing, he made good the deficiency out of his private property. He hears the officials of that province say that every year there are drought and a bad harvest. There is no autumn fruit in the field and the people wear the look of starvation. Your servant, taking other precedents into his respectful consideration, finds that many men have had the period of tenure of their posts lengthened, in order to enable them to succour the distress and poverty of the whole province under their charge. Much more then should they who have performed services rare in any age enjoy special indulgence in this matter. In ancient times Hanchō<sup>(34)</sup> (Pan 'hao) took thirty years to pacify the eastern marches, while Yoriyoshi has destroyed the eastern savages in twelve years. It is not difficult to discern the difference of merit between slow and quick. If he cannot receive a fief of a thousand houses,<sup>(35)</sup> why will you not permit him to hold the post a second time. I pray for the celestial bounty and that Your Majesty will have compassion on the sentiments of his servant. If Your Majesty will graciously grant his consent, his servant will be enabled thereby gradually to organize a plan for reviving the prosperity of the province, and thus perfect the means of paying the arrears. Your servant is animated by the most earnest sentiment."

Previously to this all the rebels who had surrendered had been sent into exile. Yoshiyé admiring the valour

(32) He means Tsunenoto who assisted in the subjugation of Masakado, the false Emperor of the Kwantō.

(33) I.e. armour and swords, etc.

(34) The ancient name of Mutsu or O-shiu. The etymology is *nichi no oku*, that part of the road which lies furthest back, most remote.

(35) Panchao flourished under Ming Ti, Chang Ti and Huo Ti of the eastern Han dynasty. He returned to the capital in 102 A. D. and died there after thirty years active service, vide *Jihashishiraku* vol. 111. (Shih-pa Shi-liao).

(36) The *Jikata Taisei* says (vol. I, p. 7) that in ancient times the size of a village was measured by the number of houses it contained; later by the number of tsuboos of land under cultivation. At present the *oku* of rice produced is taken as the basis of calculation.



of Munétô placed special confidence in him. One night he went in his car to call upon a woman with whom he had an intrigue, followed by Munétô alone, who planned secretly in his heart to avenge his wrongs. He drew his sword, and looked into the car, but seeing that Yoshiiye was asleep, did not like to strike. After this he served him with his entire heart. Yoshiiye once called at the palace of Fujiwara no Yorimichi, and conversed about the fighting in the Michinoku. A Professor (Hakasé) named Oyé Masafusa was in another apartment, and hearing what he said, observed: "He is a fine fellow, but it is a pity that he does not understand military science." Munétô secretly heard this, and feeling indignant, told Yoshiiye, who replied: "It possibly is so." On seeing Masafusa go out he thanked him, and finally went to him to study. In the third year of Jô-riaku (1079)<sup>37</sup> a disturbance having broken out in Mino, a decree was issued to Yoshiiye to proceed thither and restore order. When the authors of the disturbance heard this, they all fled.

In the third year of Yenkin (1071), a disturbance broke out in Mutsu. The *Kami* Minamoto no Yoritoshi chastised [the rioters] and restored tranquility. Yoritoshi was the grandson of Yorichika and second cousin to Yoriyoshi.

In the second year of Yô-bô<sup>38</sup> (1082) Yoriyoshi died.

In the third year (1083) a decree was issued appointing Yoshiiye *Kami* of Mutsu and commander-in-chief of the Chinjiufu. Kiyowara no Takénori had had two sons called Takésada and Takéhira. Takésada begot Sanéhira, and afterwards marrying the widow of Fujiwara no Tsunékiyo, begot Iyéhira. He also adopted Kiyohira, the son of Tsunékiyo, but made Sanéhira his heir. Iyéhira, Kiyohira and the rest all served the latter as his retainers. Yohiko Hidétaké, his aunt's husband, conceived a spite against Sanéhira for some reason or other, and taking up arms revolted against him. Sanéhira marched to attack him, but Hidétaké having sent messengers to persuade Iyéhira and Kiyohira to attack him in his absence, Sanéhira returned to the rescue. Hearing subsequently that Yoshiiye had arrived, he went to meet him and feasted him, and then went forth again to attack Hidétaké. His two younger brothers having come a second time to attack his house, Yoshiiye entered Sanéhira's castle at the head of his troops, and defending it against the enemy, drove them off. Yoshiiye marched himself into Dewa to attack Iyéhira, but being unsuccessful returned. Takéhira rejoiced, and coming to Iyéhira, addressed him, saying: "Your having vanquished Hachimantarô is an honour for our family, and I will unite my efforts with yours." They then combined their forces and attacked the stockade of Kanazawa.<sup>39</sup> Yoshiiye was very angry, and in the ninth month of the first year of Kuanji (1087) went in person at the head of several tens of thousands of horsemen to attack them. As he was as yet several leagues from the stockade, he beheld some geese flying in disordered line, and said: "There are ambuscaders." He threw out his troops on all side to search, and finding them as he had expected, killed them all. He addressed his followers, saying: "Military science teaches that when birds are thrown into confusion there is an ambush. If I had not studied I should have been in danger." He then advanced and surrounded the stockade. A Sagami man named Kamakura Kagémasa offered battle. One of the enemy shot and hit him in the right eye. Kagémasa did not draw out the arrow, but searched for the man who had shot him, and whom he found him, shot him dead. Takéhira was posted on a height and fought desperately, and wounded a large number of our troops. He also sent a footsoldier named Chitô with an insulting message to Yoshiiye, saying: "Your father surrendered his muster-rolls to us, and thereby was enabled to vanquish his enemies. I still have his muster rolls. Why do you turn traitor to me?" Yoshiiye was wroth and attacked him, but was unable to take his position.

(37) Vulg. called Jô-reki.

(38) Vulg. called Yei-hô.

(39) In the dept. of Semboku, prov. of Dewa (now Ugo), not far from the boundary of Mutsu.

(40) This means that Yoshiiye had become a vassal of Takénori, the father of Takéhira, the reverse of which was the truth.

Yoshiiye's younger brother Yoshimitsu, named Shinra-Saburô, like Yoshiiye was brave, wise and highly accomplished. At this time he was *jô* of the Uhiyô Guard, and was at the capital. On hearing that his brother's army had been worsted, he memorialized for leave to go to his aid, but permission being refused to him he threw up his office, and went off to Yoshiiye. Yoshimitsu was very fond of music, and one time studied the *Shô* under Toyowara no Tokimoto. At the time I am now speaking of Tokimoto was dead, and his orphan son Tokiaki escorted Yoshimitsu as far as Mount Ashigara. It happened to be a bright moonlight night, and Yoshimitsu profited by it to blow his *shô* and impart to Tokiaki all he had learned. He then parted from him and finally arrived in Mutsu. Yoshiiye wept for joy and said: "When I see you, it is like seeing our father." They thereupon advanced to the assault in company, but the stockade was strong and could not be taken. Yoshiiye at meal times divided the courageous and fainthearted into two ranks, so as to excite the enthusiasm of the fighting-men. Koshi Suyékata, a follower of Yoshimitsu, was every day ranged in the ranks of the courageous. Yohiko Hidétaké who had surrendered, and was with our army, advanced and advised [Yoshiiye] to lengthen out the siege so as to bring the enemy to straits. Yoshiiye followed this advice, and gave orders to cease fighting. Takéhira sent a man to him to say: "My army grumbles at having nothing to do." "Now I have a lusty boy named Kametsugu, and beg you to give me a strong man to wrestle with him." Yoshiiye thereupon sent one Onimusha (Demon-warrior) who vanquished and killed Kametsugu. The rebels were moved with shame and wrath, and came forth to fight. Then their provisions came to an end, and they sent forth their worn out troops to come and surrender. Hidétaké said: "This is to make their provisions last longer. Better cut off their heads." Yoshiiye followed this advice also. The situation of the rebels became more and more hopeless, and they asked through Yoshimitsu to be allowed to surrender, but the offer was refused. They asked again, and begged Yoshimitsu to come within the stockade to make the conditions. Yoshimitsu desired to go, but Yoshiiye stopped him, and sent Hidékata. The rebels received him withdrawn swords, but Hidékata was calm and collected. Takéhira tried to bribe him with offers of money, but Hidékata put it from him and said: "We may make booty of it at any moment. I will not give you the trouble to bribe me," and stroking his sword went out. About this time the weather became gradually colder and the soldiers were afraid of being frozen. One night Yoshiiye issued orders throughout the army, saying: "Burn our camp, so as to obtain warmth." "The rebels' stockade will fall this evening so that we shall not want the camp again." When the day dawned fire broke out in the stockade. Iyéhira escaped. Takéhira hid himself in a pond, but Yoshiiye caught him, and rebuked him, saying: "Your father served my father and distinguished himself greatly by his exploits, and my father asked and obtained the grant of office and honours for him. What excuse have you for requiting kindness with hatred? Where are his muster-rolls after all?" He then took Chitô and having pulled out his tongue by the roots ordered him to cut off Takéhira's head. Takéhira begged Yoshimitsu to have mercy on him and Yoshimitsu pleaded for him, saying: "Those who surrender ought to be spared." Yoshiiye flushed with anger, and replied: "Those only can be said to surrender who like Munétô regret their faults and come to submit. One who is made prisoner and then asks for life has not surrendered." Finally he cut off his head. Iyéhira was killed by his own followers. Yoshiiye desired to present the heads of Takéhira, Iyéhira and the rest to the Emperor, and memorialized, praying that a proper commission might be granted to him. The Court council was of opinion that it was a private feud, and refused to grant his request.

(41) The *shô* is a wind instrument consisting of from thirteen to nineteen bamboo tubes set in a wooden hemisphere, in which is the mouth piece. The sounds are produced by the vibration of thin plates of metal covering the bottom of the tubes.

(42) Yoshiiye set out on this expedition without obtaining a commission from the Emperor, without which his proceedings were illegal, and he wished to get a commission antedated far enough back to legalize all his acts.

For this reason he did not reward his officers, and finally threw the heads away on the road and returned home.

Yoshiiye inherited the position created by his father and grandfather, and was skilfully won the hearts of the officers. His first expedition against Mutsu lasted nine years, his second three years. All the warriors and common people of the eastern provinces so admired his beneficence and sincerity, that they united together in praying him to leave his younger relatives behind as chiefs over them, and called themselves his vassals. To Yoshiiye they applied the title of Hachiman Kô<sup>43</sup>. At this time the influence and fame of Hachiman Kô were spread abroad in the court and throughout country. The cloistered Emperor Shirakawa being once tormented by nightmare, issued an order to Yoshiiye to present him with some of his weapons in order to quiet the vision. Yoshiiye presented him with a black lacquered bow, which he placed upright above his pillow, after which he no longer suffered. The Cloistered Emperor inquired of him saying: "Is not this the bow which you carried in your eastern expeditions?" He replied, saying: "Your servant does not remember." The Cloistered Emperor sighed with admiration [of his modesty.] Still Yoshiiye's office and rank were very low, no higher than the grade of *Shô-shi-i no gé* and *jô* of the Uyémon guards. He died in the first year of Tennin (1108) at the age of sixty-eight.

He had six sons, Yoshimune, Yoshichika, Yoshikuni, Yoshitada, Yoshitoki and Yoshitaka. Yoshitada was the most famous, and his employments went as high as *jô* of the Ke-bi-hi-shi. His younger uncle Yoshihito envied him, and induced one Kashima, a retainer of Yoshitada, to assassinate him. Before this Yoshitada's uncle Yoshitsuna and Yoshiiye had been on bad terms, and had prepared for hostilities. A decree forbade the troops of the two houses to enter the capital, and the affair came to an end. Subsequently, when *Kami* of Mutsu, Yoshitsuna attacked and subjugated a turbulent man named Taira no Morotae in Dewa, and for this service was raised to the rank of *jiu-shi-i no-jô*. His partisans gradually increased. When the assassination of Yoshitada occurred the Court Council found that his death was the act of Yoshitsuna's son Yoshiakira, and troops were despatched to kill him, upon which Yoshitsuna took up a position on Mount Kôga. A decree having been issued to Minamoto no Taméyoshi to chastise him, Yoshitsuna shaved himself and surrendered, and was exiled to Sado. Yoshihito's descendants dwelt for generations in Kai, and were styled the Kai Genji.

Taméyoshi was the son of Yoshichika, who had been *kami* of Tsushima, and was put to death for his crimes, leaving Taméyoshi a young orphan. Yoshiiye thought him very clever, and wished to make him Yoshitada's heir. After his victory at Kôga he was appointed *jô* of the Sahiôyei guards, at the age of fourteen. In the following year Yoshiiye died, and Taméyoshi then inherited directly from him. Five years later, when the priest-troops of Nara attacked Hiyeizan, orders were again given to Taméyoshi, who with seventeen horsemen anticipated their attack at Mount Kurusu, and put them to flight. More than ten years afterwards he was promoted gradually to be Daijô of the Ke-bi-hi-shi and of the Sâyemon guards, with the rank of *jiu-go-i no-gé*.

(To be continued.)

## JAPANESE NOTES.

TRANSLATION OF A PAPER GIVEN TO VISITORS BY THE BONZE AT TÔKOSAN OR JÔDOJI CONCERNING ADAMS'S GRAVE.

(The paper itself is modern, but the block from which it is printed is very much worn.)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN OF ANJIN'S TOMB.

Tôkusan or Jôdoji was a sacred place of the Tendai sect a long time ago. In the middle ages the foreigner called Anjin, who was the last descendant of the Korean kings, came to our country and having been employed as musketry instructor by the first military ruler Tôshôgu, he was given two hundred

and fifty *loku* for his salary, and Hammi village in Miura in the province of Sagami was part of his property. He resided at Nihon bashi in Yedo—now called Anjin Chô, and he used to go twice a year to worship at Jôdoji, which he had selected as his burial-place. When he died his funeral took place at Jôdoji and his body was buried on the hill called Yoshi-kawa-saka. A stone monument was erected at his tomb which still exists under the name of Anjin tenka.

The name given to him [by the Buddhists] after his death was Jiushômanin Genzui Koji, but we do not know when he died. His wife's name was Kaikiôin Mioma Bikuni, and having died she was buried on the 16th day of the 7th month of the 11th year of Kwansei.

A book which Anjin carried as a charm for his protection, an image of Kuanon made of copper and a leaf of the haitara tree—which he used during his life have been kept at Jôdoji. Kuanon's image was placed in a special shrine, and it is honoured as the twentieth of the thirty-three Buddhist temples in the district of Miura.

POEM ON WORSHIP AT KWANON'S TEMPLE.

The brightest bliss is surely thine  
O thou who prayest at this shrine.

Fearful lest a full account of all the treasures should be tedious, we limit ourselves to this short account.

## Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN.

Wednesday, 12th June, 1872.

SOWERBY & Co. by their Attorneys COCKING & SINGLETON, versus A VERNEDÉ & Co.

— Singleton, who represented the plaintiffs said the action was brought to obtain an account of a quantity of glass ware consigned to defendant, valued at £133,9.0. It had been shipped by Messrs. Sowerby & Co. of London and they, after applying through the plaintiffs for accounts, gave them power of attorney to take legal proceedings. He read correspondence to prove these facts.

Mr. Vernede handed in a letter which accompanied the consignment signed by — Buchanan, defendant's agent. He did not know Sowerby & Co. in the transaction.

His Honour non-suited plaintiffs on the ground that there were no proofs that Sowerby & Co. were the real shippers; but as Mr. Vernede had not complied with the regulations of the Court in making an answer to the plaintiffs, he would have to pay costs.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Vice-Consul MITCHELL.

Wednesday, 12th June.

W. CARSEL versus H. PAGDEN.

This was a claim for \$206.47.

Plaintiff in his petition alleges.—"That on or about the 27th May 1871, one W. J. Carroll was foreman for said plaintiff and that while in his employ entered into an agreement with the said defendant to do a certain amount of work on the schooner *Independence*, and which when completed amounted to the sum of \$463.47.

That the said plaintiff has frequently presented a bill for the above amount to defendant who has paid thereon the sum of \$257, leaving a balance due and unpaid of \$206.47; the last instalment being paid on or about September 2nd 1871 as per bill attached.

That since that date plaintiff has frequently urged defendant to pay the balance due viz: \$206.47 either in whole or part, but the said defendant has failed, neglected and utterly refused to pay said amount.

That plaintiff therefore prays that judgment be rendered against defendant for the sum of \$206.47 with interest from Sept. 2nd 1871, together with costs of this action and also, such other relief as the case may demand."

W. Carsel, sworn.—About May last, defendant gave my foreman notice to do sundry repairs to the schooner *Independence*; the repairs were done and some instalments on account have been paid. Defendant has not refused to pay the bill, but he has put me off on several occasions. Afterwards I saw him, and he said he only owed me \$70. I replied that he owed me over \$170. This conversation took place in December 1871. I told him, I should take him to the Consul. I have received six instalments. I did not consider Carroll my partner, he was only my foreman, who told me he had got a job from Pagden. All the money has been paid to me.

(43) Kô is a Chinese char. usually considered equivalent to the English Duke, but Lord, or my lord, seems a more natural rendering.

(44) In the dept. of the same name in Omi.

(45) In the dept. of Uji, prov. of Yamashiro.

H. Pagden stated:—I engaged one Carroll to do sundry repairs to the *Independence*, for which he demanded \$175. As he was a man on whom I could place no reliance, I told him I should not pay him any money till the job was finished; but it was subsequently arranged, as he wanted the money, that he should send some one to receive it, in order that he might not buy drink with it. I do not know Carsell in the matter.

By the Court: When I made the contract I did not know Carroll was at work for Carsell.

T. Meldrum: I recollect Carroll ordering timber of Messrs. Wilkie & Laufenberg. He told us to charge it to Carsell.

W. Carroll, sworn, stated; I made a verbal agreement with Pagden for the repair of his schooner, I did not tell Mr. Pagden that Mr. Carsell had nothing to do with it. I did not say this to any one else. I made a statement at this consulate in January last; it was not true what I said on that occasion. Mr. Pagden asked me to make the statement. The statement I made was untrue.

To the Court.—Mr. Pagden offered me no money to make a false statement. I had no reason for doing so.

To Mr. Pagden.—You asked me to speak the truth when I was before the Consulate.

Judgment for the full amount claimed, \$206.47, with interest and costs.

W. J. Carroll was then recalled and

His Honour said he was astonished that a man of Mr. Carroll's age would come before his Consul and make such a false statement as he had done, and he should commit him to prison for 30 days and also fine him \$10 for non-registration, or ten days in default.

#### IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN.

Saturday, 15th June, 1872.

REGINA *ats.* S. PARRY *vs.* F. BEVILL.

This was a charge of cruelty "ill-treating, torturing, and abusing, or causing to be ill-treated, abused, and tortured, a certain animal—to wit, a pigeon" at the Hawking Exhibition at the Bluff Gardens on Saturday last.

On the defendant being called on to plead to the charge, he applied to know under what section of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals the charge was laid, as he had looked over the statute and could find no section under which the charge (which specified none,) could be laid.

His Honour thought that the name of the statute under which the information was laid would be sufficient for the purposes of prosecution without any particular specification of the section. It would, however, be necessary for the prosecutor to point out, later on, what section he intended to go upon.

Mr. Bevill again objected that neither of the Acts applied to the case before the Court, as a wild pigeon did not come within the scope and meaning of either.

His Honour considered that it would come within the meaning of the interpretation clause at the close of the second Act.

Mr. Bevill.—It says there "any domestic animal," and I most respectfully submit that a wild pigeon is not a domestic animal.

A question as to procedure having here been raised, His Honour observed that the question should have been raised in this way. The word "pigeon" ought in the summons to have been so qualified as to show it was not a wild pigeon: that would have been the way in which a lawyer could properly raise the objection.

Mr. Marks replied that he had followed the form of summons given in *Archbold's Criminal Precedents*, in which the word "domestic" was not used. The form of summons was quite sufficient and included everything, in the same way as Section III. in the second Act was to be construed to mean any domestic animal whether or not specially and particularly enumerated. A fighting cock was not a domestic animal; but it clearly came within the meaning of the Act, beside which he was not confident the bird in question was a wild pigeon—indeed he rather thought it was not.

Mr. Bevill.—I am prepared to prove it was.

Mr. Marks.—It's just as well for the accused to get off on a technical point like this, if he is to get off at all.

His Honour thought the form of summons was sufficient, but it would be for Mr. Marks to prove by evidence that the animal which he said was cruelly ill-treated, abused and tortured was an animal such as came within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Bevill.—Cannot I bring evidence to prove it was a wild pigeon first.

His Honour.—No, Mr. Marks must bring evidence before you can do anything else. Having then read the rule as to summary jurisdiction; the Judge asked if the defendant admitted the truth of the charge, and the defendant having replied, "Certainly not,"

Mr. Marks observed that this prosecution had been instituted by Mr. Parry, who was in the Japanese Government Service against the sub-editor of the *Japan Mail*, and was based on

the 92nd chapter of 12th and 13th Vic., and the 60th chapter of the second act for the prevention of cruelty to Animals. In England and the colonies a vast legal machinery was employed to carry the purposes of these Acts into effect, and here in Yokohama a short time since a Society had been formed for the like purpose. Unfortunately this latter was not properly qualified, or, as its Prosecuting Officer, he should have personally brought the charge in its name. Mr. Parry was uninfluenced by any personal vindictiveness or ill feeling against the accused, and whether the latter were convicted or not, would have incurred considerable expense, much loss of time and perhaps unenviable personal notoriety, all of which he was prepared to undergo that he might vindicate the principles of law—moral and proper—so anxiously contended for by many at home, though by none more anxiously than himself. It remained for us in the close of this 19th century to see one Englishman renewing one of these obsolete and barbarous sports, and another revelling in them. Perhaps Mr. Smith was the *causa causans* of this charge, but he ought to mention that an opportunity had been afforded to the accused to avoid these proceedings had he been so disposed, by making a proper expression of contrition, but this course he utterly declined to adopt. The facts of the case were these:—on Saturday last the accused attended an exhibition of hawking at the Bluff Gardens; where, to render more secure and certain the chance of a savage falcon catching a half starved tame pigeon taken out of a basket, the accused directed the operation of having a pigeon's eye sewn up or "seeled," rendering it as subject as the accused would be if he had a roaring lion put after him. It was unfair, and un-English to deny the quarry a fair chance for its life. He believed the accused had it in head that this so called "seeling" the quarry was countenanced by the rules of Hawking. But this was not so, nor could he find precedent for such unmitigated cruelty. It was laid down in *Stonehenge* that for the purpose of training the hawk itself its eyes should be sometimes seeled to make it soar straight, and it was stated in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* when a hawk was wild a duck's eyes were sometimes seeled to afford the hawk an easy bait. This was, however, only for the purpose of training. Now on Saturday the visitors were brought to see the results of training. It was a display, not for the purpose of an exhibition of training, but for exhibiting skill in hawking, and the results of careful training and skill in teaching, and his client had but fulfilled his duty in bringing this prosecution, which all lovers of sport and fair play must sympathise with. He might say more hereafter.

His Honour: No, you have no further right of addressing the Court at all.

Mr. Marks submitted that he had, under the orders in council.

His Honour ruled that this was a summary proceeding and that he was not entitled to a reply.

Mr. Thomas Wallace was the first witness called. He deposed he was at the Bluff Gardens on Saturday last, at which was an advertised exhibition of Hawking. To the best of his belief the Gardens were divided into three terraces; from the lower of these the hawks were being flown. He went to the booth whence the pigeons were flown; saw some loosed and the hawks started in pursuit. He saw Mr. Bevill with a pigeon in his hand. A needle was being put through the eyelid, but he did not know if the eyelid was being sewn up. As soon as he saw what was being done he called Bevill "a d—d brute," and said that they all ought to be transported. Then he walked away. He believed the Japanese put the needle through the eyelid, but Mr. Bevill held the bird. The pigeon was alive. Afterwards Mr. Smith came up, took the pigeon, wrung its neck and threw it away. Witness could not say that he was a good ornithologist, but he should have thought "it was almost a tame pigeon." It looked like one. He couldn't say whether it had any white about it; he didn't sufficiently notice it, but should think it was a tame pigeon. Pigeons were, however, different here to what they were in England. They are a kind of dove. He thought he had seen a difference between a wild and a tame pigeon. It was very marked. What was called a tame pigeon was more a dove than a pigeon. A wood-pigeon was very much larger. This pigeon he should think was tame.

To Mr. Bevill.—He believed the Japanese were sewing up the eyes of the bird whilst the defendant had it in his hand. He noticed defendant more than anyone else. He did not know if the Japanese took the pigeon from him, and did not notice what defendant did with the bird afterwards. There were several people around him but he could see the bird in his hand. He might have seen some pigeons let off whilst he was standing in the booths—was sure they were not sparrows, but was not certain they were tame pigeons. He believed they were. He did know the difference between wild and tame pigeons. What was it? He had mentioned before.

To His Honour.—I cannot say whether or not this sewing up of the eyelid causes great pain to the pigeon. I should rather imagine it would. All I saw was somebody putting a needle and thread through the eyelid of the pigeon, and Mr. Bevill holding the bird.

The next witness called on was Mr. W. H. Smith:—



Yedo was followed immediately by the erection of wooden boards at the entrances of some of the principal shrines and temples, bearing the word *Sekkiô*, or "exposition of religion," in gigantic Chinese characters, with a slip of paper at the side announcing the day upon which the lectures would begin. A great many rumours had been circulated with reference to the unwonted activity of the Kiôbushô, or Department of Religion (*Ministère des Cultes*), which had summoned priests of the despised Buddhist faith to Yedo, to confer with it upon the best means of awaking the people of this country from their religious apathy, and of giving them a new creed calculated to strengthen the hands of the administration; for it is the avowed opinion of the ruling class that religion, though beneath the contempt of an educated man, is an absolutely necessary instrument for keeping the people in order. As the Department of Religion was merely the old Jingishô, or Shintô Board under a new name, and with rather extended aims, the propagation of Shintô was also provided for by the appointment of several learned Shintôists of the Hirata school to expound the new creed, after their lights, and it was a sermon delivered by one of these at the Shrine of Shimméi, the "Divine Brightness," that the writer was led by curiosity to attend.

The hour notified for the commencement of the proceedings, being noon, it seemed no very hazardous thing, judging from the usual punctuality observed by Japanese, to arrive at the shrine about one o'clock; but on approaching the steps at that hour, the only signs of a congregation were a few pairs of clogs, which turned out to belong to some shock-headed students who had come there to idle away a spare hour or two. Placed close to the papered windows at one end of the long front chamber which is intended for the use of worshippers, was a table draped with camlet of an extremely gorgeous pattern, surmounted by a reading desk of pure unpainted wood; and behind this were three men engaged, probably, in discussing the discourse to be delivered, since one of them afterwards took the first turn on the rostrum. The great advantage of being so early is that one can secure a seat in the immediate vicinity of the speaker, but this turned out to be a needless precaution, as the congregation, when it was *au grand complet*, did not exceed thirty persons at the outside, of whom several looked like municipal officials compelled to be present in order to set a good example. Every five minutes a couple of persons would ascend the steps, cast a few copper cash into the grating which occupies the centre of the floor in front of the actual shrine, then bend down on their knees with the head to the mats in profound silence, and, after remaining in that posture for ten seconds, turn their backs to the god and depart. The more knowing ones, amongst whom were the wardens of the shrine, repeated this ceremony on each side of the paper-crowned wand, clapping their hands twice, as if to call the attention of a sleeping deity, a practice which seems to be very ancient and in much estimation. This sort of thing continued until two o'clock, when at last the preacher, who had been putting on his robes in a vestry, came in and mounted on to the table, squatting behind the reading desk. He was dressed in flowing garments, such as are worn by the attendants about the Court, adorned with thick silken cords passed through the cuffs, and his head was surmounted by a high black cap or *mortier* of a material resembling paper. It was easy to see that he had not given way to the degenerate method of dressing the hair now so common, but had it tied into a bunch at the back, like a true patriot and believer in the gods. After bowing to his audience, who reciprocated the compliment, he communicated to us the gracious intentions of His Majesty to spread abroad amongst his people a true knowledge of religion; that he had to that end caused certain articles of belief to be promulgated, and had committed to the speaker and other unworthy persons the glorious charge of expounding them to his people, who were now adjured to listen with reverence. After this exordium he unwrapped the paper on which the creed was written, lifted it respectfully to his forehead, and then read its contents in a loud and sonorous voice.

#### ARTICLE THE FOUR.

Thou shalt honour the gods and love thy country.

#### ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Thou shalt clearly understand the principles of heaven and the duty of man.

#### ARTICLE THE THIRD.

Thou shalt revere the Emperor as thy Sovereign and obey the will of His Court.

The preacher proceeded to say that the task of expounding the first half of article the first, namely, 'honour the gods,' had fallen to him, and that he would be succeeded by more learned speakers who would explain the remainder of what he had just read. In the first place, then, there were people who disputed the existence of the gods, because they could not see or feel them, but that was an idiot's argument. He should proceed to show, by three methods, the certainty that the gods exist. Firstly; reason showed us that our bodies, for instance, with their wonderful organization, must have been made by some one; they could not possibly have come into being spontaneously. At first sight we should be inclined to ascribe their production to our parents, but if we went backwards and inquired who made our parents and so on, we should arrive at the gods, who made us and everything in the world. Secondly, there was documentary evidence, namely, in the ancient books called the *Kojiki* and *Nihonshoki*, which contained undisputed facts, showing beyond the possibility of a doubt that the gods existed. Thirdly there were the miracles performed by the gods in answer to prayers offered at their shrines, in illustration of which point he told a long story about a little girl who had been exposed when quite an infant by an unfeeling stepmother. This little girl was discovered by the warden of the shrine of Kibi Daijin in Bizen, who took her to his bosom and adopted her. Unfortunately she lost her eyesight, and in order to place her above what he taught her at the expense of much pains to play upon the harp, after which he died and left her alone in the world, being then some fifteen years of age. The girl used constantly to pray to Kibi Daijin (the supposed inventor of the Katakana alphabet) to be restored to her natural parents, for she knew herself to be a castaway, and at last she was rewarded. One day it happened that her real father, being a pious man and full of veneration for the gods, came also to visit the shrine, and pitying the wretched condition of the poor blind girl, took off his mantle and threw it to her, when to his surprise, instead of uttering a few words of thanks, she burst into tears. On demanding the reason of her extraordinary behaviour, she told him her story from beginning to end, and finished by saying that her tears were caused by the joy she felt at the prospect of being able to offer up sacrifices to the gods with the proceeds of his gift. Upon which the father demanded her charm-case, and finding a piece of paper with the inscription "Sayémon Nawotô's daughter" therein, became convinced of what he had already surmised, namely, that she was his long lost child, and so they were reunited again after fifteen years of separation. This happy event was entirely due to the faith which had animated both, and to the diligence with which they had sought the help of the gods. After this could any one venture to deny their existence?

This point having been thus proved to the entire satisfaction of the preacher, he proceeded to show what was meant by honouring the gods. It was not merely coming to the shrine duly with offerings and prostrating oneself before it that was intended. True reverence for the gods consisted in endeavouring to purify the heart so that no stain might remain on it to offend them. Let no one suppose that his heart was pure and stainless because he discharged what he imagined to be his duties towards his neighbours. The best of us were liable to transgress, and the only means of attaining to perfect goodness consisted in constantly calling on the gods for their help in this matter, and in attending diligently to the expositions delivered by the teachers whom His Majesty had, out of his great goodness and mercy, appointed to lead his people in the right way. Gratitude to the gods was also a part of the reverence which was demanded from human beings. It was *Ukénochi no kami*, for instance, who created for our use the rice, that king amongst the grains of the earth, which forms our daily food; but who ever thinks of this duty of gratitude? We all go out in

spring time to gratify our senses by contemplating the cherry and the plum in blossom; but, alas! no one ever goes with a grateful heart to look upon the rice when it is in blossom. We merely say: Ah! this is fine weather for the rice blossom, without giving a thought to the beneficent deity who provides us with our daily sustenance. Having spoken in this strain for about an hour and a half, the lecturer stated that after a short interval another would take his place and go on with the rest of the Three Articles. It is worthy of note that during the whole of this long oration, the audience listened with the most perfect gravity and deep interest, and with so little sign of fatigue that they remained for the second course. Their conduct was probably more decorous than that of many a western congregation, and the words they heard went so deep to their hearts that several of them shed tears, especially during the pathetic history of the little blind foundling.

As a contrast to the Shintô sermon, the preaching of the Buddhists at Zôjôji, close to Shimmei's shrine, was worth visiting. Here the space allotted in the great central hall, called the Hondô, was much larger, and a correspondingly numerous congregation had assembled, chiefly composed of women, old men, and shaven-headed priests. At the sides of the dais, before the altar, were seated venerable bonzes in gorgeous robes with chaplets in their hands, and in front was the ottoman, occupied by the preacher, with a reading-desk and cushion in the orthodox style. A space enclosed by a red lacquer railing separated him from his audience, but he spoke so clearly that his words were distinctly heard throughout the building. His topics consisted chiefly of the reciprocal duties of parents and children, master and servant, treated in the style with which the public has been already made familiar by Mr. Mitford, in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*. A bland smile constantly hovered over his countenance, and the jokes with which he illustrated his doctrines were rewarded with repeated merriment, especially when he said that husbands were bound to give their wives a due proportion of tortoise-shell hair-pins, rice powder for their cheeks, and red dye for their lips. Some of his witticisms were so broad as to be quite untranslatable into English. The gist of his discourse was that above all things we ought constantly to call upon Buddha, and in illustration of this, when he came to the end he bowed his head repeating, *Namu Amida Butsu*, over and over again, accompanied by all his hearers. The effect of his chant was extremely fine. After his descent from the pulpit this paternoster continued for at least five minutes, to the accompaniment of shrill gongs, beaten by the attendant priests. During the whole of his discourse children were playing about the steps of the temple; now and then a maid servant would lounge in behind with a squalling infant on her back and disturb the general serenity, and there was an air of irreverent levity about the whole of the proceedings which certainly gave the impression that people attended more for the sake of amusement than for instruction.

From the small number of hearers present on these two occasions, it may be inferred that the movement does not excite much interest among the hundreds of thousands who inhabit this city. Various explanations are given by natives of the objects contemplated by the Government. Some say that it is their intention to amalgamate Shintô, Buddhism and the Confucian philosophy, as a bulwark against Christianity; but this measure would probably be attended with a good deal of difficulty, considering the contempt which the professors of these schools of doctrine entertain for each other. The Buddhists alone are split up into as many as eight recognized sects, which hate each other as only sectarians can do, condescending to quarrel about whether they shall say *Namu Amida Butsu* or *Nam-miô Hôrenge Kîô* when they call upon the Founder. Others think that the ruling powers, seeing that ere long these effete religions must be replaced by Christianity, wish to let them have a trial and a public failure before according tolerance to the creed hitherto so hated and despised, but which is every day making strides in the good opinion of many of the better educated and intelligent. It is coolly suggested by some that the present Buddhist *personnel* could easily be converted into priests and deacons by an Imperial fiat.

# NIHON GUAISHI.

## ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

### PART. I.

(Continued from our last.)

Yoshitomo's third son was called Yoritomo, and went by the appellation of Onimusha (the Demon-Warrior.) At this time he was only thirteen years of age, and held the office of *shô* of the Uchiyuei Guards. He advanced, and addressing Yoshitomo, said: "I hear that Kiyomori and the rest will be back soon. Why not anticipate his attack? Are you going to sit down quietly and wait for him?"

Yoritomo's elder brother Yoshihira was at Kamakura. Once upon a time he had a quarrel with his uncle Yoshikata, fought with him at Okura<sup>(63)</sup>, and cut off his head. People nicknamed him Akugenda<sup>(64)</sup>. Upon hearing of the crisis in affairs he came galloping day and night. Nobuyori wished to confer an office on him, but Yoshihira declined saying: "Some years back my uncle Hachirô<sup>(65)</sup> declined to accept the office of *Kugenda*. He understood the difference between urgent matters and those of inferior importance. I am contented to use the title of Akugenda for the present. As I hear, the Heishi are about return. I pray you, lend me a detachment of troops, and I will lie in wait for them at Atsuno<sup>(66)</sup>. I will pillory the heads of Kiyomori and the rest, and then only will I obey your order." Nobuyori refused. Shortly afterwards Kiyomori entered the capital. The Emperor and ex-Emperor, profiting by the night, made good their escape, and betook themselves to the palace of the Heishi. Nobuyori discovered this when he rose in the morning, and felt that he was undone. Yoshitomo mustered his troops and found they were deserting him one by one, scarcely two thousand horsemen remaining. He then divided them to guard the gates of the palace, and gave the sword "Beardcutter," which was a family heir-loom, to Yoritomo, who carried it with him to the battle. Nobuyori was not accustomed to ride on horseback, and as soon as he mounted he fell off again. His attendants supported him, and defended the Taiken<sup>(67)</sup> Gate. But when he saw Taira no Kiyomori come to the attack, Nobuyori deserted his post and fled. Shigémori broke in the gate and entered with five hundred horsemen. Yoshitomo observed this said abusively: "That rascal [Nobuyori] has ruined our affairs!" and called to Yoshihira to fight on the defensive. Yoshihira, with Kamada Masaiyé, Miura Yoshizumi, Taira no Hirotsumé, Hirayama Suyéshigé, Kumagayé Nawozané and other horsemen, sixteen in all, made their horses prance, and issued forth. Yoshihira pointed to the enemy's cavalry and said: "He in red armour on a yellow horse is Shigémori. You must take him alive." They advanced and fought in the great courtyard. All the horsemen fixed their eyes on Shigémori and pursued him round seven times. Shigémori took to his heels, and came in again with fresh troops. Yoshihira attacked him again and put him to flight. Yoshitomo sent a messenger galloping to rebuke Yoshihira; saying: "Why do you not defend better, instead of letting such a number of the enemy enter." Yoshihira then went out, and came to the Oniya Street, where he charged straight into the lines of the Heishi, who scattered in confusion. Shigémori fled with two horsemen, pursued by Yoshihira, who was just about to catch them up when his horse stumbled. Shigémori jumped over the ditch, and Masaiyé shot at him, but his armour was so hard that the arrow did not enter it. Yoshihira said: "Shoot the horse." He shot the horse, and Shigémori fell off. They pursued him and were coming up, when the two horsemen obstructed their passage, and fell fighting. Shigémori just managed to escape with his life. Yoshihira bethought himself of Yoshitomo, and went back to his aid. Yoshitomo was just engaging Taira no Yoritomo at the Ikubô<sup>(68)</sup> Gate, and defeated him wit-

(63) In the province of Mutsu.

(64) Akugenda: One. Meaning to hit Taira no Nobuyori, the last Minamoto head.

(65) Taira no.

(66) Being a descendant of Hachirô, the ancestor of the Minamoto family.

(67) The name of the gate which was the entrance to the palace. A place where the Emperor and ex-Emperor fled to in the 11th year of the reign of the Emperor.

(68) The famous gate to the south of the city, on the side of the Palace.

great loss. Yoritomo shot two men dead and wounded another. Yoshihira came up, and replacing his father, advanced to fight. The army of the Heishi was entirely defeated and put to flight. It retreated and held the palace of Rokuhara, pursued by our army. Nobuyori followed it out, but turned and fled when he had got half way. The troops of the Heishi profited by the absence [of the Genji] to enter the palace, while Yoshitomo advanced straight forwards and attacked Rokuhara. Yorimasa was encamped by himself on the dry bed of the river at Rokujō, and Yoshihira, divining that he was a traitor, charged into him with fifty horsemen. Yorimasa fled, and gave in his adherence to Kiyomori. The latter, hearing that our army was at hand, was greatly afraid, and so lost his presence of mind, that he put on his helmet hindside before. One of his followers told him of it, and Kiyomori replied: "The Emperor is behind me. I cannot turn my back on him." He then shut the gates and made a firm resistance. Yoshihira fought with energy, pushed open the gate and entered. The enemy divided their troops into detachments which fought in turns. Our troops had fought more than ten separate engagements from dawn to the midday: their swords were broken and their arrows exhausted, while both men and horses were wounded. Yoshitomo wished to decide the issue of the fight in person, but Masaiyé stopped his horse, and expostulated saying: "It is manifest, without our putting it to the test, that their men are in greater numbers and in fresher condition than ours. Which is worst, to flee for a while to the eastern provinces and so lay a plan for the future, or to die at the hands of a common soldier, and disgrace the reputation of your house?" Yoshitomo then rallied his troops, and retreated to the dry bed of the river at Sanjō, where the enemies' troops came and pressed them hard. Hiraga Yoshinobu, Sasaki Hidéyoshi, Sudō Toshimichi and others aided in the fight, and the latter lost his life. Yoshinobu was the grandson of Yoshimitsu. Yoshitomo took advantage of the interval and fled towards the Kwantō with thirty horsemen. The priests of Hiyeizan, hearing of his defeat, lay in wait for him on the road with three hundred men. Yoshitomo was alarmed at this, but Saitō Sanémori, a Musashi man, took off his helmet, and, addressing the priests, said: "Sama<sup>69</sup> is already dead. We are newly raised troops, and are merely returning to our homes. If your lordships desire to possess yourselves of our armour and weapons, we attach no particular value to them ourselves. I observe that you are by far more numerous than we, so that we cannot give to all of you, but I beg leave to throw this to you. Do your lordships pick it up?" So saying, he threw his helmet, and the priests trampled on each other in strife for it. The thirty horsemen then charged through them, and passed on. On arriving at Yase<sup>70</sup> they looked back and saw Nobuyori coming up. He called to Yoshitomo and said: "Why have you abandoned me?" Yoshitomo replied scornfully: "You, rascal, were the head of the plot, and the first to flee. How do you dare to present yourself before me?" and lifting up his whip, struck him on the face, left him there, and proceeded. When they arrived at Ringé<sup>71</sup> he again encountered some priests lying in wait in the way. All dismounted from their horses, and breaking through the stockade, passed on. Yoshitomo's granduncle Yoshitaka<sup>72</sup> was hit by an arrow and killed, and his son Tomonaga was shot in the thigh, but pulled the arrow out and fought again. Yoshitomo was wrath, and fighting energetically put the priests to flight. He came to Katada<sup>73</sup> where he saw the head of Yoshitaka. He wept and said to his horsemen: "Of the seed of Hachiman kō this man alone remained, and this is the end he has come to." Having sunk the head in the lake, he was about to cross it, but it happened that the winds and waves arose, obliging him to take the

road by Seta.<sup>74</sup> He then persuaded Sanémori and the rest, to the number of more than twenty, to disperse and leave him. Only Yoshihira, Tomonaga, Yoritomo, Yoshinobu, Masaiyé, and Kounō, the page of Minamoto no Shigénari, followed him. Yoritomo, who was on horseback, fell asleep and dropped behind. During the night he passed through the post-town of Moriyama,<sup>75</sup> where the peasants collected, and were about to capture him. Yoritomo then awoke, and drawing his sword, cut off the heads of two men. Yoshitomo was alarmed at the absence of Yoritomo, and sent Masaiyé back to search for him. [Masaiyé] having found him, [they proceeded and] when [the party] arrived at the post town of Kagami,<sup>76</sup> on hearing that the Heishi were defending the barrier at Fuwa,<sup>77</sup> they turned into a side road and went eastwards. It happened that a great deal of snow fell, and the horses were unable to advance. All took off their armour and went afoot. Again they got separated from Yoritomo. On arriving at the post town of Awahaka,<sup>78</sup> they found shelter with the Mayor of the town, whose daughter, named Yenju, had formerly been beloved by Yoshitomo, and had borne him a daughter. Yoshitomo then sent out Yoshihira and Tomonaga separately to levy troops in Shinano and Hida. Tomonaga's wound was very painful, and he returned before arriving at his destination. Yoshitomo said: "Though Yoritomo is but a boy, he is not faint-hearted like you;" and he felt inclined to go away and leave him behind; but Tomonaga besought his father to kill him, in order to prevent the pursuing troops from capturing him, and Yoshitomo thereupon put him to the sword. The peasants hearing that Yoshitomo was there, assembled in large numbers and surrounded him. Shigénari gave himself out to be Yoshitomo, and shot more than ten men dead. He then flayed<sup>79</sup> his face and killed himself. Yoshitomo fled, and again despatched Yoshinobu to levy troops. Yoshinobu said: "Where does your lordship desire to go?" He said: "I desire to go to Utsumi, and take refuge with Nagata Tadamuné." (Tadamuné was the father-in-law of Masaiyé) Yoshinobu said: "That will not do. His disposition leads him to side with the victor, and I fear lest he should prove a traitor to your lordship." Yoshitomo would not listen, and parted from him. The road was blocked up, so that he could not get on. Having heard that a certain sturdy fellow named Genkō was the maternal uncle of Yenju, he sent Kounō to consult with him. Genkō then embarked Yoshitomo and Masaiyé in a boat, and covered them with brushwood. They proceeded towards Utsumi,<sup>80</sup> by the river Kuizé. Some officials posted on the bank observed them, and shouted to them to stop; but Genkō pretended not to hear, and went on. The officials pursued, and shot at them. Genkō brought the boat back to shore. The officials entered it, and removing the brushwood, began to search. Genkō said: "Although Yoshitomo has been defeated, he is still followed by twenty or thirty horsemen. Why should he turn to a fellow like me in order to save his life? Even if he were here, he would only be sure to commit suicide. How could he fall into your hands?" Yoshitomo whispered in Masaiyé's ear: "Genkō hints to me to perform suicide. What do you think?" Masaiyé replied: "Wait a little." The officials left again without completing their search. On the following day they reached Utsumi, where Tadamuné treated them most cordially. Yoshitomo wished to depart immediately for the east, but as it was the last day of year, Tadamuné urgently pressed him to stop, and he stopped three days. Tadamuné's son Kagémuné secretly advised his father to kill Yoshitomo, and Tadamuné followed his advice. He placed three powerful warriors in ambush in the bath-room

(74) Lower down the lake, where it is so narrow that a bridge has been thrown across.

(75) Is the next post-town to Kusatsu on the Nakasendō, coming from Kiōto.

(76) Also on the Nakasendō, halfway between Moriyama and Musa.

(77) The remains of this barrier are still to be seen halfway between Inasu and Sekigahara, on the road which Yoshitomo was travelling. It took its name from the depart, in which it was situated.

(78) In the Dept. of Fuwa, province of Omi.

(79) The object of disfiguring the countenance was to prevent the enemy recognizing his identity and boasting of having taken his head.

(80) A port in the dept. of Chūa in the prov. of Owari.

(81) A tributary of the Kiso-gawa, which discharges into the bay of Owari. Yoshitomo would therefore have to cross the bay to reach Utsumi by water.

(69) Yoshitomo was Sama no kuni.

(70) Yase lies on the left bank of the Takanogawa about five miles above Kiōto.

(71) In Omi, just over the boundary of the province.

(72) Sixth son of Yoshiyé.

(73) On the western shore of the Biwa lake. Yoshitaka's head had been cut off and brought away by his own party, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy.

and offered him a bath. Konnô took his sword and waited on him in the bath, and the powerful warriors did not dare to act. Yoshitomo then called for a bathing-gown, which did not come, and Konnô went out himself to fetch it. The powerful warriors then entered. Yoshitomo knocked one of them down with his bare hand, and the other two stabbed him at the same moment and killed him. Konnô hearing a disturbance in the bath room came back, and cut off the heads of all three. Masaiyê at the moment was drinking with Tadamunê, and hearing of this terrible event, was about to rise, when the man who was pouring out the *saké* drew his sword. Masaiyê took it from him and cut him down, but Kagémunê cut down Masaiyê from behind. Tadamunê's daughter who was married to Masaiyê fell upon her husband's sword and died. Konnô and Genkô desired to wreak vengeance upon Tadamunê and his son, but could not catch them. They kill several tens of men, and seizing horses, escaped. Tadamunê then presented the heads of Yoshitomo and Masaiyê to the Heishi. Both Yoshitomo and Masaiyê were aged thirty eight. Nobuyori and the rest all suffered the penalty of the law.

Yoshihira was in Hida, and the number of those who came and joined him was very large, but on hearing of Yoshitomo's death, they all dispersed. Yoshihira wished to put an end to himself, but remembering that he ought to avenge his father's death and then die, disguised himself and went to the capital. Here he chanced to meet Shinchi Kagézumi, a former retainer, and profited by this circumstance to assume the disguise of a servant of the latter, so that he had ingress and egress at the palace of the Heishi. He lodged in Sanjô-Karasumaru. The landlord observed from the manners of the servant that he was not an ordinary person, and was surprised that the master and servant always took their meals in private. He secretly spied upon them, and found that they changed dishes before eating. He thereupon ran and informed the Heishi, who sent Namba Tsunéfusa with three hundred horsemen to surround the house. Yoshihira drew his sword, and issuing forth, cut down several men. He then jumped upon to the roof, and disappeared, no one knew whither. Tsunéfusa then arrested Kagézumi and went off with him. Yoshihira lay concealed during the day and walked abroad at night, in order to watch for a chance against the Heishi. Wishing to find shelter with a former man of his who lived in the east of Omi, he went off to Auzaka<sup>(82)</sup>. Tsunéfusa was paying a visit to the Shrine close to the barrier, and on the way seeing Yoshihira lying down fatigued, he surrounded him with fifty horsemen. Yoshihira stumbled in getting up. An arrow hit him in the elbow, so that he could not wield his sword. He was finally bound, and brought to Rokuhara, where he was made to sit on the verandah of the palace.

He was wroth, and said: "Why should I sit here?" and rising entered the building. Kiyomori came out to see him and addressing him said: "You escaped out of the hands of three hundred horsemen, and were taken by fifty. Why were you so valiant on the first occasion and so faint-hearted on the second?" Yoshihira laughed, and replied: "It was simply my luck. When your luck comes to an end, you also will come to this. I am a great source of anxiety to you, and would like you to kill me at once." He was thereupon decapitated on the dry bed of the river at Rokujô<sup>(83)</sup>. When Yoshihira was about to undergo his penalty, he lifted up his head, and glaring at the palace of the Heishi, said: "When the civil wars of Hôgen (1156-58) took place those who were sentenced to decapitation were executed at night; and now you decapitate me in broad day light. How wanting in decency are these Taira brigands. If my advice had been acted upon, none of your slavish tribe would have been left." He was then decapitated, being twenty years old at the time.

When Yoritomo missed his father and elder brother, he wandered by night and lost his way. He came out by Ohirayama<sup>(84)</sup>. There was a fisherman who, recognizing

him to be no ordinary person, gave him a lodging, and dressed him up as a girl. He wrapped his sword in a piece of matting, and bearing him on his own shoulder brought him to Yenjin's house at the post-town of Awobaka. Yoritomo placed the sword 'Beardcutter' in the charge of Yenjin, and departed towards the Kuantô. He fell in with Taria no Munékiyo, a Heishi commander, and being taken prisoner, was sent back past Yenjin's gate. A girl begotten by Yoshitomo, aged twelve years, heard of this, and said with tears: "I shall hereafter be subjected to disgrace. I would prefer to follow my brother now, and die." She was on the point of running out, when Yenjin's people stopped her. Afterwards she went alone and drowned herself. When Yoritomo arrived at Rokuhara, a day was fixed for his execution. Munékiyo addressed him and said: "Do you wish to live?" He replied: "Yes. Both my father and elder brother are dead. Who but I can pray for their happiness in the next world?" Munékiyo went to Kiyomori's stepmother, the Iké no Ama, who quietly asked him: "How about Yoritomo?" He replied: "He resembles prince Uma." (Uma was the son of the Ama, who had died early.) The Ama felt pity for Yoritomo, besought Kiyomori in his behalf several times, and obtained remission of the sentence of death. He was exiled to Hiraga-Kojima<sup>(85)</sup>. The spectators at the side of the road, on seeing his noble countenance, spake to each other and said: "This is simply like setting a tiger loose in the fields." All his former retainers advised him to shave off his hair; but Chiehibu Moriyasu alone leant over to his ear, and addressing him said: "My young prince had better preserve his hair, and await future events." Yoritomo nodded his head and departed.

Yoritomo had six younger brothers, namely Yoshikado, who died early; Maréyoshi, who lived in Suruga, and being taken prisoner was exiled to Tosa; Noriyori, who adopted by Fujiwara no Norikidé, and went by the appellation of Kaba-Kuanja; the Heishi made no inquiries about him; and Imawaka, Oto-waka, and Ushiwaka, three boys, who were all the offspring of Yoshitomo's mistress Tokiwa. They all followed their mother, and concealed themselves in the village of Rumon. The Heishi searched for them, but without success. They then arrested Tokiwa's mother, and Tokiwa gave herself up. Kiyomori was delighted with her beauty, and secretly tried to seduce her, but she refused. Her mother wept floods of tears and represented to her the misery which would follow on refusal and the happiness which the other course would assure to her, and thus she was forced to obey. Kiyomori then pardoned the three children, and all became monks. Imawaka changed his name to Zensô, and abode at Chuigo. Otowaka changed his name to Giyen and entered the service of the Cloistered Prince Yenyô. Ushiwaka was but two years old. He lived at the temple on mount Kurama and went by the name of Shonô; but he did not shave off his hair.

(To be continued.)

## Law Report.

### IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Before Mr. Acting-Ass't. Judge HANNEN.

Wednesday, the 26th Jan., 1872.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & CO. versus PIERMAN & CO.

Mr. Davidson appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. V. Dickens for the defendants.

This was a claim for \$1,500 for non-delivery of 15 to 1,800 pels. of copper according to contract. Mr. Davidson said that part had been paid by the defendants, to the sum of \$224.50, and that therefore that part was not insisted upon. The defence contained a statement to the effect that the payment of the \$1,500 was to be conditional on its being obtained from the native merchant. Proceedings against the native merchants had been commenced, and as soon as the money was obtained the \$1,500 would be paid over. On further enquiry, Mr. Dickens

(82) On the road between Kioto and Omi, just inside the province of Omi.

(83) At the end of the street in Kioto called Rokujô.

(84) Yoshihira had passed the river, and was on the mountain of Awobaka, just outside the province of Kwantô.

(85) Probably near Hiraga, about 80 miles from Kioto, in the province of Omi, just within the borders of the latter.

(86) The name of the village was Rumon.

(87) The name of the temple was Kurama.



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## Notes of the Week.

THE Empress leaves Yedo shortly for the baths of Atami.

On the afternoon and evening of July 3rd an exhibition was given at the Bluff Gardens by a company of Japanese acrobats, numbering some five performers. For some reason the attendance of visitors in the afternoon was very small; but it is probable that the second performance in the evening attracted many persons, while many knew nothing of it, the notice given being so short. The band of the *Colorado* was in attendance, and enlivened the proceedings with a variety of pleasing airs. The performance of the company which took place under a lofty mat shed erected on the Croquet Ground, commenced with the usual feats of sleight of hand. The usual box with double drawers was made to conceal or exhibit eggs at the will of the performer, who was fairly skillful. Next followed a far more sensational feat. A four-legged stool, about four and a-half feet high, was surmounted by a pile of cabinets, altogether some twelve feet high. One of those small boys, whose bones appear to have been long since extracted, was mounted on the summit of the tottering pile, and after securely balancing himself, he commenced to roll himself into a ball. Leaning back, he gradually forced his head through his legs—there was only a space of about six inches square for his feet to rest upon—and there flattened himself out till it was hard to tell which was his back and which his front. He then unwound himself, and descended, being loudly cheered. One of the older performers then went through the feat of balancing a screen on his feet. This was well done, the performer showing considerable aptitude. Then we had the slack-rope performance, which was good, but nothing very wonderful or exciting, and after an interlude, the last act, which comprised the feat of putting a child on the top of seven tubs, kicking the latter away, and catching the child as he fell. This was well done and was loudly applauded. The screen act in this portion of the performance was, for some reason, omitted. But before this was the feat of balancing a long bamboo while a child goes through a variety of performances at the top. This was also well done. Nor must we forget to mention the juggling and balancing by a man who appeared to be the head of the company. His tricks with sticks, balancing swords on his chin, catching balls thrown some twenty feet high on his forehead or on the point of a stick were all remarkably well performed, and this though not the most sensational was certainly the best portion of the entertainment. Altogether the performance was all that could be wished.

The performance of the Y. A. D. C. on the evening of July 4th took place under most propitious circumstances. There was a good house; a good band to fill up the interim between the acts, and in the principal piece of the evening, there was no lack of dramatic talent displayed.

The entertainment commenced with "Two in the Morning" a farce which under the protecting wing of Charles Matthews achieved some success: but none but that celebrated comedian could, we feel sure, save such a miserable combination of absurdity and dreariness from being utterly "damned." There is an absurdity which loses half its folly by the amusement it affords; but "Two in the Morning" is utterly devoid of everything which should characterise a good farce. Captain Walsh

and Mr. Vandyke de Brown did all they knew to save it: the former threw into it as much fun as any amateur actor would be capable of doing but the piece fell flat on the audience, notwithstanding that they were very generously inclined.

In Woodcock's Little Game, which followed, we had an entirely different style of piece, depicting the miserable attempts of poor Woodcock to induce his wife and mother in law to settle down in Stow-on-the-Wold. It is eminently suited to the requirements of amateur performers, and yesterday evening the most undoubted success was attained, the falling of the curtain at the close of each act being the signal for loud and prolonged applause. As "Woodcock," Mr. Doleful was pre-eminent. The character suits him far better than anything we have previously seen him in, and his conception of the part was really good. He was well dressed, his reading was excellent, and his gesticulations, while they bordered on the line separating comedy from farce, were yet sufficiently suppressed to avoid all extravagance. From first to last Mr. Doleful showed himself the true artist, and we hope that in future selections he will be as successful as in "Woodcock."

Of Mrs. Trotter what shall we say? She improves her rendering of female character at each representation, and last night succeeded *à merveille*. Her dress was suitable, and she wore it with a feminine grace which could hardly be expected when we think that "she" is a man and not a woman. Where all was so good we would not wish to select any portion, but we may instance Mrs. Carver's little oration on the pleasures a London life and the headlong manner in which she, under the wing of Woodcock, intended to plunge into the "whirligig" of fashion as exceptionally good. In this she showed dramatic power, and if it had not been that she was here evidently a little doubtful as to the effect of throwing a little more force into it she would have achieved even a greater success than she did. As it was she was rewarded by well earned applause.

Next, but not inferior, was Miss Julia Brani. Her make up like that of every lady who performed yesterday evening was excellent, and the dresses, especially her ball costume, were in good taste. Miss Brani also manifested a thorough conception of the requirements of the character and with proper dramatic instinct acted with excellent judgment and talent.

Miss Matthews had but little to say, but she said that little well, and if he might suggest that she should face the audience rather than turn her back, we have written the only depreciatory sentence for which we can find necessity. Of Miss Godfrey we saw but little; her voice is against her; but her figure is *petite*, and she may succeed with practice in a heavier character.

Harking back to the male characters, Lieut. Wright as Mr. Larkins, Mr. Piando as Mr. Swansdown, and Mr. Oddson as David, were all that could be desired. The parts were but comparatively small, but at the same time failure in either of the first two would have much tended to mar the success of the piece. We need not say that no such catastrophe took place. The most unqualified success was obtained, and though the first act was decidedly better than the second, yet the applause so freely bestowed throughout was well earned.

For the music we will say but little, though much might be said. Being entirely amateur talent it does not behoove us to criticise it narrowly; but it was evident that the efforts of those who had so kindly devoted themselves to the public entertainment were

well appreciated. There need be no fear of failure when audiences are kindly disposed and we do not doubt that with steady practice the band will attain that excellence which we are sure each member is desirous of reaching.

THE views we hold on the subject of theatricals are too decided to allow of our passing by the performance of last Thursday evening without a few words of remark. We shall, however, confine ourselves entirely to the general question, leaving the merits of the actors totally on one side. Nor shall we take any pains to conciliate such opinion as could tolerate for one moment such pieces as the two performed on Thursday. We are utterly and *in limine* against them. To our mind they represent the English stage in its most degraded condition at the most degraded period of its history, at all events since the days of the Restoration. Anything more vapid, stupid, and vulgar could not be conceived than the writing in the two plays. To say that they violate probabilities, and are untrue in every respect to human nature, that the characters are ludicrously inconsistent with themselves and with each other, is nothing. To all this we are accustomed on our stage. It may be doubted whether any writer of real elegance and genius would now waste his time in appealing to English audiences by dramatic efforts. The admirable critique on the great French actor Regnier which we published last week is evidence of this. If our readers will turn to it they will see there enumerated the causes of our present degradation, and if they can recall the plays of Thursday evening they will find illustrations of all that is there said. Take, for instance, the first piece—"Two in the Morning." On what stage on earth but ours would an audience tolerate the first ten minutes of such a play, even though Mathews and Compton were the actors? A deafening noise outside, a man getting out of bed and forced for mere decency's sake to put on a dressing gown before appearing, a conversation lasting some five minutes carried on between one character with his back to the audience and the other outside in the street, and the entrance of the latter, cursing and swearing like a drayman, under circumstances which would have inevitably produced a collision between himself and the idiot who admitted him—but which does nothing of the sort—here are materials for the opening scene! "Cela n'est il pas galant et bien spirituel? Et ceux qui trouvent ces belles rencontres n'ont ils pas lieu de s'en glorifier?"—as Molière says, on much the same subject. We shall not attempt to analyse the piece. It would be too absurd and too cruel. There is certainly one situation in it which creates interest—though it may well be doubted whether this is of a very legitimate nature—and this is the only thing which rescues it from utter contempt. In the hands of actors who can play with their audiences as men play with children, the success of "Two in the Morning" may be possible—but under no other conditions.

"Woodcock's Little Game" is more ambitious, and though farcical and ridiculous as a play, makes some little approach to comedy. But how? We have a *Mrs. Larkins* introduced, a pleasant woman of the world, devoted to her husband, sound in her domestic views, and a good worldly-wise friend (although far too young for such an office) to *Woodcock*. She appears in the scene early and *Woodcock* greets her. "Is that you *Mrs. Larkins*?" says the surprised bridegroom. "*In propria persona*" rejoins the lady! This is promising for comedy, is it not? The Latin Grammar in the mouth of a nice well-bred young fashionable woman! Conceive or attempt to conceive this in society. Yet comedy is or should be a reflection of society. *Mrs. Carver* is from first to last a purely farcical personage, monstrous, (we mean morally) impossible, odious and intolerable. Still she is the widow of a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, is presumed to be a lady, and occupies a certain position in society. Yet *Woodcock* addresses her constantly as "*Carver*"—as *Box* or *Cox* addresses *Bouncer*. If this is either comedy or fun, our studies have been thrown away. *Woodcock* is supposed to be a man of the world, who has sown many bushels of wild oats, and learnt so much address at least as ought to have enabled him to face fifty *Carvers* without difficulty—though he is at best a poor back-boneless creation. Yet this *Lothario* goes down before *Mrs. Carver* like a boy of

nineteen—a man of forty who is presumed to have seen and done everything, before a middle aged woman who never betrays that she has the veriest scintillation of a mind. He cowers under the dread of his dressing gowns, slippers and smoking-caps being discovered, while if he really wished to keep them from the eye of the intolerable *Carver*, he would have ordered *David* to remove them, forbidding her to examine the parcels. It is not to the point that he is afraid of her. It is from the first impossible that such a woman should make such a man fear. Can farce more utterly crush out all sense of comedy than in the interview between *Woodcock* and his servant? *David* constantly uses some honest rough colloquialism of his class, and *W.* repeats, not once, but half a dozen times, "I said nothing about so and so, *David*, I limited myself to the expression so and so." Does any human being—did ever any human being—talk thus to his valet or his man-servant? The situation is not farcical, but the language is. What but the sense incongruity can result from such a combination of circumstance and language? It is farcical euphuism in "*Box and Cox*." In "*Woodcock's Little Game*" it is misplaced and absurd. What you want is the play of ideas, not preposterous collocations of words. The one excites the delightful sensations engendered by wit; the other excites contempt, and will do so to the end of time under similar circumstances.

Then the violation of all reasonable probability in the duel, which occupies about three minutes, *Woodcock* being forced off the stage to act as second to both parties. It is no answer to say that this is the farcical part of the piece. You cannot bring in the possible incidents of life and dispose of them in this absurd manner. Your assumed basis is one of reality, as the basis of comedy must be. When *Mrs. Bouncer* lets a room to two men, one of whom works by day and the other by night, and makes the head of the bed for *Mr. Box* the foot of the bed for *Mr. Cox*, a farcical basis is at once assumed and established, and the mind is at once prepared for any subsequent amusing folly. But the basis of "*Woodcock's Little Game*" is one of reality, and you cannot, without producing a ludicrous sense of incongruity, dispense with the ordinary limitations imposed by time and place on the movements of the characters. Of *Woodcock's* polygamous aspirations at the end of the play, of his *double entendres* before his bride and his mother-in-law, the least said is soonest mended. They belong to our stage, and we must take them as we find them until they are replaced by something better. But it will be a never-ceasing source of wonder to us how one set of men can write such things, and another listen to, laugh at, or applaud them.

We have spoken of the degradation of our stage. One word in illustration of this.

The progress of society has interdicted anything like an oath, a *double entendre*, or an indelicate allusion before women. Nay, more, it must be confessed that it has immensely modified and purified the conversation of men. As a general rule, it may be safely stated that a dialogue between two gentlemen of moderate culture and refinement of feeling who have cut their brains and got beyond the talk of schoolboys, might be overheard by any married woman without danger to her modesty. We shall not pretend that it is always talk for school girls; but it is never gross or coarse; no oath disfigures it; and the acquired instinct engendered by good society preserves it from indelicacy, or at least from indecency. And the cause of this seems to us obvious. The newspapers, magazines, and the teeming press of the day, place before men, in an endless succession and variety, matters of great general interest, and these being fresh on the mind, become spontaneously and without effort subjects for thought and the interchange of views. The faculties exercised in conversation become active; the mind expands; larger interests attract and occupy it. Local, or at least purely personal gossip, gradually gives way before subjects of greater and more permanent interest. Questions arising out of politics, science, religion, morals, literature, art, or discoveries of one kind or another, are those which form the basis of such conversation, and, as we have said, the dialogues between two intelligent men deal mostly with such questions, and rarely even turn in directions which would be forbidden in

a mixed society of the sexes. Particularly is this the case where the mind has been refined by the active cultivation of literature, science, or art. The special pursuit may have become a hobby, and third persons, or the world, might be slightly bored by it. But, at all events, it is cleanly, decent, purged of vulgarity, and, if not very profound, yet clothed and presentable.

Now, the English stage defies this condition of the mind of society. It intersperses oaths without hesitation in the dialogue, and now and then admits a *double entendre* which no gentleman would dream of uttering before women, and which, if any ruffian were to obtrude it upon a dining or drawingroom, would involve his instant expulsion. Of the applause which such allusions gain it is impossible to speak without loathing and disgust, or of the writer or actor who degrades himself to seek it. The coarseness of our last century manners still clings to this century's stage, and is a disgrace to it; and it may safely be asserted that audiences out of harmony with those manners will take but small pleasure in, even if they do not entirely abjure, modern theatres, so long as they are exposed there to the language of dray-men and the allusions of the stews. With all its faults the French stage is utterly before us in all these matters, and the German not less so; while if looked at from its best side, the former is like that of a superior order of beings. Its elegance, its appeals to the best part of our emotional nature, its liveliness, its occasional pathos, the charm of its dialogue, the sprightliness of its wit, all combine to produce results of which we seem to have no conception, and too often, alas! no power of appreciation.

We shall be sincerely sorry if these remarks give any pain to our amateur theatrical corps, which deserves well of the community and takes more pains to amuse it than can be imagined by those who have never joined in such efforts. But our impression is very strong that houses cannot be drawn and exchequers cannot be filled by this kind of performance, and amateur theatricals are very expensive amusements.

We shall only add that the acting and the management generally seemed to us excellent.

We cannot allow the first public appearance of the Amateur Musical Society, though only in the humble part of orchestra at the theatricals on Thursday night, to pass without a word of congratulation; not, indeed, upon its performances—that would be premature,—but upon its formation. We shall not insist here so much upon the pleasure it may eventually give to the public, though we trust it will always be well disposed in this respect when it has attained greater proficiency. But no young musician without experience of them has any conception of the pleasures such a society opens up to him. If he will only give a moderate amount of time to his instrument between the intervals of concerted practice—time spent properly on Spohr or Kreutzer—he will find himself advancing rapidly, gaining power at each step, and at each step approaching new scenes of beauty and enchantment. He must be content, perhaps, to totter at first through such music as was performed last Thursday evening, glad if he only gets some little variety in the shape of selections from operas and adaptations of one kind or another. Very shortly he will make the acquaintance of the old Italian masters, Corelli and Geminiani, passing through whose easy concertos he will be ready for some of the simpler overtures of the French and German school. From these he can enter the vast territory occupied by the symphony, beginning perhaps with Romberg, and passing on through the simpler scenes laid out by Haydn and Mozart, until he arrives at the feet of Beethoven's Alps, the scaling of which will require all his powers. But his labour will open up to him besides these the boundless field of the quartett and quintett, the forms into which the great composers have thrown their choicest if not their loftiest thoughts, and of the pleasure he will derive from them, no one can give him any adequate idea. But he may rely that in cultivating the power which places them within his reach he has gained a fresh defence against "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," has extended the horizon of his pleasures, enlarged his acquaintance with man's diviner faculties, and opened up

for himself scenes and sources of enjoyment of the purest and most exquisite nature.

While on this subject we may mention that good musical instruction is now to be had here, and that no great proficiency is required to join the newly formed society. With two hours a day of practice for six months, any apt pupil now commencing a stringed instrument would be able to take his part in the orchestra, and it need hardly be said that in a small place like this, performers are not very numerous. Violoncello and tenor players are wanted to bring up the balance of the band, and gentlemen who play or will take up these instruments will be cordially welcomed among its members. At least some knowledge of music is now becoming the essential complement to a modern gentleman's education, and we have rarely met with a person of ordinary sensibility in whom it has been neglected who did not greatly regret the circumstance. The narrower the sphere to which these regrets are limited the better it will be for all of us.

THE reasonable probability is that the account by Mr. Pershine Smith of his presentation to the Mikado which has found its way into the American papers and been reproduced here, formed the substance of a private letter, and was never intended for the public eye. But there is nothing that a thorough-going democrat loves so dearly, and is upset by so entirely, as an interview with a real blue-blooded monarch, and if Mr. Smith has not managed to keep his balance under the circumstances, no great blame should attach to him. The first folly in this whole matter was the real folly, and that was Mr. De Long's. There is, of course, something exquisitely amusing in the idea of importing an International Councillor from a country which has just made the most gigantic international blunder of the century, but it may be doubtful whether anything that Japan could offer would tempt a really great authority upon international law to come to this country, either from America or England. Whether Mr. Fish, with a full appreciation of the extreme absurdity of Mr. De Long's despatch, sent Mr. Pershine Smith here as a stroke of practical irony, we have no means of judging, though it must be allowed to be an admirable joke. It is quite certain, however, that Nature has opposed an irremovable bar between Mr. Smith and greatness, and Rochester must be content with the honor of having sent to the Court of the Tenno a gentleman whose diplomatic *finesse* will most probably be limited to an attempt to palm off upon it his Chinese shoes as black silk stockings.

If Mr. De Long had learned, while in good company, to exchange the small shrewdness of a country lawyer for the wisdom which should characterise a Minister, he would have warned Mr. Fish against sending a man to Japan with any such idea in his head as the controlling of its foreign policy. Of all other things, he should have pointed out to Mr. Fish the danger which any such foolish ambition would involve, and requested him to interdict to his nominee the smallest tendency to meddle with the foreign politics of the Empire. In wise and far-sighted words he would have shewn that in this very direction lay the perils besetting the appointment, and that by rigid abstinence alone from any such attempts or any such ambition, could the holder of it do credit to himself or service to this Empire. He should have insisted on this with an earnestness and honesty which would have more than redeemed the faulty grammar of his communication, and gained for himself at once the respect of his countrymen and of other foreigners in Japan. Instead of this, we have—well, it is enough—what we have.

There is or was some years ago, a Club in Calcutta called *The Jewabed*, the membership of which was limited to men whose matrimonial proposals had been refused. They wore, in all probability, a grin set of fellows, though it speaks well for them that their philosophy was stronger than their wounded vanity. Could not something of the kind be established here for the authors of rejected contributions to the *Japan Mail*? They are many and sad, and poor "Pen and Ink" would make them an excellent chairman. They have already a



worthy organ, but do not seem to work well in concert. A weekly "Contributors Dinner" might produce more unity of design in their work. They should have an uniform—foolscap with red ink facings—and a band of rejected second fiddles playing on one string would make sympathetic music for them. "Dull dogs, Sir, dull dogs" as Johnson used to say.

THERE would appear at last to be some possibility—rather distant, perhaps—of inducing the local Government to drain and cleanse the Swamp. The matter has long been agitated; the holders of Swamp lots have long fought for what they, equally with ourselves, believe to be their rights according to treaty, and it was not very long since that we announced that the owners of Swamp lots were about to present an address to the Board of Consuls, calling upon them to place the matter before the Governor.

That address was signed by, we believe, every owner of Swamp lots, and has been eventually placed officially in the hands of the Consular Board. It has been discussed by them, signed by each individual Consul, and presented to the Governor. He, with a rare amiability, has apparently been inclined to view the matter in a favourable light, for we hear, unofficially, that he has applied to Yedo for an appropriation to carry out the work.

Thus much has been done towards carrying out the wishes of the owners; but whether or not it will result in any practical good remains yet to be seen. The money required to carry out any scheme of drainage and for properly grading the roads will probably be found to be very large; while if the evil is only temporarily remedied, it is but postponing the evil day, to come at last, probably under more unfavourable circumstances than before. If the improvements are to be made at all, let them be carried out thoroughly and without any shirking; if not, let strong measures be taken to enforce those rights which we consider are ours by treaty.

At the same time that we believe ourselves entitled to these improvements in consideration of the high ground rents we pay, the Japanese Government authorities maintain that they are not obliged by treaty to make these repairs, and, in this view, they may possibly refuse to stir in the matter. But one course would then remain for owners of Swamp lots to adopt. Let the English owners combine in action as they have already done in signing the letter, and one and all refuse to pay their ground rents, unless the required improvements are made. The immediate consequence will be their appearance before the Acting-Assistant Judge to answer to a summons; and the question as to whether or not the Government is bound to make these repairs will then be settled by indisputable authority, and if favourable to the defendants, the repairs will be made, or they will be able to hold their lots rent free. The issue will be easily attainable and quickly settled. But we hope there will be no necessity for this course of action. If they are wise, the authorities will carry out the work thoroughly, and without further hesitation. The Swamp is in such a state that delay will not longer be borne patiently, and we advise the Government to yield gracefully while this is yet in its power.

AMONG the passengers per the P. M. Str. *New York*, from Hiogo, was Chang, the Chinese giant. He has for some days past been exhibiting at Kobe, Osaka, and Kioto, the latter place only two days, on account of the interference of the authorities. We understand he purposes holding levées here and in Yedo, and thence proceeding to India; by that time he will have been all over the world, and, we presume, having acquired a certain competence, will retire. Chang was lately interviewed by the representatives of our various local journals and received his guests in European clothes. He wears a pig-tail, and during his exhibition we understand he wears Chinese garments, a costume which would tend to increase his height. He is over eight feet high, but is rather slenderly built for so tall a man, and weighs only 370 lbs. Opinions may be divided as to the wisdom or propriety of exhibiting giants and dwarfs, and other freaks of nature; but there is no question that Chang is a great curiosity and worth visiting.

JULY 4th, the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, was kept here with all due solemnity. All the American houses were closed, and the U. S. *Chargé d'Affaires* received his friends at the Legation. At noon the United States men of war in harbour fired a national salute, and the *Benicia*, which left in the morning, went out fully dressed, from deck to masthead. All the vessels in harbour were also dressed in honour of the occasion. During the day there was a constant firing of crackers, and in the evening several American houses were illuminated. Altogether, the day passed off very satisfactorily.

WE are glad to announce that the fares charged by the railway authorities have been considerably reduced. The change was one much needed, and will, we feel well assured, be thankfully received by those who make frequent use of the line. The fares may seem to be somewhat singularly arranged, but it will be found they are stranger in appearance than in reality. Thus 93.75 sen is a dollar less one quarter of a bu; 56.25 sen is half a dollar and a quarter of a bu, and 18.75 three quarters of a bu. The only difficulty will be the necessity of making change, a quarter of a bu being a somewhat unhandy coin.

HAWAIIAN CONSUL AT HAKODATE.—By the last mail for Hakodate, Mr. B. T. Lathrop went North as Hawaiian Consul. He was appointed by the U. S. *Chargé d'Affaires*, under instructions from the Hawaiian Government. It is only recently that we noticed in one of the Hawaiian papers a motion in the House to reduce "His Majesty's salary." Cannot the Hawaiian Consul-General, who has always acted as if he had the interests of his Government at heart, remonstrate with it on the extremely ludicrous figure it cuts in commissioning Consuls at Hakodate, whether paid or unpaid?

The *Iron Duke* and the *Salamis* arrived yesterday. Salutes were first exchanged between the *Colorado* and the *Iron Duke*, and she was afterwards saluted by the other men of war in port.

A thunderstorm of more than ordinary severity and duration passed over their settlement this afternoon. It was impossible to ascertain before going to press whether any damage was done by it.

THE RUSSIAN CONSULATE AT HAKODATE.—We hear the Russian Consulate at Hakodate is to be abolished. Mr. Olarovsky, who has long held the post of Russian Consul at that port, is at present unattached, but will be shortly assigned some new post, probably the consulate at the first new port opened after the revision of the treaties. Yokohama is to be a vice-Consulate, and Mr. Weber is shortly to arrive for this post.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN THE NORTH.—Among the persecuted Christians at Hakodate were two servants of the Russian Consul. They were arrested by the authorities who have now to tender a full apology to the Consul for their unwarrantable interference.

#### THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

LONG residence in countries distant from and not directly under the paternal Government, is apt to engender in men a certain feeling of apathy and indifference towards the new institutions of their native land. A declaration of war, the Geneva Convention, dissolutions of Parliaments, the passage of reform bills, or the establishment of new laws, are usually received with that phlegm which was and is the distinguishing characteristic of Englishmen, and especially of those swarms from the parent hive which have chosen the smaller colonies and treaty ports for the new fields of their labours. Nor is this apathy calculated to cause any expression of surprise, for men who have chosen a resi-



dence abroad gradually lose that interest in public affairs which is so strikingly developed amongst our brethren at home. All our readers will have observed the excitement caused by a telegram announcing the failure of the cotton crop, a disease amongst the silkworms in Europe, or an increased demand for tea in the United States. This excitement is to the stranger and uncommercial man wholly incomprehensible, but to us and to the majority of our readers, not without explanation and reason. When a telegram announces the passage of a new bill through Parliament—a bill affecting us individually and collectively—we regard the message as unimportant, and entirely secondary to that portion, which, treating of articles of commerce, is to us the aim and end of our daily struggles in business life. The Journalist, however, is bound to do his utmost to watch the progress of new and improved laws, to note their changes and operation, and to bring the more important before his readers in a form calculated to give them as clear an insight into their general application as is possible within the limited space conceded by a newspaper.

The subject of our present article is the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, which, differing, as it does, from all former Acts, and being, moreover, of great importance to commercial communities, can scarcely fail to command a portion of public attention and interest. The great strides commerce has made during the last decade of years have caused finance to become a science. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK'S returns show the total value of clearances in the Clearing House for the year ending 30th April, 1872, to be the almost fabulous sum of £5,359,722,000, as against £3,257,411,000 for the same period in 1868, showing an increase over that year of more than two thousand one hundred millions sterling. The rapid development of commerce made manifest the fact that laws which tended to punish the reckless and dishonest, and protect the honest, yet unfortunate trader, were of increased importance; while the necessity of placing some check upon private and unauthorised liquidations or compositions with creditors, and the generally-admitted failure of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, drew the attention of the law officers of the Crown to the want of an improved system of legislation, resulting in the framing of the new Bankruptcy Bill which is now in force.

An article upon a subject like this must be necessarily didactic and heavy: several of our subscribers will pass it without even glancing over it, and we regret that these matters should be without interest for them. In a place like Yokohama it is every man's duty to make himself acquainted with the progress of, and the improved or changed relations between the law and himself, for it is part of the progressive education of a gentleman to follow and understand the laws made by his forefathers or co-temporaries, and which he himself may some day be called upon to support or amend; and this duty ought not to be neglected until an emergency arises when the ignorance or the simplicity of the parties interested, may render them a helpless and easy prey to unprincipled practitioners who, unfortunately for the world at large, disgrace even the most honourable professions.

Having now stated our objects in bringing this important subject forward, we will, without further preamble, proceed with our task. One of the latest writers on this

subject says "There can be little doubt that the fact of our laws authorizing imprisonment for debt gave rise to the necessity of bankrupt laws; and the object of those laws has always been to protect the honest trader from the consequences of unavoidable misfortune, to punish fraudulent traders in a manner proportionate to their offences, and to secure for creditors as much of their demands as the estate of insolvent persons could reasonably pay."

A law embracing and carrying out all these features would be perfect, and it remains to be seen how the Act of 1869 treats them. Under the old *régime*, the expense and uncertainty of proceedings in bankruptcy tended to render inoperative the law then in force: distinctions were drawn between traders and non-traders, and undue privileges were accorded to private arrangements and compositions with creditors; the former were unjust and were abolished in 1861, (some distinctions, however, still exist, but they are slight) while the latter opened the door to the fraudulent and dishonest, to the manifest disadvantage of the unfortunate but honourable trader. In explanation of this we quote the following paragraph "Under that Act, (1861) debtors obtained their discharge so easily that the greatest encouragement was given to reckless trading, while the expense of winding-up an estate was so great that creditors usually succeeded in obtaining only a very small dividend out of their claims," and referring to the "private arrangement clauses" the same writer adds, "By those clauses a certain majority of creditors could bind all the creditors of a debtor to accept a part of their debts in discharge of the whole, or could bind them to any other terms that they pleased to impose. At the same time no means were afforded of ascertaining whether the debtor was insolvent or not, or whether the terms were favourable or even reasonable. Moreover, no means were afforded of ascertaining whether the list of persons given by a debtor were creditors or not, or whether the alleged debts were owing; and as there was no power to examine either creditors or debtor, and as no public meeting of creditors was required, a system grew up, on the part of fraudulent debtors, to furnish a list of fictitious persons as creditors." In 1868 a supplementary act made the much wanted reform by providing for the examination of both debtor and creditors when required.

With regard to the first part of the new Act treating of the expense of winding up an estate, a considerable change has been made. In lieu of the former expensive process which, when a petition in bankruptcy was lodged, brought about innumerable charges, and removed the management of the debtor's affairs from himself and his creditors to the hands of paid officials who were *ex officio* indifferent to the dividend the estate might yield, we have an improved system which provides that, as soon as the order of adjudication of bankruptcy is made, the Court shall summon a meeting of creditors who will proceed to nominate one or more trustees to act under a committee of inspection of not more than five persons, to be composed of the creditors qualified to vote at the meeting. The committee of inspection must be appointed by an ordinary resolution. It is, however, optional on the part of the creditors to appoint such committee of inspection, and it is also optional with them to require the trustee to give security for the due performance of his duties. It would

be well here to state that no person can now become bankrupt on his own petition, and the petitioning creditor or creditors, must singly or collectively, represent a claim of not less than £50. Six acts of bankruptcy are defined by the Act and these may with advantage be quoted here as one or more of them must be alleged in the petition: they are:—

1.—That the debtor has made a conveyance or assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors generally:

2.—Or has made a fraudulent conveyance, gift, &c., of his property, or of any part thereof:

3.—Or has with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, departed or remained out of England,\* or *being a trader* has departed from his dwelling house or otherwise absented himself, or suffered himself to be outlawed:

4.—Or has filed in the Court a declaration that he is unable to pay his debts:

5.—That execution issued against a debtor *being a trader* to recover not less than £50 has been levied by seizure and sale of his goods:

6.—That the creditor presenting the petition has served on the debtor a debtor's summons requiring him to pay a sum due of an amount not less than £50, and that *if a trader* he has for seven days after such service, or, not being a trader for three weeks, neglected to pay such sum, or to secure or compound for the same.

These are the acts of bankruptcy defined by the statute, and the petition must be presented within six months of the commission of the act alleged.

We will now for the sake of our argument suppose that a petition has been presented and the debtor adjudicated bankrupt; that the first meeting has been held and a trustee and committee of inspection appointed, (for it is from this period that the management of the bankrupt's affairs virtually passes into the hands of the creditors, and the Court ceases to exercise active control unless on the application of the bankrupt, "or any creditor, debtor, or other person aggrieved by any act of the trustee.") The duties of the trustee are to take over the property of the bankrupt, to examine into and sift the good from the bad, to retain the former for the benefit of the creditors, and to disclaim the latter. Property which may be disclaimed includes encumbered estates, unmarketable stocks and shares, the completion or execution of contracts, or any property which is not readily saleable. He is also to receive and decide upon proofs of debts, he may carry on the business of the bankrupt, or institute or defend any action at law, or sell the property of the bankrupt, and is generally authorized to act as the bankrupt could have done previous to his bankruptcy, save and except the following which can only be done by and with the consent of the Committee of inspection (or failing the appointment of such Committee by the sanction of the Court.)

1.—Mortgage the bankrupt's property.

2.—Refer to arbitration or compromise any debts, claims, or liabilities.

3.—Make any compromise or other arrangements with creditors, or with respect to claims arising out of or incidental to the property of the bankrupt.

4.—Divide among the creditors any property not capable of being advantageously sold.

5.—Employ a solicitor or other agent.

There are two acts which can only be performed by a special resolution passed at a duly notified meeting of creditors, such resolution to be ratified by an order of the Court, and these are to accept a composition or any scheme of settlement offered by the bankrupt or to make an allowance to the bankrupt. If it is borne in mind that the Court, in almost all cases, has the authority of the committee of inspection when such committee has not been appointed, much repetition will be saved. To provide against loss from the *laches*, criminality, or insolvency of the trustee, he is required to deposit all monies received by him into such bank as the committee shall appoint, and in no case is he to retain a larger sum than £50 in his hands at any one time. And his accounts are to be audited by the committee and finally submitted to the comptroller in bankruptcy. Any breach of these rules renders the trustee obnoxious to the law and its penalties.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the creditors have unusual power vested in their hands, and it is clearly shown that the new law grants to them authority to act as liquidators of the estate in such manner as may seem to them best calculated for their interests. By the appointment of a trustee in whom they have confidence everything connected with the winding-up is performed with their direct privacy and sanction: delays which, not very many years ago, used to be vexatious because wholly inexplicable and unnecessary, and the enormous contingent costs have been abolished; and official liquidators and official assignees are no longer indispensable, for the creditors themselves supply their places.

We have now reached that stage where the bankrupt's affairs are controlled by the trustee and committee of inspection, and it will be well to examine cursorily the positions of the bankrupt and his creditors. Section 19 rules that "the bankrupt shall, to the utmost of his power, aid in the realization of his property, and the distribution of the proceeds amongst his creditors" and generally that the bankrupt shall give such material assistance to the creditors as they may reasonably require. Any refusal to perform the duties imposed by this section subjects the bankrupt to punishment for contempt of Court. Section 17 provides for the close of the bankruptcy when the whole property of the bankruptcy is realised, or so much thereof as can, in the opinion of the trustee and committee, be realised without needlessly protracting the bankruptcy. When these have been done the trustee shall make his report, and the court, if satisfied, will make an order that the bankruptcy has closed. The trustee can then with the consent of his creditors apply to court for his release, and the court will, after hearing what, if any thing, can be urged against the trustee, grant or withhold the release accordingly. The order of release shall discharge the trustee from all liability for any act done or default made by him in the administration of the bankrupt's affairs.

The liability of the bankrupt is also much changed by the present act, for, whereas he was formerly entitled to an order of discharge whatever the amount of the dividend paid, now, "by the 48th section of the act of 1869, a bankrupt is not entitled to a discharge from his past debts unless—either a dividend of not less than 10s. in the pound has been paid, or might have been paid but for the fraud or negligence of the trustee; or that a special resolution of his creditors has been passed to the effect that

his bankruptcy or the failure to pay 10s. in the pound has, in their opinion, arisen from circumstances for which he is not responsible, and that they desire an order of discharge to be granted to him." Should the bankrupt fail to pay 10s. in the pound and to obtain the creditors' consent to his application for discharge, section 54 defines his status. If during three years from the close of the bankruptcy he pay to his creditors such additional sums as may be required to make up 10s. in the pound, he will be entitled to an order of discharge as he would have been had a dividend of 10s. in the pound been originally paid.

At the expiration of three years, and the bankrupt being without his discharge, any balance due to his former creditors will be considered as a subsisting claim and may be enforced against the property acquired subsequent to the close of the bankruptcy, subject to certain conditions and the sanction of the Court.

We therefore see that a bankrupt renders himself liable to a payment of 10s. in the pound, and his creditors can retain their right upon any property he may acquire for an indefinite time, as the Court has no power to grant a discharge until this condition has been complied with, or the creditors voluntarily release the debtor from further payments. Now, if any regulation is calculated to check reckless trading, wholesale speculation without capital, and all other transactions which men have been known to engage in without the means which they have known to be absolutely necessary to carry them out, it is the fear of being constantly harassed by the debts resulting from their former misdeeds. Creditors who have suffered losses that can be traced to the reckless carelessness, criminal or not, of the bankrupt, are not only justified but called upon for the protection of commercial morality to punish the debtor as he deserves, for such punishment can be apportioned to the offence, and can be commuted whenever they think proper to release the offender.

The further rules and orders of the act are lengthy and important, and embrace almost every feature which can be desired, but as they treat principally of procedure and other technical matters they are irrelevant to this article, which is intended to convey only the gist of the Bankruptcy Act relating to ordinary business.

A portion of the Act is devoted to rules and regulations of private compositions with creditors and is of considerable importance; we may therefore at some subsequent period have a few remarks to make upon that subject.

In conclusion, it becomes our duty to express the obligations we are under to the valuable treatise on the Bankruptcy Act of the writer from whom we have taken the liberty to quote so freely.

#### THE OUTBREAK AT NIIGATA.

WE have recently published in these columns a translation of the Government proclamation in respect to the late rising at Niigata. The information then conveyed was, although satisfactory, anything but complete, and, furthermore, gave no particulars as to the causes, political or social, which led to the outbreak. The following narrative, derived from most reliable sources, will be found to give every information connected with the affair. To enable our readers the more easily to comprehend the position as it existed in Niigata at the time of the outbreak, we will, in the first place, give such experiences as were actually afforded to the foreign residents at the port. It appears, then, that on the 10th of May

the *banto* in the employ of Messrs. Weber & Leysner urgently advised Mr. Weber not to open the shutters of his house, as there was a large number of disaffected men in town, who were inclined to make an attack upon foreigners. Mr. Weber, however, did not think fit to act on the advice of his *banto*, and proceeded with his business as usual, nothing happening for two days to justify the caution suggested to him. But on the following Sunday it became evident that the *banto* had not spoken without cause. Mr. Weber expected Mr. Evrard, a Roman Catholic priest, to visit him by appointment; but that gentlemen arrived late at the house, and apologised for his delay by saying that the *Kenrei* had sent him a guard on account of an extensive rising among the peasantry, who were laying plans for the attack of Niigata. This served to put Mr. Weber on the alert, and he at once communicated with the *Kenrei*, who confirmed the report brought by Mr. Evrard, and promised to send him a guard for his own protection. At the same time, the *Kenrei* did not appear to look upon the insurrection as anything very serious, although it gave much trouble. The officials also told Mr. Weber that he need not entertain any fears as to the safety of the life and property of the foreign residents.

Further than this, nothing was heard of the rising beyond the arrest of a number of suspicious characters who were loitering about the town, until Tuesday, when the preparations for resistance by the authorities were completed, and a force of 408 men, with two field-pieces, marched out of Niigata to Hijima, a distance of one *ri*. At the same time the authorities ordered steam to be got up on a small steam lighter, and notified Messrs. Weber and Evrard to hold themselves in readiness to go on board should the Government troops meet with disaster, of which they would receive due notice. On the evening of the same day news arrived that the insurgents had been defeated; but it was not till exactly a week later that it was ascertained that all danger was past.

Such was the course of events as they presented themselves to the foreigners resident in Niigata. We have now to retrace our steps to seek the causes which led to the rising, and the details of the contest, which ended in a victory for the Government. In February last doubts began to be felt among the authorities of the Kashiwadasaki and Niigata *kens*, who had undertaken the carrying out of the Terodomari cutting, as to the completion of the work, on account of the difficulty of obtaining labourers, and about a month after, the *Kenrei* of Niigata proceeded to Terodomari, and there found that the work had been much delayed. He therefore issued an order calling for ninety-three men per 1,000 *kokus* from the villages of Echigo to work at the cutting for two months, from April 27th to May 26th. This order, it may well be imagined, gave great dissatisfaction, the more so that the peasantry looked upon the work as unnecessary, and its completion as causing much distress in calling away the labourers from their own homes, where their own crops needed their services. For two years the inundations which originally led the Government to undertake the work had been very slight, and this immunity from danger, combined with a fear that the Government—who had promised that not more than one inch of water should pass through the canal at a time, in order to prevent a drought, which would affect the cultivation of the crops—would not carry out their contract, and also the fear that, after all, the embankment would not hold, and thus create great distress, caused the peasants to look upon the work with anything but satisfaction. Added to this was the discontent caused by the high taxes levied, and the result of all was a great scarcity of labourers.

However, the levies of labourers were made, and all went on satisfactorily, until on May 12th the labourers struck work, and to the number of 2,000, with the farmers of Tsubani and Nakanoguchi as their leaders, marched to Kashiwadasaki Kencho, and represented a petition. This appeal comprised four requests. It prayed that the taxes should be reduced to the rate levied during the reign of the House of Tokugawa; that the Shintô and Buddhist religions should not be interfered with; that foreigners should not be allowed to reside in Japan; and, most important of all, that Government should discontinue the levy of peasants to carry on the work,



employing coolies collected in various parts of the country. The petitioners were very properly informed that it was necessary that their prayer must be forwarded to Yedo, and that, awaiting answer, they should return to their work, six only remaining to receive the answer of the Government.

We have already alluded to the distress caused by the forced levies of peasantry to carry out public works, and there appears to be no doubt that this distress is real. A peasant working at the cutting receives from 1,000 to 3,000 cash per diem, a sum hardly sufficient to furnish subsistence, far less to employ substitutes to till his own ground. The natural result is that the families of these men are reduced to the direst straits to obtain wherewith to support themselves. A minor cause of discontent, but also connected with this portion of the subject, is the fact that the overseers at the work make each man carry more than his due proportion of sand without adding to his wages. The next portion of the petition is one which refers to the taxes, and we find that those taxes raised for the carrying out of the cutting are divided into four portions. Those owning the lowlands contribute two portions, those on the highlands one, and the Government the remaining portion. Those on the highlands pay two to five *rios* per 100 *kokus*,\* while those on the lowlands pay 500 to 700 *rios* per 100 *kokus*.† This last levy is about equal to the value of the land itself, and many, unable to pay so heavy a contribution, have had to leave their homes, and, without money, seek some less heavily taxed district. We may mention that these taxes are to be in force for six years, commencing in 1870. Now, if we contrast these taxes with those levied during the times of the Tokugawa, the comparison is much in favour of the latter. The only tax beside that on rice and land, was that upon *saké*, whereas under the present arrangement it is proposed to increase the tax on *saké*, and to levy taxes upon oil, fish, etc., besides a variety of licenses.

That portion of the petition referring to religion is probably founded on the fact that many Shintô and Buddhist priests have been removed to make way for fresh incumbents nominated by the Jingikwan.

The last clause recommending that foreigners should not be admitted to Japan, seems to prove conclusively that some influence other than that originating in the dissatisfaction felt at the taxes and other local grievances has been brought to bear upon those connected with the outbreak. The circumstances under which this influence was employed, we shall presently show.

We will premise by saying that in the first month of the Japanese year (February—March) a round robin was signed by some farmers in the villages on the Nishigawa and circulated among the surrounding villages. It called on the people to assemble near Niigata on the 23rd March, assigning as a reason that the Government proposed to readjust the holdings of the farmers of Echigo. The Government hearing of this made every enquiry as to its origin, but failed to obtain any information of real importance. This round robin, although undoubtedly part of the proceedings which eventuated in the outbreak, seems according to all reports to stand isolated. To find the real source of the trouble we must look to the proceedings of one Watanabe Kôikô. Some three years since this man, with his wife and adopted child, settled in a small village some nine *ri* from Niigata, and for some time past had earned a livelihood by selling tobacco at the cutting. From his intimate relations with the peasants at work there, he soon learned that they were greatly dissatisfied towards the Government, and, assisted by one Ansoji, a priest of Tskioki, an Aidzu retainer, and four others, attempted to increase the ill feeling of the peasantry and neighbouring farmers, urging them to attack Niigata. He gave as one of the reasons for adopting this course that Satsuma and Chôshû were displeased with the present Government; would overthrow it, and be themselves upset by the foreigners, who, being favourable to the supreme Government, would thus obtain exclusive control of the country. The argument had the effect desired. Watanabé seized the occasion of the presenting of the petition alluded to as a favourable opportunity for prosecuting his designs, went to the priests at

Gobo, and demanded quarters for 100 soldiers and 1000 peasants, who were to arrive on the 11th May. On being questioned, he gave his name as Murakami iki‡, and that of his companion the priest as Matsudaira mino, while he said the other five were his retainers. The expected soldiers and peasants did not arrive, and the party proceeded on the 12th May to Shironimachi, a distance of five *ri*, together with a few followers they had collected. At Shironimachi they remained till the 14th of May, their followers being daily augmented, till their number reached about 1,000 strong. Leaving their quarters, they advanced, destroying everything on the way, till they arrived at Hijima, on the 14th May, at noon.

We must now turn to the other side, and see what the Government was doing to counteract this rising. Even before the authorities had precise information of what was in progress, Matsudaira Sanji and Daido were sent to Teradomori with eighty troops, and finding the place deserted, they returned; but the two officials immediately set out to Sanjo, where they heard the rioters were stationed. The opposing parties, however, met at Yoshii, four *ri* from Niigata, on the Nakanoguchi. The officials asked the rioters to state their grievances, but Watanabé ordered his men to attack and kill the officers without parley. His order was carried out. One officer escaped, but Daido and a village official were butchered. On this the local Government sent a battalion 408 strong, with four field-pieces, to resist the insurgents. They met at Hijima, and after but a short parley the attack was commenced. The troops opened fire upon the peasants, who, after offering a very short resistance, fled in a body. It appears, however, that notwithstanding there were only seven fighting men among the rebels, and that very few had firearms, sharpened bamboos being the weapons chiefly used, the result of the contest was some time in doubt. Watanabé, who was wounded, fled to Shironé, where four officers attacked him. One, Kumiya Shôsakwan, was wounded and the others retired, Watanabé making for Niida, whither he was followed by the four officers and captured. The other six fighting men also fled, but were all captured. There was in all eight Government officials killed and wounded, Yamamoto Shôso, a military officer, being among the killed. Yatsu, a *tenji* of Niigata, had been wounded, while Watanabé had received three severe injuries.

We learn that in addition to the fact that the peasants were out-manœuvred by the military, Watanabé made a great mistake in his plans. Had he avoided the paddy fields, where his operations were restricted to a narrow path, and sought, instead, the sea-shore, his force, so much larger than that of the Government, might have proved successful, a result which would have placed the residents in Niigata in a very perilous position. Indeed, during the few days when uncertainty prevailed as to the result, the residents of Niigata were in a state of great alarm, increased by the large influx of villagers from the surrounding hamlets who fled to escape the outrages of the rebel mob. Beyond this, it was well ascertained that the rebels had determined to attack the foreigners, and this doubtless gave rise to considerable anxiety on the part of the *Kemrei*. As soon as the trouble had somewhat subsided, the wife and adopted child of Watanabé were arrested. Watanabé himself has also been questioned by Matsudaira, Sanji of the Niigata *ken*. On being asked to give his reasons for leading the rising, he at first refused to answer, saying that his questioner was too young; but on being told that the Sanji was a high official, he consented to give a reply, of which the following may be taken as the substance: He said his reasons for heading the uprising was the existence of a general feeling of discontent throughout the country, and that Satsuma and Chôshû were at the head of the dissatisfied. They, he said, had decided to overthrow the Mikado, and as they themselves would be in turn conquered by foreigners, Japan would eventually fall into the hands of the victors. He desired to give a signal for a general rebellion against all "unworthy officials" in Government service, and thus rescue his country. He also regretted that he had not succeeded, and would willingly meet any death, trusting only that he should not be exposed to the degradation of hanging.

\* 9s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per 41½ bushels.

† £112 10s. to £157 10s. per 41½ bushels.

‡ Iki is the name of a small island near Tsushima.

Since then a deputation of about one hundred farmers who have in past years suffered most by the inundations, have presented a petition praying to be relieved from the exorbitant burdens put upon them for the completion of the works at Terodamari.

Such appears at present to be the end of the riot, but the causes which led to the rising still exist in all their force, and there may be as desperate and determined characters as Watanabé ready to seize a favourable opportunity to stir up the peasants to rebellion. Many of the agriculturists were previously retainers of one or other of the daimios—especially of Aidzu—and of these many must regret the change which has been carried out to their great disadvantage. Should such an attack take place at any future time, it may be that, warned by the past failure, other measures may be adopted and success be the result. In that case, should the weather be favourable, and the steam lighter able to lie at Niigata and cross the bar, the danger to foreigners would not be great, but should the boat be absent, the worst results might be expected, and the lives of the foreigners resident at the port be in imminent peril.

## JAPANESE NOTES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SHINBUN ZASSHI.

(Budget of News.)

No. 41.

We hear from the Western provinces that various abominable stories had been got up in Aki, Nagato, and those parts concerning the telegraph now in course of construction by the Imperial Government. It was firmly believed by the people that this arrangement for facilitating communication by means of wires was simply what is called "Kiristan."\* It was also stated that the fresh blood of unmarried girls was used to paint the wires with, and that the girls were gradually to be arrested according to the order of the numbers affixed to the doors of the houses. In consequence of this evil report being circulated, the girls suddenly blackened their teeth and shaved their eyebrows, while some of the men destroyed the posts and wires, and the popular mind became highly excited.

A student named Nagai Nawayasu, writes from Germany to say that Japanese conduct themselves very irregularly on board of the Pacific Mail steamers. They smoke in their cabins, sing songs in a loud voice, and behave otherwise in a disorderly manner; and there is a report that in consequence of the annoyance caused to the Captain, Japanese will probably be refused as passengers in future. The papers say that a certain Japanese merchant tried to seduce a waitress at one of the hotels in America and drew obscene sketches on walls. Now newspapers circulate these reports far and wide, and it is a great pity that we should be disgraced in the eyes of the world by the acts of a single merchant.

No. 42.

The Yokohama Mainichi Shinbun complains of derangement caused in business by letters which have been entrusted to the post not reaching their destination. The same sort of irregularity has occurred in this city also, and has caused some complaints to be made. People trust the post because by its means the transmission of letters is effected without the slightest error between places lying thousands and thousands of miles apart. But to allow such inconvenience to arise in a city not more than ten miles in any direction, is to invite the mistrust of everybody, while His Majesty's object in establishing the post, namely, the convenience of his people, is frustrated and disappointed. Besides, although a letter may only consist of a slip of paper, its contents are often of the highest importance to a man's interests. We can only humbly desire that the persons whose business it is will carefully look to it.

\* This is the word used in all the public notices prohibiting Christianity, which are permanently exhibited in every village throughout the Empire, and even at the gates of Yokohama, under the very noses of foreigners.

The following are the names of the ringleaders in the late insurrection near Niigata:—

Watanabé Teizō, of the Aidzu clan.  
Kondō Keiji, of the Aidzu clan.  
Yoshida Tōda, of the Aidzu clan.  
Murakami Tōji, of the Aidzu clan.  
Tsukioka Tatēwaki, of the Kuwana clan.  
Yohida Zenzaburō, Mayor of the village of Uchino.  
Ichizamon, mayor of Kamo Shiuden.  
Sendai Genjirō.  
Yoshikawa Tsuké, one of the Shōnai clan.  
Kurōji, of the village of Koiké.  
Takénouchi (personal name unknown) of the Yonézawa clan.

## NIHON GUAISHI.

ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

PART. I.

(Continued from our last.)

The power and glory of the Heishi increased every year and grew every month. Yoritomo was at his place of exile, and just managed to escape want because his foster-mother Hiki no Zenni kept him supplied with provisions. Itō Sukéchika and Hōjō Tokimasa, men of Idzu, exercised surveillance over him by order of the Heishi. His former retainers in the Kantō, Saitō Sanemori, Oba Kagéchika, Hatakéyama Shigéyoshi, and others all revolted from him, and served the Heishi. Those who still remained attached to Yoritomo did not dare to keep up communication with him. Sasaki Hidéyoshi alone came from Omi and lodged in Sagami. He found shelter with Shibuya Shigékuni, and sent his son Sadatsuna and others frequently to inquire after Yoritomo. Adachi Morinaga, Katō Kagékado, and several others, also went to and fro, and served him. Yoritomo was self-contained and very astute. He was of a hardy and enduring nature, and betrayed neither joy nor anger in his countenance. He was respected and loved by all. One of the Empress' (Chiu-gū) followers named Miyoshi Yasunobu had formerly been one of his men, and thrice a month sent a messenger to inform him of the state of affairs at Kiōto. Kiyomori advanced step by step to be Daijō Daijin (Chief Minister of State). His wife's elder sister was beloved by the cloistered Emperor, and bore a prince, in whose favour the throne was eventually abdicated. He was the Emperor Takakura. Kiyomori gave him his daughter, and she was raised to the position of Chiu-gū. Previously to this his affection for Tokiwa had died away, and she had left him to marry another. Ushiwaka was then eleven years old. On a certain occasion he was looking at the pedigrees of the different families, and learnt about his own ancestors, to his prolonged pain and anger. After this he studied his books during the day and took lessons in fencing at night. He was small of stature, but of a very fiery nature. His face was fair and his teeth protruding, and he was so strong and active as to be a constant source of annoyance to the priests. His teacher advised him to shave off his hair, but he replied: "My two elder brothers have become priests, and I am ashamed of it. Am I to imitate them too?" The point was urged on him with persistence, but he still maintained his refusal. At this time Hidéhira, the grandson of Fujiwara no Kiyohira, was Commander-in-chief of the Chinjia Fu, and Ushiwaka conceived a desire to go thither and find shelter with him. It chanced that an iron merchant named Kichiji was in the habit of going backwards and forwards to Mutsu, and he happened to visit the monastery. Ushiwaka thereupon secretly spoke to him, about his wishes, and Kichiji said: "The matter is very easy; but if I take you away with me, I am afraid I shall incur the anger of the priests." Ushiwaka laughed and replied: "They are tired of me, and if I go away, that will be just what they wish for." It also happened that Fukasu Yorishigé, a Shimōsa man, came to visit the monastery. Ushiwaka became familiar with him, and hereupon the three started eastwards in company. At the post-town of Kagami Ushiwaka put on the cap himself, and took the name of Yoshitsuné, and Kurō<sup>28</sup>

(89) That is Ninth.

for his ordinary appellation. Finally he reached Shimōsa. Some months [after his arrival] it happened that a burglar stole a horse, and everybody went in pursuit. The robber placed his back against a tree, and no one dared to approach, but Yoshitsuné took him prisoner empty-handed. Again, there came several tens of robbers and began to plunder. Yoshitsuné went to the rescue, and cut down four on the spot. Yorishigé admired his valour, but feared public gossip, and gave him a few warnings. Yoshitsuné then left him, and passing through Kōdzuké, found Yoshimori, a man of Isé, with whom he entered into a compact as lord and retainer. He came to Mutsu, and communicated with Hidéhira through the medium of Kichiji. Hidéhira treated him with great kindness. Yoshitsuné asked him for some money, in order to requite Kichiji. Whilst he was in Mutsu he also took into his service Satō Tsuginobu and his younger brother. It was then the fourth year of Jō-an (1174.)

At this period, with the exception of Mutsu and Dewa, the whole country was under the jurisdiction of the Heishi. The Genji in different parts were all driven out by other individuals. Yorimasa, the Hiōgo no kami, alone made up his mind in Biōji (1159) and joined the loyal army. He had great talents and accomplishments, and was granted the right of audience. One occasion, at the Emperor's command, he shot at a strange bird on the Imperial sleeping chamber, and killed it. The Emperor was pleased and applauded this. Afterwards he came to be raised to the rank of *jin-shi-i no gé*. In the first year of Jishō (1177) the priests of Iliyeizan carried the god's car forth in their midst and attacked the Palace. A decree was issued to all the military vassals to resist them. When the priests came to attack, Yorimasa, who guarded the Tatchi Gate, took off his helmet and knelt down to worship. He then sent one his lieutenants to them, saying: "Yorimasa has revered the god of the mountain for years. Unfortunately he is invested with the Emperor's orders. He does not venture to draw his bow against the car of the god. Formerly the Gen and Hei guarded the Imperial court conjointly. Since Hōgen (1158-8) the Hei have flourished and the Gen have decayed. How much less can Yorimasa, an old and decrepit man, with few troops and armour out of repair, be sufficient to resist your lordships? Taira no Shigémori, the Taishō of the Sakonyé guards, guards the Yōmei Gate with a large force. It cannot be called a valiant act to avoid him, and attack me. Let your lordships reconsider this. If his request is not granted Yorimasa and his men will simply die in a line before the car." The priest troops then turned towards the Yōmei Gate, and being defeated returned home. The world said that Yorimasa had escaped a disaster by his wise eloquence. About this time the priest-troops desired to make a second attempt. Orders were given to the Dainagon Fujiwara no Narichika to chastise them. Narichika had previously pretended that he had received the secret instructions of the cloistered Emperor to plot secretly against the Heishi and he availed himself of the pretext thus afforded to him to collect troops. There was a man named Yukitsuna, one of the Setsu Genji, who shared in his plans, but afterwards considering that the preponderance in numbers was too great to be successfully resisted, he confessed to Kiyomori. Kiyomori arrested Narichika and the rest, and put them all to death. In the second year (1178) Kiyomori's daughter bore a Prince, who was acknowledged as heir apparent. In the following year (1179) he made his second son Munémori take command borrow, but he refused. Yorimasa was alarmed, and made him give his consent. Munémori borrowed and did of some troops, and carry off the Cloistered Emperor to confinement at Toba. In the third year (1180) he deposed the Emperor and set up the heir-apparent in his stead. This was the Emperor Antoku. The Heishi, standing in the relation of maternal grand-father to him, usurped the power more and more. Yorimasa became *jin-sam-mi*, shaved off his hair and retired from public life. His son Nakatsuna became *kami* of Idzu. He had a famous horse which Munémori several times tried to

not return it. He assembled a large party of guests, brought out the horse and branded it with the two characters Nakatsuna, saying: "I ride on Nakatsuna. I beat Nakatsuna with my whip." Nakatsuna spoke with his father about this, and both felt indignant. Yorimasa had always been on good terms with the Prince (ō) Moohi-hito, the second son of the Cloistered Emperor, who had a palace in Sanjō Takakura, and went by the appellation of Takakura no Miya. Yorimasa went one night to Takakura and smiling blandly said: "Your Highness is the illegitimate elder brother of the ex-Emperor, and uncle of the reigning Emperor. You have talents and virtues combined in the highest degree; heaven and man both favour your claims. You have already reached the age of manhood, but have never yet been recognized as a Prince of the Blood." Your servant secretly looks upon this as an insult to your Highness. How does your Highness, on the other hand, regard Kiyomori? Deposition and raising to the throne, life and death are all regulated by his individual choice. At the present moment your Highness is actually unable to assure yourself against a violent death. Since the Heishi usurped the power the Genji in every province are reduced to the level of the common people, and are all treated like slaves. Their indignation and resentment are wrought up to the highest pitch. When I count them on my fingers, I find Yoritomo, Yorituné and some forty more. I say, if your Highness wishes to take your stand on justice and right, and to publish the crimes of the Heishi, you will send out proclamation to all these men and bring them here. Will you not, Prince, at once publicly set about the great work, of drawing the Cloistered Emperor from his confinement on the one hand and of helping the people out of their misery on the other?" The Prince was delighted, and at last gave his consent. It happened that Minamoto no Yukiie came from Kumano, and Yorimasa recommended him to the Prince. Yukiie was the tenth son of the late Taméyoshi. In the fifth month of the fourth year (1181) Yukiie was appointed Kurando. He secretly sent the orders of the Prince to be made known to all the Gen. Yoritomo was recognized as the head of the family, and a separate letter was sent to him. Yukiie also secretly treated with the priests of Shingū to give their aid. When Yukiie had started the priests spoke to each other about it, and the design leaked out. The Bettō of Kumano, who belonged to the party of the Heishi, heard of the matter and attacked them, but was defeated and had to go home again. He galloped off and informed the Heishi, who did not know how the affair had arisen, but sent troops to surround the Prince's Palace. Yorimasa's second son Kanetsuna belonged to the Ke-bi-hi-shi, and was amongst those sent. He at once informed Yorimasa, who then sent a messenger galloping to the Prince's Palace, to inform him, saying: "Let your Highness fly at once to the monastery of Onjō-ji. Your servants will proceed thither after you." The Prince's servant Hasébe Nobutsura dressed him up in female clothing, and having sent him off, opened the gate and waited. Before the dawn of day officials and common soldiers entered the gate, and sought for the Prince with loud shouts. Nobutsura taunted them loudly, and slew more than ten men, but was then arrested. He refused to say where the Prince was. Yorimasa burnt his own palace, and taking with him Nakatsuna, Kanetsuna and others to the number of more than fifty, went off after the Prince. An old retainer of his, named Watanabé Kison, lived behind the palace of the Heishi and the men wanted to call him to go in their company. Yorimasa said "Do not so. He will come without being called." Shortly afterwards Munémori heard of Yorimasa's flight, and sent men to spy out Kison. He was found. Munémori then summoned him to his presence, and inquiring of him, said: "The *Summi* has departed. Why did you not follow him?" Kison pretended to laugh and replied: "Your servant of late has been on bad terms with the *Summi*, and therefore they have no communications with

(90) This was the chief of a sub-department called Hiōgo Riō, in which the all military weapons were stored up in time of peace.

(91) This is a mistake for the 'fourth' year, (1181), which is the reading of the edition published by Iai Sanyō's heirs.

(92) Shinnō.

(93) Near Kumano in Kishin.

(94) Yorimasa. These ranks are often used by the holders as personal names, or titles, and are so applied by their acquaintance, especially in speaking to their retainers.



each other." Munémori tried to seduce him by the offer of high pay. Kisou pretended to be glad, and consented. He then said that he would shortly devise a plan to requite the favour, but regretted that he had no horse. Munémori presented him with a favourite horse of his own, and Kisou thereupon returned to his house. Having made his preparations he mounted the horse, passed by the gate of the Heishi and called out, saying: "How should Watanabé Kisou, a former retainer of the Gen family change his opinions and serve their enemies? I am now proceeding to give aid to the *Summi*. Why do you not attack me on the road?" None of the Heishi ventured to come forth, and he succeeded in reaching the monastery of Onjōji. Nakatsuna was much pleased, and cutting off the horse's mane and tail, braided it with the two characters "Munémori"; and when night came he made a man drive it into the palace of the Heishi. The horse went into the stables, and kicked and bit with the other horses, causing alarm and commotion throughout the palace. Munémori was ashamed and angered. Thereupon Yorimasa invited Hiyeizan and Nara to aid the Prince, and then proposed a plan of action, saying: "Let us send a thousand indifferent troops to set fire to Sanjō so draw out the troops of the Heishi. Let them retreat, fighting as they go, and then with a few hundred picked troops we will make a circuit and attack Roku-hara. We shall be sure to win." A priest named Shinkai was a secret adherent of the Heishi, and therefore started a different opinion in order to embarrass him. The day at last broke. The Heishi, on their side, tried to bribe the priests of Hiyeizan by an appeal to their cupidity, and they having revolted, tried to attack Yorimasa. Yorimasa then carried off the Prince and fled towards Nara. The Prince was not accustomed to riding, and fell off six times, so that he had to take rest at Biōdō-In, whither Taira no Tomomori came in pursuit of them with twenty thousand horsemen. Yorimasa tore the planks off the bridge at Uji and defended it. It happened to be a foggy morning, and the troops of the Heishi came on to fight along the bare beams of the bridge. Watanabé Kisou and others made a good defence, and their loss in killed and wounded was much less than that of the enemy. Shortly afterwards the enemy forded the stream and came on in great force. Yorimasa was hit by a random arrow, which wounded him in the knee. Kanétsuna also died fighting. Yorimasa having then taken leave of the Prince, assisted him to escape, after which he went back into the fight, and shot so wildly that the enemy did not dare to come near. He then went into the monastery, and taking off his armour sat down. He addressed his horsemen saying: "My years are seventy and seven. I have proclaimed to the Empire what are justice and right, and can now die." He and Nakatsuna both fell by their own swords. The Prince was captured on the road by the pursuing troops, and killed. All the heads were sent to the capital.

Kiyomori, hearing that all the Gen were conspiring against him, made the confinement of the cloistered Emperor still stricter. In the sixth month he forced him to remove the capital to Fujiwara. He carried off the Emperor to his own house, and made a room of planks six yards square, in which he imprisoned the cloistered Emperor. Finally he conceived a desire to exterminate all the Gen. Miyoshi Yasumobu sent a letter post hasty to warn Yoritomo, and to make him take precautions at once. Yoritomo had in the first place lived in the house of Itō Sukéchika, but for a certain reason<sup>95</sup> they were on bad terms with each other. Finally Itō conceived a desire to slay Yoritomo. Sukéchika's son Sukékiyo secretly informed Yoritomo of this, and the latter then took refuge with Hōjō Tokimasa. Tokimasa had always appreciated his talents, and married him to his daughter Masago. When the orders of Prince Mochihito arrived, Yoritomo was greatly delighted, and secretly planned with Tokimasa to take up arms. Taira no Kanétaka, a distant relative of the Heishi, was the *Mokudai* of Idzu, and resided at the fort of Yamaki<sup>96</sup>. Yoritomo designed to at-

tack him first, and privily sent Fujiwara no Kunimichi, a Kiōto man, to visit Kanétaka, map out the nature of the ground, and come back again. It happened that Oba Kagéchika came back from the capital, with orders from Kiyomori to plot against the life of Yoritomo, and told this to Sasaki Hidéyoshi. Hidéyoshi secretly sent his son Sadatsuna galloping to inform Yoritomo. Yoritomo had just received Yasunobu's letter and knew that it was time. He therefore desired to be the first to strike, and told Sadatsuna that he was about to attempt a great deed, saying: "I wish in the first place to attack the *Mokudai* in order to have an omen of success or failure. Do you stop here and invite all your younger brothers hither." Sadatsuna asked leave to return home to fetch his armour and weapons, and to come with them. He then left, and did not come back, though a long interval elapsed. Yoritomo suspected that he had changed his mind, and regretted having told him; but shortly afterwards Sadatsuna arrived with his three younger brothers Tsunétaka, Moritsuna, and Takatsuna. Their armour and helmets were worn and shabby, and they had wretched horses with bridles of rope. Yoritomo on seeing them was grieved and shed tears. Hereupon he ordered Tokimasa and other horsemen to the number of eighty to attack Yamaki. He brought out the plan and showed them the points against which they must direct their efforts. He detained Moritsuna and Katō Kagékado as a protection to himself. The time was the 17th day of the 8th month. Tokimasa waited till dusk and then started. Yoritomo called him back and said: "How shall I know whether you are victorious or defeated?" He answered and said: "If we are victorious we will kindle a fire. If we should chance to be defeated, I will send a messenger galloping to announce it. In that case you must look out for yourself." He then went. A formidable general of the enemy's, named Tsudzumi Nobutō, lived separately on the north of the fort, and Yoritomo despatched the Sasaki family to attack him. Tsunétaka entered by the front gate and shot at him. Nobutō knew there was an attack and shot back, after which he issued forth brandishing his sword. At the moment the moon had just risen. Tsunétaka perceived him, and throwing away his bow engaged him with his sword. Sadatsuna and Takatsuna came up immediately afterwards, and they succeeded in cutting off Nobutō's head. They also proceeded towards Yamaki. Yoritomo made a man climb into a tree to look for the fire, but none was to be seen. He ordered Kagékado to go and assist, and gave him a halberd, saying: "Cut off Kanétaka's head for me." Kagékado proceeded to Yamaki with his servant Susaki Saburō, and found the fight going on hotly. The fort was strong and impregnable. Kagékado advanced, and approached the ditch. He fastened several mantlets together, tying them with bow strings, and throwing them across the ditches, crossed by their means. He then jumped over the parapet and got inside. The enemy had a good marksman named Sekiya Hachirō, who shouted from the top of a tower, saying: "I have but one arrow. Who will be a mark for it?" Saburō told a lie and said he was Kagékado, advanced and struck Hachirō dead, and then entered. He killed another man, and got to the bed room. The bed room door opened. There was a light inside. He thereupon took off his helmet, placed it on the end of his sword, and stretched it inside the door, as if some one were peeping in. Kanétaka was close to the door, and thinking that an enemy had entered struck at the helmet. Kanékado brandished his sword and cut Kanétaka down. He made use of the light to set the screens on fire, and then went out. Yoritomo saw the fire rise and was greatly pleased. Shortly afterwards Tokimasa returned in triumph. Kagékado carried Kanétaka's head in his hand, and showing it to Yoritomo, said: "This may be taken as an omen that my lord will give peace to the Emperor." A kinsman of Kanétaka named Tomochika was village mayor of Kabaya, and was detested by the people. Yoritomo gave out that he had received orders to administer the *Kuntō*, and under that pretext dismissed Tomochika, to the great joy of the people.

(To be Continued.)

(95) Most of these names, called *monori*, are written with two Chinese characters, at least all those which consist of four syllables.

(96) A monastery at Uji.

(97) Yoritomo had seduced his daughter, who was delivered of a child.

(98) In the department of Tagata, prov. of Idzu.

(99) In Idzu.

## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Mail*.

SIR,—Seeing in a printed notice sent round to the hongs to-day that the Band of the U. S. *Colorado* will, by courtesy of Captain Baldwin and officers of the ship, play in the Public Gardens to-day (weather permitting), will you kindly inform me whether the same is lent to the public in general or only to the manager of the Public Gardens, as each time that I wish to avail myself of the privilege of hearing it, I am compelled to pay for that pleasure.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

July 6th, 1872.

[This complaint appears to us unreasonable. The Gardens demand the united support of the public, and "One of the Public" should subscribe to them or pay on entrance—Ed. J. W. M.]

## Law Report.

## IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANSEN.

Wednesday, the 3rd July, 1872.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co. *versus* PITMAN & Co.

Judgment.

The petition in the present case alleged in its first paragraph a contract between the plaintiffs and the defendants by which the latter agreed to supply the former with from 1,800 to 2,000 piculs Akita copper, at a certain price and by a certain date; it then alleged a breach of this contract. In the third paragraph of the petition the plaintiffs set forth a second contract alleged to have been made on the 2nd day of January, by which the defendants were to supply the plaintiffs with about 1,500 piculs of copper, by a certain time and under the following conditions:—"It is understood that you do not purchase similar copper in the meantime or make any arrangements for the purchase of this should ours fall through;" and the plaintiffs alleged that in other respects the contract of the 2nd January was similar to that of the 15th December. The petition then alleged performance of all conditions precedent on the part of the plaintiffs, breach on the part of the defendants, and claimed \$1,500, and further relief. The defendants by their answer denied the contract; alleged certain additional terms of the contract set out by the plaintiffs and alleged non-performance of conditions precedent.

Without deciding whether all or any of the oral evidence given before me should be taken into consideration in the present case, I have come to the conclusion from the written evidence alone, together with such oral evidence only as was necessary to bring the case into Court, that some contract was entered into on or about the 15th December; that this contract was put an end to on or about January 2nd; that on the same day an absolute contract was entered into by the defendants to deliver to the plaintiff 1,500 piculs of Akita copper &c., and that the price was to be \$13.50 per picul. That contract was not fulfilled and I think that the plaintiffs have sufficiently shown that the damage they incurred by such breach amounted to \$1500. I have also come to the conclusion that there was no breach of the conditions precedent on the part of the plaintiffs.

The only two questions which appear to me to be of importance from a legal point of view, are these:—

1st. Was there any consideration for the contract of the 2nd January?

2nd. Was there such evidence as to exclude it from the operation of the Statute of Frauds?

Now, as to the first question, I think that, apart from any other consideration, the mere fact of the plaintiffs abstaining from entering the market against the defendants, is sufficient to support the contract. As to the second question, the only difficulty which arises is in regard to the price not being specified upon the face of the contract. It is not necessary that the whole of the terms of the contract should be gathered from a single instrument; it is sufficient if they are to be collected from memoranda in writing. The allegation is that a contract of a particular nature was entered into on the 2nd day of January, and I am of opinion that this allegation has been proved in such a manner as to satisfy the Statute. I think that the price of the copper is to be gathered from the letters of the defendants to the plaintiffs. It is sufficient to instance the letter of January 5th, in which the defendants state that they are willing to

give the plaintiffs the option of taking over the whole or any portion of the copper at the said price of \$13.50 per picul. This fixes the price, and although in the same letter the contract of the 2nd January is called a conditional letter of guarantee, this is merely the assertion of the opinion of the defendants as to the nature of such contract, and, if considered apart from any oral evidence upon the subject, might be reasonably taken to refer to the condition that the said agreement was not to be mentioned, and that the plaintiffs were not to purchase similar copper whilst the defendants were negotiating the purchase of the lot in question.

There is yet further evidence in writing of the full terms of the contract of the 2nd January. It is contained in the letter addressed by the defendants to Mr. Consul Robertson, and dated the 24th day of that month. Attached to that letter is a memorandum of the loss said to be sustained by the defendants through the non-fulfilment of a certain contract between them and one Aburaya Hihi. Therein it is stated that Messrs. Pitman & Co. bought of the said Hihi, 3,000 piculs of copper at \$12 per picul. It then goes on in the following words:—

"Sold to Messrs. Findlay Richardson & Co. from the above  
"1,500 piculs at a net profit of \$1.50 per picul..... \$2,250  
"Penalty incurred to Findlay Richardson & Co. as per  
"guarantee..... \$1,500

This seems to me to be conclusive evidence of the price, and it is signed by Pitman & Co. I think that this, together with the letter of the 2nd January, if they stood alone, would be amply sufficient to remove this case from the operation of the statute. The whole of the communications which contain the memorandum of the contract need not be between the principals, they may be between the person charged with the agreement and third parties, (vide *Roe versus Cunninghame*, 11 Vcs. 550; *Fowler, vs. Freeman*, 9 Vcs. 351). Moreover, if the suggestion that this contract of the 2nd January was merely entered into for the purpose of being used in a claim against the Japanese be true, the statement contained in Messrs. Pitman's & Co.'s letter to Mr. Robertson is false, and the claim put forward is not a *bona fide* one. This I am loth to believe, and as there was not, and could not in my opinion be any evidence properly before me to prove it, I must reject it and hold that the contract as alleged in the third paragraph of the plaintiff's petition, has been made out. There will therefore be a verdict for the plaintiffs for \$1,500 with costs.

Mr. Dickens gave notice of appeal.

William Burt, George Foster, privates R. M., were charged with destroying Japanese property and assaulting Japanese police.

Lieut. Polkinghorne attended from the Camp.

Nobokitchi said that the prisoners were at the Sumitamicho Street last night at about ten o'clock. They caught hold of the tray he was carrying, threw it down, and broke the dials. He called for the police. Did not know if prisoners were drunk.

P. C. Katto went to last witness' assistance. Burt ran away. Witness overtook him, upon which he struck witness with his belt. The other prisoner came up; both fell on him with their belts, and stunned him.

P. C. Manno Masaburo said he pursued the two men, who ran away after going a short distance. Burt fell. He took him into custody. He was tipsy.

P. C. Shiraka Yoichi found Katto on the ground. He followed in the direction towards which the men had run, and arrested Foster between the bridges.

In defence, Burt said Foster pushed the man with his shoulder accidentally, and knocked the tray off. He knew nothing of the assault, or about striking the man with his belt. Foster alleged that the crowd was so great he could not help pushing against the man's tray.

The owner of the broken things assessed their value at \$5.

The Judge ordered prisoners to pay this with costs, and further sentenced both to 3 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

## IN THE KANAGAWA KENCHO.

Before the Governor, MUTSU MUNEMITSU KEN NO KAMI.

Thursday, the 4th July, 1872.

SIBER & BRENNWALD *versus* S. S. "SADKIA."

This action is for damages as alleged to have been suffered under a contract of affreightment by Bill of Lading, by reason of delay in the delivery of the merchandize carried.

The Court proceeded to review the evidence, and, disallowing

certain sums demanded by the plaintiffs, read the following judgment:—

It is adjudged and decreed that the plaintiffs have and recover from the ship the *Sadkia*, her master and owners, the sum of \$7,000, their damages suffered, with interest thereon from the 19th day of May, 1872, the day of the ship's arrival in the port of Yokohama, at the rate of one per cent per month. Costs to follow judgment.

#### HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co. versus S. S. "SADKIA."

The finding in this cause, which was of too great a length to admit of its publication in these columns, reviewed the bottomry bonds each in succession, and, after disallowing certain items and severely censuring Captain Spinks for his neglect on several occasions, delivered the following judgment:—

It is adjudged and decreed that the plaintiffs have and recover from the ship the *Sadkia*, her master and owners, the sum of £6,155 19s. 10d., and the further sum of \$3,888.4s. 4d. with interest on said sums from and after the 29th May, 1872, at the rate of 1 per cent. per month. Costs to follow judgment.

On the conclusion of the proceedings the Court asked Captain Spinks if he were prepared to pay the claims. On his replying in the negative the Court intimated that the vessel would be sold.

WE think that the following from the *Athenæum* will amuse some and puzzle all of our readers.

#### MORS IABROCHII.

(JABBERWOCKY.)

Cæper\* erat: tunc lubricile† ultravia circum

Urbant gyros gimbiculosque tophi;

Mæstenui visæ borogovides ire meatu;

Et profugi gemitus exgrabuere rathæ.

O fuge Iabrochium, sanguis meus!† ille recurvis

Unguibus, estque avidis dentibus ille minax.

Ubæ fuge cautus avis vim, gnate! neque unquam

Foodarpax contra te frumiosus eat!

Vorpali gladio juvenis suocingitur: hostis

Manxumus ad medium quaeritur usque diem:

Iamque via fæso, sed plurima mente prementi

Tumtumiæ frondis suaserat umbra moram.

Conilia interdum stetit egna§ mente resolvens:

At gravis in densa fronde susuffrus|| erat,

Spiculaque ¶ ex oculis jacientis flammea, tulscam

Per silvam venit burbur°° Iabrochii!

Vorpali, semel atque iterum collectus in ictum,

Pernacuit gladio pernacuitque puer:

Deinde galumphatus, spernens informe cadaver,

Horrendum monstri rettulit ipse caput.

Victor Iabrochii, spoliis insignis opimia,

Rursus in amplexus, o radiose, meos!

O frabiose dies! CALLO clamatque CALLA!

Vix potuit lætus chorticulari pater.

Cæper erat: tunc lubriciles ultravia circum

Urbant gyros gimbiculosque tophi;

Mæstenui visæ borogovides ire meatu;

Et profugi gemitus exgrabuere rathæ.

A. A. V.

#### Extracts.

#### THE PRESENT ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Economist.)

"The intelligent foreigner" is sometimes sadly abused in political debate; but that imaginary personage has a use, and, we think, he has a considerable use in relation to the present tone of opinion in England and America with reference to the Treaty of Washington. His use is simply this—to enable any people for a moment to look at themselves from an external point of view, and to gather any argument which may be gatherable from that point of view, and which

\* Cæper: from *cens* and *vesper*.

† *Lubriciles*: from *lubricus* and *graciles*. See the commentary in Humpty Dumpty's square, which will also explain *ultravia*, and—if it requires explanation—*mæstenui*.

‡ *Sanguis meus*: cf. Virg. *Æn.* 6, 836. *Proijce tela manu, sanguis meus!*

§ *Egna*: muffled—*segnis*, therefore *uffish*—*segnis*. This is a conjectural analogy, but I can suggest no better solution.

|| *Susuffrus*: whiffing :: *esurus*: whistling.

¶ *Spicula*: see the picture.

°° *Burbur*: apparently a labial variation of *murmur*, stronger but more dissonant.

is gatherable from no other. Now it is not often that a purely external view of any question is really instructive, for a purely external view means a view which, in nine cases out of ten, is blind to all the vital points on which political principle and expediency turns: But where there is a purely external question like that now at issue between England and America as to the true meaning and popular acceptance of a contract, perhaps there is no other view which is much more important than the "intelligent foreigner's," since though it may exclude some important elements of judgment, it excludes them equally in relation to both nations, and in relation to the points on which it draws a comparison, it draws that comparison fairly. Now no one can, we think, doubt what the intelligent foreigner would say of the popular opinion of England and America in relation to the points in dispute. He would say that in England, from the first moment when the issue was understood, opinion has been unanimous with a sort of unanimity hardly ever seen before in this generation,—that republicans and democrats of the reddest type have concurred with Liberals, with Whigs, with Conservatives, on the point; that no one has ever thought—unless the solitary exception be Professor Leon: Levi, who apparently wishes us to go into the arbitration in any case—of advising our taking the opinion of the Arbitrators on any point on which we are not absolutely determined to abide by it, whatever opinion it be; and that no one has ever thought that we could abide by a decision conceived in the spirit of the American Case on the "Indirect Claims." We are not afraid of saying that unanimity such as has been shown in England on this point has rarely at any time been shown in England on any question of either home or foreign policy before. It has been something unique, and so far from being varied by dissensions as time has gone on, the unanimity of feeling of the early part of the year has gained in the last month a still firmer and calmer expression—has gained the appearance of settled conviction. That is what the intelligent foreigner would say of the English view. He would say it has always been unanimous, and that it has become calmly immovable; that any Government which thwarted it would not endure for a day; but that nevertheless there is no sort of passion about the conviction, nothing but complete confidence in the extreme moderation as well as in the justice of our position. On the other hand, the same "intelligent foreigner" would say of the United States, that opinion, never unanimous, or anything like unanimous, as to the justice of the United States' claims, had become more and more hostile to the demands of the Administration, until at last the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives itself, following in the track of the ablest journals and the best publicists of the United States, has declared its conviction that the demands were untenable, and ought, in some important respects, to be modified, if not absolutely withdrawn. We take it that this is a perfectly sober and accurate account of the movement of public opinion in both countries, nor would the intelligent foreigner be a reasonable being—which the hypothesis of his existence requires him to be—if he were not profoundly impressed by the bare outline of the facts we have alleged, by the marked movement of sober opinion in America in a direction hostile to the acts of its own Administration, and by the earnest fixity, settling into cool unwavering resolve, of British political opinion. The intelligent foreigner could hardly help feeling that by far the most plausible explanation of this double set of facts was to be found in the assumption that England had really intended to exclude, and had believed she had excluded, the indirect claims from the operation of the Treaty; and that America, if she had not been already conscious of the same understanding, had still afforded England very strong superficial reasons for supposing that it was so, and had not guarded or cared to guard her own right to submit those claims,—in spite of their vast importance in the individual case as well as the incalculable importance of their bearing on the international law of neutrality for the future.

But this would not exhaust the instructive reflections which the intelligent foreigner of our hypothesis would draw from his observations. He would also, we think, observe on the very great advantages which a sound and sober popular opinion possesses in England for making itself obeyed by the Government, and on the very inadequate means possessed by a popular opinion of quite as enlightened a class in the United States for reaching the springs of political action and changing the policy of the Administration. He would note that in this, as in other cases, the very bounds set to the aggression of a dangerous popular opinion on the Administration have practically resulted in protecting the dangerous policy of a secure Administration against the sobering and Conservative influence of popular opinion. As far as we have the means of judging of the views of the American public, political wisdom, at least on this subject, has originated outside the Government—has originated outside not



only the Government, but Congress—has been pressed on the direct representatives of the people by their constituents, and has had its first victory within the Legislature in the Lower House, the House of Representatives, which is, of course, at once the most accessible to external opinion, and the least responsible for mistakes which have been made. The Upper House, the Senate, is an important part not only of the Legislature, but of the Executive Government. It was with the advice and consent of the Senate that the Treaty of Washington was made, and the pride of that body, like that of the President and his Secretary of State, is now more or less identified with the course taken, and irritated by the suggestion of any departure from it. It is therefore not at all wonderful that we should find the profound political sagacity of the American people showing itself in a victory over the popular House before any impression can be made on the Senate. But it is a matter, as it appears to us, for very great regret, that when the nation really has made up its mind on a question of first-rate importance like this, it should be deterred by the embarrassing character of its own institutions from dictating to the Executive Government what ought to be done. In England the absolute dependence of the Prime Minister on the confidence of the House of Commons practically secures that the will of the nation, once manifest, shall have its way. But in America the dread of democratic passion has contrived expedients for providing that a body, elected under quite different circumstances and for quite different purposes, shall have the power to foil the nation, even in its clearest and most emphatic expression of a new resolve. The Senate is periodically renewed by the election of one third of its members, but not only is that an incomplete appeal to popular opinion, but there is no means of making that appeal, such as it is, in relation to any particular emergency. Consequently the Senate—which must confirm, and can veto, all the President's appointments—is very liable to grow into a good deal of the same feeling of personal privilege which attaches to the Administration itself, and to be very considerably biased by those not very pure influences which are always put in action in the United States wherever patronage is in question. It is obvious that such a body is by no means as accessible to popular opinion as the House of Representatives, which has little or no patronage, and which is completely renewed when the Senate is only partially renewed; and yet it is on this body, and not on the House of Representatives, that the President leans for advice so far as he leans at all, in relation to such a subject as the mode of understanding this Treaty. In the United States both the sensitiveness and the stability of the political balance have been too often sacrificed in the interests of what was believed to be a theoretical safeguard against popular caprice. Opinion goes before the Administration; and only very slowly, and only on topics where delay is not of the first importance, do the Administration and the Senate halt after it. On matters like this Treaty,—where indefinite delay is impossible,—the highest interests of two great nations are endangered, and even sacrificed, because the Americans have spontaneously conferred on their President and their Senate the power of defying their own strong wishes for months and years together. We have long been of opinion that there is a much truer Conservatism in our own form of Government, which leaves the Minister no power at all to resist a really clear and unanimous public opinion. The expedients devised in the shape of guarantees against the caprices of democracy act too often as guarantees for the caprice of individuals and of interested bodies of men against enlightened opinion. It would be well for America if there were fewer obstacles interposed between the good sense and will of the nation and the action of the Government. We feel no doubt at all that if there were room for another year's delay Mr. Fish would find out, long before the expiration of that time, what the *New York Herald*,—we fear without adequate authority,—has given him credit for having found out already, that the American people want him to light upon a mode of giving up the indirect claims which would be not dishonourable to them; and that he would propose something like what rumour, according to the same paper, says that he has proposed, that if we will concur in laying down as a principle of international law,—so far as we can make international law,—that indirect claims of this kind on neutrals shall never be valid, they will withdraw those indirect claims in this particular instance. This report seems too good to be true. But we do not doubt that if Mr. Fish were as dependent for his action on the House of Representatives at Washington as he is on the Senate, that is what he would have proposed to Lord Granville, and what we should have been heartily willing to accept. The Senate of the United States no doubt contains the most distinguished of its statesmen; but we fear that its high constitutional privileges too often tend to separate it from the people, and to make its action embarrassing and full of elements of peril.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

July 4, *Colorado*, Am. steamer, Warsaw, 3,875 from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 4th, Jap. ship *Awari*, More, 335 tons, from Hongkong  
 June 6th, General,—Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 July 4th, N. G. bark *Hernino*, Pembeck, 275 tons, from Taiwan-foo, Sugar,—Order.  
 July 5, *Iron Duke*, Brit. Ironclad, Arthur, Rear Admiral Shadwell, 3,787. 14 Guns, from Kobe.  
 July 5, *Salamis*, Brit. Despatch boat, Smith, 876, 2 Guns.  
 July 2, *Aden*, Brit. str., Hocking, 812, from Hongkong, Mails and general, to P. & O. Co.  
 July 2, *Oregonian*, Am. str., Dearborn, 1,914, from Nagasaki, to P. M. S. S.  
 July 3, *New York*, Am. steamer, Furber, 2,117, from Kobe, July 1st, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 3, *Jenny*, N. G. barque, Hartmann, 237, from Takow, June 13th, Sugar, to Order.

### DEPARTURES.

July 5, *Benicia*, Am. Corvette, Kimberly, 1,120, for San Francisco.  
 June 29, *G. C. Lorenz Meyer*, N. G. barque, Schmidt, 306, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.  
 July 2 *Ariel*, Am. steamer, Newell, 1,736, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 2, *Golden Age* Am. Str., Coy, 1870, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 3, *Tolya*, Fr. Str. Flambeau, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by Messageries Maritimes.  
 July 3, *Water Lily*, Brit. brig, Doblo, 263, for Hongkong, Rice, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, from Hongkong. For Yokohama.—L. J. da Silva, Dr. H. Von Kauffman in the cabin, and 5 Chinese steerage. For San Francisco.—820 Chinese, steerage.  
 Per Str. *Aden* from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Lowder and son, Miss Brown, Mr. Kempermann, Messrs. Finch, Linden and Dayman.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Ariel*, for Hakodate.—Messrs. P. Schleater, J. H. Boulet, Mrs. Sidall, B. T. Lathrop (Hawaiian Consul), A. Olorovsky, Mrs. W. G. Howell, two children and servant, and three Japanese in the cabin, and 55 in the steerage.  
 Passengers per P. M. S. S. *New York*, for Yokohama.—Lieut. Comdr. Thos. Nelson, U. S. N., Miss Ada Tyler, John Wilson, A. E. Rosenthal and servant, Rupert Smith, Miss Alice McDonald, F. L. Pollard and servant, W. Macaulay and servant, M. Longfellow and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Chang, M. Blackmore, Mr. Look, H. Thorner, Rev. M. Runvier, E. J. Pereira, A. Singer, E. D. Haygarth, Mrs. Enoya Bunda, L. Haber, eight Japanese in the cabin, and twenty-one foreigners and 257 Japanese in the steerage.  
 For Liverpool.—Messrs. J. Morris, V. Jules, C. H. F. Schutze, Delien Antoine, and G. Albert.

### REPORTS.

The *New York* reports having to anchor in the inland sea on the evening of the 29th on account of thick rainy weather: latter part of the passage from Hiogo to here fine pleasant weather.  
 The *Aden* reports strong head winds all the way up.  
 The *Oregonian* left Yokohama June 18th, arrived at Hiogo on the 20th, and left again on the 21st at 3.48 a.m. On the 22nd, while passing between Yokoshima and the north end of Hirado (the usual track), ran on an unknown reef and remained on it for eight hours, getting off again after throwing overboard 130 tons of cargo. The vessel leaking badly, was compelled to re-ship balance of cargo in another vessel from Nagasaki. Left Nagasaki June 28th, at 12.22 p.m., and proceeded with very light winds and smooth water. Kept company with the *New York* up to Hiogo.

### CARGOES.

Per P. M. S. S. *New York*, from Shanghai.  
 Treasure ..... \$866,122.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

#### SAILED.

##### FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Nestor" str. Apr. 24th; "Sarpedon" str.  
 FROM LONDON.—"Russia" str. Apr. 22nd; "Glensannox" str.  
 May 10th; "Craigforth" str.

##### FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Thracian" Dec. 20th;  
 "Abydos" Dec. 8th; "Albuera" Feb. 5th; "Leander"  
 Feb. 21st; "White Adder" Mar. 20th; "Engelbert" Mar.  
 27th; "Sarah Scott" Apr. 18th; "Columbus" May 10th;  
 "Florence Nightingale."  
 FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Oceana," "Kate  
 Covert" Dec. 23rd; "Woodhall" Jan. 26th; "Devana" Apr.  
 18th; "Dovenby."  
 FROM GLASGOW.—"Eastern Chief," Dec. 28th.  
 FROM CARDIFF.—"Ivanhoe" Jan. 1st; "Ceylon" Mar. 30th.  
 FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Zohrab" Apr. 20th.  
 FROM NEW YORK.—"Minko" May 1st.



## LOADING.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—"Cyphrenes" str.

AT LIVERPOOL.—None.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Velocity," "Cleta."

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Glamorganshire,"

"Parraca."

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mary Moore."

## FREIGHTS &amp; CHARTERS.

LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.—35s. weight; 30s. meas. Per Steamer  
via Suez Canal 100s. meas.LONDON TO HIOGO.—40s. weight or meas; via Suez Canal 110s.  
meas.LONDON TO NAGASAKI.—45s. weight; 40s. meas. Per str., via S.  
C. 100s. meas.

NEWCASTLE.—(Coal per keel) to Yokohama or Nagasaki £42. 10s.

CARDIFF, NEWPORT or SWANSEA.—(Coal per ton) to Yokohama  
or Nagasaki 40s.

## RATES OF INSURANCE RULING IN LONDON.

A I. 3/8ds. } Carrying general cargo to North China and  
o equivalent classes. } Japan.

Goods in Tarpaulin,..... 80s.

Do. " Tin,..... 50s.

Do. " F. P. A.,..... 40s. to 45s.

Coal cargo,..... 105s.

STEAMERS, OVERLAND—Goods,..... 30s.

Tin or F. P. A.,..... 20s. to 25s.

Specie,..... 15s.

Do. via CANAL—Goods,..... 45s.

Do. in Tin,..... 35s.

Do. F. P. A.,..... 27s. 6d.

## NOTICE.

THE publication of the BRITISH CONSULAR  
TRADE REPORTS in a separate form, subse-  
quently to their appearance in these columns, having  
proved a source of loss to the Proprietors of this Journal,  
it will not be repeated.

Parties requiring additional copies of the numbers of  
the *Japan Weekly Mail* or the *Japan Mail* containing  
the Reports can be supplied with them at the

JAPAN MAIL OFFICE.

Yokohama, May 11, 1872.

tf.

## FOR SALE,

AT THE

"JAPAN MAIL" PRINTING OFFICE,

The undermentioned BOOKS and FORMS of the  
very best manufacture, at reasonable prices.

PERMIT BOOKS, LANDING &amp; SHIPPING.

COMPRADORE PAY AND RECEIVE BOOKS.

GODOWN RECEIVED AND DELIVER Do.

SHIPPING ORDER Do. Do. Do.

BILL BOOKS (Receivable and Payable.)

CHIT BOOKS—(improved style) in various sizes.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—Sets of 3, in Books of  
50 and 100.

SHIP'S ARTICLES.

BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANTS.

WAREHOUSING ENTRY FORMS.

EXPORT DUTY PAID Do.

IMPORT Do. Do.

BILLS OF LADING—for Steamers or Ships.

STATIONERY, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# DEUTSCHE BANK,

ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,000,000 THALERS,  
(£1,500,000.)

HEAD-OFFICE AT BERLIN.

BRANCHES AT:

HAMBURG, BREMEN, SHANGHAI  
AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

BY ORDER of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS I  
have to-day opened at this place a Branch of the  
DEUTSCHE BANK, Actien-Gesellschaft, of Berlin.

This Branch purchases Bills and grants Credits and  
Drafts on the principal Cities of the World and general-  
ly transacts every kind of Banking Business.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:

NO. 79, MAIN STREET.

J. MAMMELSDORFF,

Manager.

Yokohama, May 21, 1872.

d 1., w 3. &amp; o.m. Gms.

# THE BANK OF CHINA,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000 in 25,000 Shares  
of Tls. 100 each;

Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remain-  
der in such sums and at such times as the Direc-  
tors may determine, but so that at least three  
months' notice shall be given of every call;

With Power to Increase to Tls. 5,000,000.

## Provisional Committee.

O. C. BEHN, Esq.,..... Messrs. W. PUSTAU &amp; Co.

A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq.,..... Messrs. OLYPHANT &amp; Co.

C. J. KING, Esq.,..... Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING &amp; Co.

R. W. LITTLE, Esq.,..... Messrs. LITTLE &amp; Co.

J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.,..... Messrs. THORNE BROTHERS &amp; Co.

D. REID, Esq.,..... Messrs. REID &amp; Co.

## Standing Counsel.

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

THE Provisional Committee being now in possession  
of legal opinion on the subject from London, have  
decided to establish the Bank by registration under the  
Companies' Act of 1862. A permanent Board of Direc-  
tion will be formed in London—as required by the Act—  
with a Board of Management in Shanghai.

The Provisional Committee therefore give notice that  
applications for Shares will be received by the under-  
signed not later than the 31st August, 1872.

It is the intention of the Committee that the business  
of the Bank shall, if possible, be commenced simulta-  
neously in China and London on the 1st January, 1873.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

J. GILFILLAN,

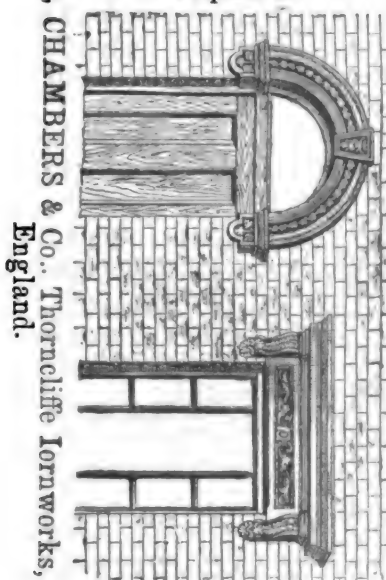
Secretary.

Shanghai, 9th April, 1872.

Ap. 22 tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A variety of Patterns  
has been prepared and a  
Stock of elaborate Castings  
kept ready for immediate  
shipment.



NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., Thorncliffe Ironworks,  
England.

Full particulars or  
Designs may be obtained  
on application.

Yokohama, April 8, 1871.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGN  
which, being of IRON, are superior to the use of Wood and Stone.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS,

6ms.

## TO BUYERS OF BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

G. T. TOBY, 19 & 21, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON, S. E. ENGLAND.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,

Having extensively enlarged his Manufactory, and added all the latest improvements in Machinery, is prepared at the shortest notice to ship in any quantity, and to any Port in India, Japan, China, and the Eastern Seas, all kinds of

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Orders forwarded direct to G. T. TOBY should be accompanied with a remittance or a reference to a London House. G. T. TOBY'S Goods are well-known and highly-appreciated in the Colonies and other parts for their durability, comfort, and Fashion.

Most favourable Terms to Large Buyers.

Sample cases forwarded on application.

Yokohama, June 22, 1872.

6ms.

G. WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS, ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND LONDON. Manufacture of the very best quality,  
ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.  
BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS,  
BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS,  
GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES,  
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.  
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS,  
IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES,  
PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.  
ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS,  
IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS,  
SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY,  
HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES,  
TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS.)

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS FORWARDED  
ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS,  
Yokohama, 11th May, 1872.

12m.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

RIMMEL'S IRLANG-IRLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB FRANGIPANE, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

RIMMEL'S BUGGONG OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER, COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE and other TOILET POWDERS. A liberal allowance to Shippers.

EGGENSE RIMMEL Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

Yokohama, February 1, 1872.

dit.  
12ms.

## ELLWOOD'S

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER

## CORK AND FELT HELMETS

ARE MANUFACTURED

## WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER,

and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

SAMPLE ROOMS—68, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets.

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S. E.

Contractors to the Police Forces. Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

\*.\* Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

dit.

## THE MEDICAL HALL.

—10:—

J. THOMPSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.

All the English, American and French patent Medicines of repute,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus

Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,

&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870,

tfj

Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and should no amelioration ensue, they will have to bear the consequences of their neglect.

Under existing circumstances, it behoves the Japanese reelers to exert themselves in order to regain the popularity they once enjoyed, and we hope they will not miss so fitting an opportunity as the present. On their part, the foreign buyers should not be slow in urging upon the native merchants the desirability of turning their attention to clean and well-reeled silk, when we hope that their efforts will be rewarded by success, and that the Japan staple will be once more taken into full favour by the European consumers.

Before concluding this review, let us turn back to the remark we made that the crop of 1871 had been at first stated to be a very good one for this country.

It was estimated at one time by credible and intelligent Japanese judges to much exceed, at least in bulk, that of the former year. But the indifferent quality of the seed which had been kept in many districts may probably have been the cause of the yield of the cocoons turning out a good deal less than had been at first expected. It may possibly also be supposed that the native consumption took throughout last year a far larger quantity of silk goods than had been the case for the two or three previous seasons. Whatever the real cause may be, the total export of the season 1871-72, which amounted only to 14,635 bales, may be considered short, inasmuch as the season 1870-71 showed a figure of only 8,467 bales, when it was calculated that a good quantity of silk was left in the country which would have found its way to this market.

We need not add here that a certain quantity of the silk which was reeled in March, April, and May, from cocoons kept over the winter months, and probably also a portion of the last summer's silk, must have been purposely mixed by the native dealers with the new silk of this season. It is a practice very generally adopted by them, and no silk importer of any experience can have failed to observe it.

Hence it would appear that the export of the season 1871-72 might have been larger than it really appears; but as the same thing occurs every year, we hardly think that the above argument would be sufficient to explain the shortness of last year's export. The increased demand on the part of the native consumption is more likely to be the real cause than anything else.

#### THE TEA SEASON 1871-1872.

THE total export of tea for the past season, much to the surprise of many experts engaged in the purchase of it, shows a marked deficit on that of the preceding one.

Arrivals of the new crop came to hand about the middle of May, and the P. M. steamer leaving on the 22nd of that month was enabled to include in her freight list some 400 to 500 half-chests representing it. This was probably the first time in the annals of our tea trade from this port that any shipment of moment went forward at so early a date, and as the teas arrived in New York in the full bloom of freshness and youth, they did not fail to command very satisfactory prices.

From this period our market was fairly opened, and a brisk business inaugurated at prices which must have been satisfactory, at least to the producers. The June mail steamer's cargo contained at least 10,000 half-chests, all of good quality new leaf, and prices became now quotable, fully fine teas ranging from \$52 to \$55, and finest to choice \$56 to \$60 per picul.

The result of the high prices ruling, and the eager competition for good-class parcels, attracted copious supplies, and settlements progressed uninterruptedly during the whole of July, the export since the opening of the season to the end of the month amounting to 760,000 lbs., there being one vessel on the berth recipient of open freight.

With the departure of the July steamer, a slight amount of caution crept upon purchasers, and native dealers found increasing difficulty to palm off open unfinished leaf which had before been accepted as standard quality. The character of the Esai crop, which then began to arrive in sizeable parcels, was also unfavourably commented on, this province's growth lacking the high characteristics it had exhibited in former years. A slight depression was appreciable in the tone of the market, and dealers more willingly listened to offers which they would scornfully have rejected at the opening of the season.

Prices became now more or less regular; good medium commanding \$39 to \$42 per picul, and finest classes \$46 to \$53 per picul. Settlements during the month of August amounted to 13,000 piculs, and supplies poured in briskly. The first vessel for New York direct, the *Inverary*, had despatch on the 19th of the month, and two first-class clippers were loading simultaneously for the same port.

September, which is generally the most important month for tea settlements at this port, now well maintained its character with a full score of 16,000 piculs in spite of which rates showed a downward inclination, which was most marked on medium and lower classes. The ruling rate this month for good medium was \$32 to \$35, and for finest \$42 to \$45. In lower classes much objection was made to the chaffy and mixed appearance of the leaf, but so far it has been entirely futile to attempt to persuade the native dealer that he is jeopardizing the fair fame of this country's produce by persisting in the pernicious practices disclosed by this appearance, and we can only hope that time and circumstances may produce a reformation which persuasion is powerless to effect.

Our export at this period began to assume a somewhat threatening figure for operators interested, as it already exceeded that of the corresponding period in the preceding season by more than 1,000,000 lbs. This last export being considered by our American constituents as likely to prove excessive, buyers became cautious, and holders, to meet the market, had to make considerable concessions. Finest teas alone showed a bold front, all lower classes ruling more or less irregularly. The quality of many parcels showed somewhat of deterioration, and buyers became fastidious.

Advices from New York concerning the probable future of the tea market there still continuing gloomy, prices further receded, and there being a strong belief current that the supply would exceed even the heavy crop of the year preceeding, but little disposition existed even so much as to look at musters, and for the month of October settle-

ments barely reached piculs 5,000, principally in medium and lower classes.

During November business was quiet, and not more than 5,000 piculs changed hands; good medium averaged \$29 to \$32 per picul, and common classes were in full supply. Our export still headed that of the preceding year at a corresponding period, and although stocks unsold were ample, native merchants persisted that the crop would fall short of that of 1870-71, and this prognostication has been fully verified.

Common grades during December received the principal attention, and settlements to the extent of nearly 6,000 piculs, were in common classes at \$16 to \$18 per picul for common, and \$19 to \$22 for good common, clean suitable teas fully up to shipping cargo Japans.

About this time telegraphic information of a proposed reduction or removal of duty on tea to be brought forward at the next meeting of Congress reached one or two firms here, and an improved demand became at once apparent.

Prices did not rally immediately, as only one or two houses entered the market with any spirit, and the likelihood of the reduction of duty, if known, was not believed in. The month of January showed settlements of some 10,000 piculs, and a recovery in prices of \$1 to \$2 per picul in classes on offer; fine and finest teas being almost unrepresented.

This last little revival enabled our Japanese friends to tide over the Japanese settling day at the new year, at which period in former years tea buyers always looked forward to "tremendous sacrifices," but the Japanese merchant of the present day has taken a lesson or two in finance, and is able now to obtain pecuniary accommodation on easy equitable terms; in addition to which the dealers had cleared out fully nine-tenths of their crop for the season and could fairly hold over the balance.

At this date, the 20th February, the bulk of the season's produce had been disposed of, the export to date exceeded ten millions of pounds, and the *John Milton's* cargo, the last sailing ship freight for the season, having been nearly all purchased. Tea operations became very unimportant, and a small dragging business was done up to the close of the season, shipments being principally for San Francisco and the far Western States.

Season 1871-1872 closed with a total shipment from this to all ports of 11,482,173 pounds against 13,449,157 pounds, exhibiting a deficiency of 1,966,984 pounds, in comparison with the preceding year; but the actual deficiency is much greater, as 1871-1872 is credited with nearly 250,000 pounds of the present season's crop which was shipped per 22nd May steamer *Great Republic*, whereas the corresponding steamer of the season before last took merely a nominal quantity.

As to the general quality of the present crop a few words may prove interesting.

If the Japanese guilds could be only made to comprehend how whimsical and uncertain public taste is in tea, especially in the country which we must look on as our only customer, they would perhaps take into consideration whether some good might not be done by an honest official supervision. For this purpose we do not want a staff of ill-paid uninformed individuals whose only care would be to do as little as they could and squeeze as much as possible for so doing, but a regular commercial

board at each leading port who would make the staple more or less a study, and advise both the tea merchant as well as the grower for the general good of the crop.

For one instance, the style of firing in the province of Surunga, if slightly modified, would greatly improve the leaf and make it much more valuable to the foreign merchant. There is now no reason why the old fashioned style of high firing which prevails in that province should be persevered with, as the teas now come to this market in as many weeks as it took months to forward the produce here in former years. Another great point would be to persuade the merchants not to continue mixing their teas. At the first rush no doubt they sometimes gain by it, but if they miss the market and have to sell at an unfavourable time they lose more heavily, nor does such tea suit the foreign trade so well even at the greater reduction.

A strong warning on the point of too much dust should also be given, as, already, complaints, not loud, but deep, are coming from the other side of the Pacific, and the day may come when we shall find ourselves in the position of the Chinese, who six or seven years ago, on account of the annual increase of this evil found their Oolong crop out of favour and their young competitor Japan usurping the place of honour. They, however, like sensible men, turned their close attention to the evil and its consequences, and their teas are returning slowly but surely into favour again. It would be well therefore if fraudulent mixture of dust was found, the offender should be punished by fine or confiscation, without the foreign buyers having to undertake the trouble and expense of a prosecution at the Saibansho.

Some little good has been done by one or two of the native merchants in this place, who have privately endeavoured to improve the manipulation of the leaf by obtaining labour from the provinces of Goshu and Esai, where the leaf is cured in a manner well adapted for the necessary re-firing and packing at this port, and sending these experts into the important provinces of Inshui and Surunga, the latter being the largest tea-producing province in this country. The result of their labours has been the production of several parcels, which, if of no great size, are yet sufficiently large to demonstrate that if the same care and attention was bestowed on the gathering of the entire tea crop of these provinces, their marketable value would be largely increased.

From the remunerative prices obtained by the tea growers in the two last seasons, strenuous exertions are being made to extend the area of the tea-producing country, and small parcels of attractive leaf are often offered from districts hitherto unknown as tea bearing. As it takes about five years to bring a new plantation into full cultivation, these lots have been so far small, but every year will see their augmentation, and we may hope next year to add two or three names of new tea-producing provinces to those already recognised on this market.

The following is an approximation derived from the best native sources of the production season 1871-1872 of the following provinces, the bulk of their tea crop finding its way to this market.

PROVINCE.	TOTAL PRODUCE. Season 1871-72.
Yamashiro, ... ..	Piculs 11,000
Esai, ... ..	" 20,000
Surunga, ... ..	" 21,000
Inshui, ... ..	" 18,000



Goshin,	...	...	...	...	7,000
Kishin,	}	...	...	...	9,000
Shushin		...	...	...	
Tamba,	}	...	...	...	7,000
Menou,		...	...	...	
Simosa,	}	...	...	...	4,000
Kudusa,		...	...	...	
Stachi,		...	...	...	
Idsu,		...	...	...	
Adsojee,	}	...	...	...	2,500
Sagami,		...	...	...	
Small districts unenumerated,	...	...	...	...	4,000
Total	...	...	Piculs	103,500	

of the total about 20 per cent. found its way to Iliogo, consisting principally of Yamashiro and Esai leaf.

Of our new season's produce we may add a few words. Owing to the utilization of steamer transport, we have received full supplies of new leaf fully six weeks in advance of former seasons. Many of the parcels are finest and choice quality, and possess great freshness and fragrance; but we regret there are evident signs in many that their preparation has been unduly hurried to forward them to this market. This fault is not confined to this country alone, but has been experienced in former years in China, especially in Foochow; but it is an evil which will right itself if buyers will reject such parcels, or only accept them at a full reduction. So far, arrivals have been confined to the better classes, and about one and a-half million pounds have been settled. The general average of the crop is considered rather better so far than that of last season, and we have every reason to believe that the total will at all events equal, if it does not exceed, last season's supply. The prices now paid should prove a powerful incentive to the Japanese to use every effort for the improvement and augmentation of their tea crop, which is the second important staple of the country, and we hope at the close of this season to report favourably on the progress made to achieve that end.

#### RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES IN YEDO.

*(The following is the substance of a sermon recently delivered in one of the temples at Yedo, and overheard by a Japanese scholar who has favoured us with the translation.)*

THOU SHALT CLEARLY UNDERSTAND THE PRINCIPLES OF HEAVEN AND THE DUTY OF MAN.

The relations between Heaven and Earth are some of the most important that come under our notice. From Heaven spring the principles which bring about the changes in the seasons, &c., and which regulate the movements of the Earth, while in the latter we have to do with the social relations between mankind. Now between these two there is great similitude. As regards Heaven and Earth, the former controls and guides the latter. At the beginning of the year the skies shine brightly on the face of the fields, and the flowers immediately put forth their varied colours. Again, when the Heavens, in winter time, look dull, and snow pours down, the Earth too loses her brightness, and, in obedience to the dictates of her superior, also presents a mournful aspect. This is a single instance, but many others might be quoted to show how this world of ours always renders dutiful and obedient homage to the will of Heaven.

Just so should it be in the several relations between mankind. Children should show filial piety towards their parents, the vassal should be prompt in obeying the wishes of his lord, and the wife should be submissive to her husband. How would it look for a child, when summoned by his father or mother, to say "I can't come, I'm just sitting off on a pleasure excursion?" What would be the thoughts of bystanders, if a servant refused to do the bidding of his superior? And, again what is the result

of discord between husband and wife? A man goes out in the morning to labour in the fields, while his wife remains at home to cook his midday meal. Something turns up unexpectedly to prevent his return at that hour, and his wife, if she be undutiful, grows tired of waiting. "Why does not my husband return?" says she; "really if he can't come home in time, he can't expect me to keep the food waiting." So she takes her meal alone, then extinguishes the fire, and puts away the dishes. Just at this moment enters the husband. What a scene ensues! He storms with rage at losing his meal, she retorts that he ought to be more careful in keeping to hours. They are certainly not a happy couple. But if the husband enters late and says, "I'm behind time, have you any food ready for me?" and the wife at once bustles about the room, and produces tea and food,—then I say, they both agree together and the harmony of the house is not disturbed. Which of the two conditions is preferable? One should never forget these social relations, based on those of Heaven and Earth, for very sad events may arise from such neglect. Now, to show this, I'll tell you an amusing story.

Once on a time there dwelt in the country a fine young fellow, who was well made, handsome, and clever. He had but one fault, and that was forgetfulness. Well, he lived on pleasantly till he was about seventeen years old, and then his father told him he ought to marry. Accordingly, an eligible maiden was found, and the formalities were arranged; the wedding-day came, and the wedding-feast was spread. In came the young fellow with his bride, accompanied by a number of friends; they sat down, the food and drink were vigorously attacked, and the greatest good humour prevailed. The bridegroom himself set a very good example in that way, and drank cup-full after cup-full of liquor, till he had taken quite as much as was good for him. At this moment the guests departed, and he and his bride remained alone. Now, observe what came of his fault of forgetfulness. Looking round, he perceived the damsel seated in the room, and was struck with astonishment. "Who are you?" said he? "Why, I believe I'm your wife," replied she. "Wife! rejoined he, but I don't remember ever having been married! All I remember is that a number of friends came to see me, and that I gave them a feast, and drank—and drank—oh! a large amount of liquor! Pray can you tell me why I am wearing such fine clothing to-day?" "I really don't know," said the bride, (who was also rather given to forgetfulness), "I too have forgotten the circumstances, but perhaps we had better ask some one." So it was settled they should each ask their parents. The young man went to his father's room, and called "Father! Father!" "Well, what's the matter?" "Why, here's a strange girl in the house, who declares she's my wife! Do you know anything about the affair?" "Not I; I remember nothing of it: (you see, he, too, forgot). So these two remained in a state of great embarrassment. Meantime, the girl had gone out to ask her parents also. But on the way she forgot where they lived, and, calling to a chair-bearer who was passing, said "Pray, sir, be good enough to tell me where I live." "Don't crack your jokes at me," replied the man. "But please tell me, for I've quite forgotten." "Why, if you yourself don't know, how should any one else know?" answered he, and, going away, he left her standing in the middle of the road. Here was a nice position for the young couple to be in, and it all arose, too, from their fault of forgetfulness!

I see you are amused at the tale: well, it certainly is laughable for people to forget their wedding, but observe the moral. In this case no very evil consequences arose, but what, I ask you, is the consequence of forgetting the principles of Heaven and the ways of Earth? Is that also amusing? Not at all, you will say.

Everything in this world goes by contraries. Summer and winter, light and darkness, are all opposed, respectively, the one to the other. There is, in reality, no such thing as spring or autumn, they are made up of a combination of summer and winter, and do not exist by themselves; nor do these two seasons exercise any great influence over the earth as do the other two. Just so is it with the twilight, dawn or evening, which is composed merely of light and darkness. In like manner, there can be no half-dealing with our social relations. One either observes, or does not observe, one's duty. If one observes it, all goes well, if one disregard it, the result is discord.

You all know that last year a privilege hitherto restricted to the military class, has been extended to the lower orders. Until that time the *samurai* alone could mount on horseback, now-a-days the tradesman too can ride, and there are many among you, my friends, who ride remarkably well. Well, in a certain place, some tradesmen were exercising their horses round a riding-school. But, unfortunately, each man strove to get the front place, and what was the consequence? Collisions occurred every moment, and several persons were hurt. Then it was that one of the party, dismounting, went up to a *samurai* who was standing by, and said, "Sir, I know that you must be a good horseman; will you not take my place, and show us all the proper way to sit in a saddle?" "I am much obliged," said the *samurai*, "but I am afraid of getting a blow from someone's stirrup." However, it was arranged that one man only should ride in the course with him, so he mounted, and, drawing in the reins, pulled his horse behind the other. Round and round they went, and whenever the second horse tried to pass the other, his rider pulled him in, and made him keep his proper place. All the people wondered at this, but when they again mounted, and tried the same plan, they found to their surprise that they, too, were just as well able to keep the line as the *samurai* had been, and why? Because man's will is stronger than that of an animal without sense, and therefore if the riders willed that their horses should keep in a certain position, the horses could do nought to the contrary. It was by reason of their not knowing this, that, in the former instance, they fell into confusion: but so soon as the proper relations between rider and horse were established, all went well. This is also the case with regard to the social relations between mankind.

You must not, then, forget that the principles to which I have called your attention are things really worthy of very serious consideration. It rests with you all to choose which course you will pursue,—to observe, or to neglect them,—but I assure you that the only way to lead a happy life is to take example by the relations between Heaven and Earth, and to follow out those principles in your intercourse with your fellow men.

### JAPANESE NOTES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SHIMBUN ZASSHI.

(Budget of News.)

No. 42.

A certain Matsuda writes from America, where he is studying: As so large a number of Japanese of both sexes come hither to study, I will just give you my ideas as to the things which they should bear in mind.

1.—The cost of a woman's education is twice that of a man's; for example, the women here will not be satisfied with a silver watch; they must all carry gold watches.

2.—The heat and cold are both extreme, and no weak constitutions can stand the climate.

3.—The food is generally coarse. You may count on having nothing better than Japanese 'rice and tea' (*chad-zuké*) and common salt.

4.—Japanese women are particularly ignorant and they must make up their minds to being the subject of ridicule.

5.—Supposing that you know all these things, before carrying out your intention of travelling in foreign countries, you should study foreigners' customs in Japan for several months, learn the rules of eating and drinking and of general deportment; after which you may start. Unless you adopt this plan you will not escape bringing disgrace on your country.

6.—When a student desires to go abroad, he should first inquire of everything from some one who has resided and studied in foreign countries, and is well acquainted with foreign manners and customs. He must be careful to put no trust in Guide-books, or in men who have formed part of an envoy's suite, even though they may have visited foreign countries. For Guide-books are dead things, and the followers of envoys are ignorant of the real state of things because they have not tasted hardship.

7.—Supposing that you understand all these things and manage to get as far as New York, you must still look for aid to some Japanese residing in this country. Many

cases have occurred where students have been contented with getting letters of introduction from foreigners at Yokohama, and have thought it unnecessary to seek the help of students residing here. The consequence has been that they have suffered great hardships, and have, in the end, been obliged to accept the support and assistance of these students. Students who have resided abroad know much more about the subject than foreigners residing in Yokohama.

8.—Persons with weak constitutions ought not to travel abroad. If they insist upon it, they must make up their minds to bury their bones in foreign countries, even though they should be free from disease at starting.

9.—If young people of good constitution wish to go abroad, they should study arithmetic and reading for two or three years in Japan, after which they may step out.

10.—Young people who are ignorant of Japanese matters seldom do any good after returning to Japan, even though they may have learnt a great deal abroad.

11.—A Japanese proverb says: a traveller should not feel ashamed. This is a most objectionable saying. The shame of a man who is abroad is the shame of the government.

12.—Japanese constantly say, 'it'll come all right.' This is a great mistake. It may come all right in Japan, but it certainly is not so abroad. Men who sit at home at ease cannot imagine the hardships of life abroad. Pray do not take counsel of wisecracks who are fond of visionary arguments.

12.—It has lately become a current notion amongst students that students residing abroad spend a great deal of money fruitlessly, and live dissipated lives. Some have therefore received orders from the Government that five or six hundred dollars is sufficient, and though they manage to escape want and misery because there is the *Chargé d'Affaires* to help them, still there are many, who led away by this style of talk, bring very little money with them, hoping to carry out their studies independently of aid; and when they come to this country gasp with amazement, and are plunged into want.

These are the results of my experience, and I give them now in the hope that they may be of some slight use to persons who intend to travel in future. Please communicate them also to any persons who are in want of advice about the proper steps to take.

No. 43.

We have received a letter from a student in America, who tells us a curious story. The subject of it is the Russian Minister at present accredited to Washington. He was formerly attached as secretary to the Russian Minister there, and there was a great scandal about his keeping a French mistress. The Minister advised him to leave, as it was not proper to be so intimate with a woman unless she possessed the title of wife. So the Secretary went off with the woman, and went to another country where he was at first attached to the *Chargé d'Affaires*. He was afterwards promoted to be Minister, and came again to America, with the same woman, who had now become his lawful wife. Some days ago all the Ministers of the various powers were invited to an entertainment at the private residence of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Russian Minister was to have been invited also. The wife of the Secretary of State was of opinion the wives of the Ministers of the various powers ought to be asked, but that the wife of the Russian Minister could not be invited, as she was ashamed to sit down with a man's mistress. (I expect that the spouses of most of the famous gentlemen of our country would also be unable to sit down with the wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs). So all the other countries were invited, both husband and wife, and the Russian Minister by himself. When the day arrived all the guests assembled at the house of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Russian Minister felt very awkward and ashamed because while all his colleagues were accompanied by their wives, his was not present. However, he bore his vexation that day, but shortly after, in the excess of his annoyance, wrote a letter to a friend abusing Grant, the present President. This letter was picked up in the street by an American, and eventually came into Grant's hands, who was very angry when he knew the facts. He therefore said to the Minister: "I

won't see the face of such a stupid man as you again," and sent to the Emperor of Russia to replace him.

The foreign newspapers state the murderer of the Councillor of State, Hirotsawa, last year was one of his own servants. This report is not yet confirmed, but we will make inquiries and give the result in a future issue.

No. 44.

To Terashima Munénori, Daibemmushe. Being despatched to England, you are entrusted with the charge of diplomatic business and jurisdiction over Japanese residents in that country.

A postal system having been established in the interior, it has now been resolved to extend this to foreign countries. The rates for letters, newspapers and books have been determined, and arrangements made for conveying them at the greatest rate of speed to England, France, America, Russia and all other countries with which we have relations. One cannot but be overjoyed at the advance of civilisation and the great advantages thus secured to all classes of the population. As soon as the table of rates to the various countries is published by the Post Office, we will make them known in full.

### NIHON GUAISHI.

#### ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

##### PART I.

(Continued from our last.)

Kanô Shigémitsu, a man of Idzu, Doi Sanéchira a Sagami man and others having gradually joined him, he held a meeting at the village of Doi<sup>100</sup> to discuss business, after which he sent Adachi Morinaga to publish the orders he had received, and to persuade the men of mark in the eight provinces one after the other. Morinaga came first to Oba Kagéchika, who, having always been generously treated by the Heishi, refused his consent. His elder brother Kagéyoshi addressed him, saying: "You act from a feeling of obligations received, but I shall act from love of justice and right," and then came to give in his adherence. Morinaga came next to Sudô Tsunétoshi. Tsunétoshi burst out into laughter at him, and said: "For an exile to plot against the Heishi is like a mouse plotting against a cat." He departed thence and came to Miura Yoshiakira. Yoshiakira, on hearing of the messenger's arrival, bore up against his sickness and came forth. He summoned his sons and grandsons, and addressing them said: "Our family has for ages served the Genji. I have been fortunate enough to see this work, while my remaining breath still lasts. Do ye strive for this object, for if the affair turns out well, you will make the fortune of the family. If not, die for justice and right." He thanked Morinaga and sped him on his way. Then he came to Chiba Tsunétané. Tsunétané at first hesitated, but his son Tanémasa remonstrated with him and he then made up his mind. He followed this up by proposing a plan of action, saying: "Kamakura is in an unassailable and strong position. It is the old seat of the Minamoto family. My lord should first take this as a base of operations, and his servant also will proceed thither." Morinaga at last came to Taira no Hirotsuné. Hirotsuné's affections were divided between both parties, and he gave a dubious answer. Morinaga then returned, but Tsunétané and Yoshiakira had not yet arrived.

On the twenty third day Yoritomo encamped on mount Ishibashi<sup>101</sup> with three hundred horsemen. On the following day Oba Kagéchika came with Sudô Tsunétoshi and other horsemen to the number of three thousand to attack him. It happened that the evening was coming on, and some one proposed that they should wait for the morrow to fight. Kagéchika's meant to fight before the Miura faction could arrive. He advanced to offer battle, and calling out his name, said: "I am the descendant

of Kagémasa of Kamakura. Who is he who proclaims war?" Yoritomo sent a man to reply to him, saying: "My prince is the descendant in the fourth generation of Hachiman Kô. He bears the orders of his prince to destroy the unprincipled. Who of the warriors of the eastern provinces is not the retainer of my prince? Do you alone forget that your ancestor followed Hachiman Kô to Mutsu? You turn your back on justice and right, and your face towards gain, thereby defiling the reputation of your house." Kagéchika's mouth was shut, and he then advanced ahead with his younger brother Kagéhisa. Yoritomo summoned Okazaki Yoshizané, and asked who would encounter this pair of brothers. Yoshizané was the younger brother of Miura Yoshiakira, and dwelt in Idzu, and in reply to Yoritomo he presented his son Yoshitada, who received the order and withdrew. He called his servant Iyéyasu, and said: "I wish to die for Sakô's sake. Do you return home unhurt, and tell my wife and children of this." Iyéyasu would not consent to go back, and replied: "My young prince, you are twenty years of age, and yet you can die for Sakô. Why should your servant, who is sixty years old, not die for his young prince?" He then followed him and advanced towards the enemy. Yoshitada encountered Kagéhisa, knocked him over and held him down. He called his followers, but they did not join him, while Nagao Tamémuné, one of the enemy's men, came to rescue Kagéhisa. It was a pitch dark night and the rain fell in torrents, so that things could not be distinguished a foot distant. Yoshitada said: "The man on the top is Kagéhisa," while Kagéhisa said: "The man on the top is Yoshitada." Tamémuné advanced and felt his armour. Yoshitada lifted up his foot and kicked him, and swiftly tried drew his sword to stab Kagéhisa, but it would not come out of the sheath. Tamémuné's younger brother Sadamuné also came up, and Yoshitada was at last slain. Iyéyasu was also killed in this skirmish. When the day broke our troops finally received a severe beating, and fled into Sugiyama, the enemy's troops pursuing them in a crowd. Yoritomo brought up the rear and shot with his own hand; every time his bowstring twanged an enemy fell. Kagékado held back his horse and persuaded him to cease, and he himself, with Sasaki Takatsuna, Amano Tokagé and others stopped behind to fight. Takatsuna's younger brother Yoshikiyo had married the younger sister of Kagéchika, and was amongst the pursuing cavalry. Takatsuna shouted to him saying: "You rebel against your prince and separate yourself from your relations all for the sake of a woman. What an exceeding insensibility to shame." Having relieved his mind Takatsuna fought vigorously, and several times forced the enemy's troops to retire. Yoritomo thus gained a little time, and alone with Doi Sanéchira escaped by climbing up a precipice. Kanô Shigémitsu being old, found such difficulty in walking that he made his son Chikamitsu abandon him and follow Yoritomo, after which he killed himself. Chikamitsu with Tokimasa, Kagékado, Takatsuna and others, six in all, followed Yoritomo's track together. They saw him standing on a fallen tree, and prayed to be permitted to live or die with him. Sanéchira said: "If we are too numerous we shall be discovered. We had better disperse here." Yoritomo then despatched Tokimasa to Kai to call out all the Gen in that province, and all the rest dispersed, promising to meet again. Yoritomo hid himself with Sanéchira only. Kagéchika made great search in the mountains and vallers. Kajiware Kagétoki, a kinsman of his, knew where Yoritomo was concealed, and purposely led Kagéchika in a different direction. Kagéchika also heard that Yoritomo had killed himself, and sent a messenger post haste to the capital to convey the information. Yoritomo having escaped, came forth from Sugiyama, and hid in the mountains of Hachicô.

Previously to this Miura Yoshiakira had despatched his sons Yoshizumi and Yoshitsura, his illegitimate grandson Yoshimori and others with three hundred horsemen to

(100) The two-volume atlas of Japan, called Koku-zan Zenzu, gives the village of Doi on the sea-shore, just inside Sagami, where it borders on Idzu. In the large map of the thirteen provinces round Fuji, called Fajini Jinsan-shû, it is stated to be the place now called Miya-no-shimo.

(101) In the prov. of Sagami, on the left of the road which leads up the Hakoné pass, just overhanging the village of Yumoto.

(102) Yoritomo was Sahiôei no Suké and Sa is the abbreviation of this title. Kô is the Chinese word 'noble,' which is translated elsewhere by my lord, or his lordship.

(103) On the Yedo side of the Sakawariver, which discharges itself into the sea between Odawara and Oiso.



join Yoritomo at mount Ishibashi. On arriving at Saka-wa<sup>104</sup> they heard that Yoritomo had been defeated and was dead, upon which they returned home. They fought with Hatakeyama Shigetada at Kotsubo,<sup>105</sup> and after beating him, returned and occupied the castle of Kinugasa<sup>106</sup>. Shigetada attacked them with three thousand horsemen. Yoshiakira was eighty nine, but mastered his disease and mounted on horseback, with the intention of fighting in person, but Yoshizumi and the others prevented him. They went out to fight and were not victorious. The castle fell at last. Yoshiakira addressed Yoshizumi and the others, saying: "Sakô is possessed of valour and capacity. He would never die after being beaten only once. Do you carefully search for and follow him. I am old, and cannot walk; I will stop here and die. I am old and worn-out, and death is not worth regretting. I only regret that I cannot behold Sakô's success." Yoshizumi and the rest urgently besought him to let them support his steps, but he would not consent. Whilst they were loitering he was at last caught by the enemy's troops and killed. Yoshizumi and the rest put to sea and fled to Awa in search of Yoritomo. When Yoritomo concealed himself in the mountain of Hakoné, he took shelter in a Buddhist priest's house. The priest's younger brother had once been on friendly terms with Taira no Kanetaka, and desired to avenge him. Yoritomo therefore escaped, and passing along the mountains, fled to Doi. He embarked in a vessel at Cape Manadzuru,<sup>107</sup> and proceeded to Awa.<sup>108</sup> Doi Sanéhira and Okazaki Yoshizane alone followed him. At this time the sea and land were covered with his enemies. The two men exhausted every effort to protect him. After some days they espied a large vessel full of men in armour. The two men hastily concealed Yoritomo in the hold and awaited the approach of the large vessel. It turned out to be filled with the Miura family, who, as soon as they saw Yoshizane, all asked at once where Sakô was. Yoshizane did not answer at once, but said: "I also am searching for my lord." Yoshizumi and the others wept and said: "We have abandoned our father simply in the hope of seeing my lord. If this is the case, we must regret not having died in his company." Yoritomo heard this, and came crawling out. Yoshizumi was astonished and pleased. He did reverence to him, and said: "Is my prince here? Then my dead father's words have after all come true." Yoritomo asked about Yoshiakira's death and was exceedingly grieved. Yoshizane also related to him the circumstances of Yoshitada's death at Ishibashi, and they shed tears in company. Yoshimori advanced and said: "Why do you gentlemen weep vain tears? We have now been fortunate enough to find Sakô; why not consult about more important business? The proverb says, 'He who wishes to eat must first provide himself with the utensils. Some time back Fujiwara no Tadakiyo, by order of the Shôkoku,<sup>109</sup> was fortunate enough to become Bettô of the *Samurai-dokoro* and the *Samurai* of eight provinces assembled in crowds at his gate. I envied him from the bottom of my heart, and I pray that if my prince attains the object of his desires, he will give this office to me." Yoritomo laughed and promised to do so.

Hereupon Yoritomo landed in Awa, and sent proclamations far and wide calling men to come and join him. Those who were separated from him by districts occupied by the enemy were to come by sea. In the ninth month he summoned Oyama Tomomasa and Shimorôbé Yukihira, and thus procured three hundred horsemen, with whom he advanced in the direction of Shimôsa. Chiba Tsunétané took prisoner Chida Chikamasa, the *mokudai* of the province, and with three hundred troops came to meet Yoritomo at Kokubu.<sup>110</sup> He took occasion to propose a plan of action, saying: "You should spread out a quantity of banners and curtains,<sup>111</sup> and so seduce the

"looker-on." Yoritomo followed this advice. He advanced to the River Sumita.<sup>112</sup> Hereupon Taira no Hitotsuné came to join him with ten thousand horsemen, and desired to have an interview with Yoritomo. Yoritomo would not see him, and sent Sanéhira to say to him: "I have taken up the cause of justice and right in obedience to the Imperial orders. Why did you not come at once? You may remain in the rear of the camp and wait till you are summoned." Hitotsuné was frightened, and withdrawing, said to some one: "This Lord will certainly accomplish great things. I was going to the rescue of his solitary weakness with my followers, and I never expected to find him as strong as this." Yoritomo then amalgamated Hitotsuné's troops with his own, and it also chanced that the fugitive soldiers from Ishibashi came and joined him, so that his army was now in great force. Previously to this the report of [the battle at] Ishibashi had reached the capital. Kiyomori was highly delighted, but when he afterwards heard that Yoritomo was not dead and that his might was waxing again, he feared for himself. In the tenth month he sent his grandson Korémori and his younger brother Tadanori with fifty thousand horsemen, to attack Yoritomo. Fujiwara no Tadakiyo was made overseer of the operations, while Saito Sanémori acted as guide. Yoritomo summoned his commanders and said in consultation: "I wish to proclaim Kôdzaké and Shimotsuké first, and then advance. What do you think of this?" Hitotsuné replied: "The best thing to do would be to take Musashi and Sagami before the enemy can cross Ashigara.<sup>113</sup> When we have possession of those two provinces, you will be able to do what you like with the Empire." Yoritomo approved of this, crossed the river and encamped on the other side. Hatakeyama Shigetada and Yedo Shigenaga came and surrendered. Yoritomo reproached Shigetada for having attacked the Miura family. He replied and said: "Your servant's father Shigeyoshi is at the capital, and I merely tried thereby to shut peoples' mouths. It was not your servant's genuine desire." Sanéhira and Tsunétané interceded, and got him pardoned, upon which he was appointed to be in the van of the army, in order to perform services in atonement. Hereupon all the men of mark in Musashi and Sagami told each other, and came to offer their submission, thus bringing up the number of his troops to over a hundred thousand. Yoritomo then entered Kamakura and erected it into a seat of military Government.<sup>114</sup> He organized the officers of all ranks, and finally marched westwards, taking the command himself, to anticipate the attack of the Heishi. The officers of all ranks in the eight provinces crowded after to join him, so that when he crossed mount Ashigara he had more than two hundred thousand horsemen. Hôjô Tokimasa joined him here with the troops of Takéda Nobuyoshi and others. Nobuyoshi was the great-grandson of Yoshimitsu and his family had dwelt in Kai for generations. When these events took place, with his son Nobumitsu and his younger brother Yasuda Yoshisada and others, he raised twenty thousand men in the province, and marched south into Suruga. At the same moment Oba Kagéchika and his younger brother Kagéchisa were fleeing with more than a thousand troops with the object of joining Korémori, but hearing that the Kai troops blocked the road, Kagéchika was greatly embarrassed, and came to offer his submission in company with Sudô Tsunéyoshi Nagao Sadakagé and others. Kagéchisa fell in with Yoshisada at mount Hata, and being defeated in battle, took to flight and joined Korémori. Nobumitsu also attacked and defeated the *Mokudai*<sup>115</sup> of the province, and decapitated Nagata Niudô and his son. Hiraga Yoshinobu and his son Koréyoshi also called out the Shinano troops, with which they came and joined, Yoritomo who then concentrated the various

(104) Kotsubo is in the district of Kamakura, province of Sagami.

(105) In the dept. of Miura, not far inland from Uraga.

(106) On the road between Odawara and Atami, in the province of Izu.

(107) The province of Awa which forms the end of the eastern horn of the Bay of Yedo, not the province of the same name in Shikoku.

(108) Minister of state, i.e. Kiyomori.

(109) Dept. of Katsushika, prov. of Shimôsa, not far from Yedo. Kokubu or Fuchiu was the general name given to the capital of a province. The first means Government of the Province, the second, the interior of the Government.

(110) In ancient Japanese warfare the camps seem to have been surrounded by long curtains supported on poles.

(111) The river which flows through the comparatively modern city of Yedo.

(112) Ashigara is a pass between Suruga and Sagami. It is reached from Odawara, by Tsukahira, Sekimoto and Yagura-Kawa.

(113) Bakufu.

(114) *Gandhi* is another name. Both synonyms signify substitute for the eye. The office resembled that of the *Mitsuke* of the Shôgunate. In ancient times, in order to prevent the civil Governors of distant provinces from acting arbitrarily, military officers of known integrity were appointed to reside with them as a check on their conduct; vide *Shigaku Dôkanbô*, Vol. I., p. 23.



armies and advanced. He encamped on the bank of the Fujikawa, which thus lay between him and Korémori. Before this Korémori had fallen in with a traveller coming from the east, and asked him the number of Yoritomo's troops. He answered: "All the plants and trees in the eastern provinces bend before the wind. There are no mountains or rivers, but are his troops." Korémori called Saitô Sanémori and inquired of him saying: "You know eastern matters. Calculate how many of Yoritomo's troops can bend the bow like yourself." He replied: "There are not less than twenty men in each division who pull a bow for five, and use arrows fifteen handbreadths long, with which they can pierce seven suits of armour one laid on the other. Each man keeps five or six horses, and they gallop over hill and vale as if on level ground. If in fight they lose a relation, they advance over his dead body. Men like your servant are to be measured by the bushel and are as numerous as dust. It is impossible to count their numbers. As for our troops of the home circuit and the western provinces, they are undersized, decrepit and weak. The least thing makes them desire to leave the army, on the pretence that they have to bury a relation or cure wounds themselves they have received. Their mounts are without exception useless jades. "How can we possibly pit ourselves against these fellows?" It seems that Sanémori could not agree in consultation with Fujiwara no Tadakiyo, and having thus answered Korémori, he finally took leave of him and turned his steps westwards. The whole army feared and trembled. Korémori made Tadakiyo leader of the van, and he advanced as far as the river bank. The river was just then full of water, and the two armies lay over against each other without fighting. Takéda Nobumitsu was the leader of our van, and sent a messenger to the camp of the Hoi-shi in order to arrange with them a date for a battle, but they did not answer. Nobumitsu then took some troops secretly by a bye path in the night, and came out in the rear of the western army. As he passed through a large marsh on his way, the geese and wild duck rose in alarm, and the western army being greatly frightened, scattered and fled. Yoritomo wanted to pursue the fugitives, and then march westwards, but Tsunétaté, Hirotsuné and Yoshizumi all dissuaded him, saying: "The provinces of Hitachi and Mutsu have not yet submitted, and we fear they will try to take us in the rear. First settle the Kwantô, and it will not be too late afterwards to smite the west." Yoritomo followed this advice, and ordered Nobuyoshi to hold Suruga, and Yoshisada to hold Tôtômi, after which he marched back with his troops, passing the night Kiségawa<sup>115</sup>.

It chanced that a certain commander came to him at the head of twenty horsemen, and requested through the medium of Doi Sanéhira to have an interview with Yoritomo. Yoritomo asked what his appearance was like. Sanéhira answered and said: "He is about twenty years of age, and his countenance is distinguished." Yoritomo exclaimed: "This is Kurô of Mutsu. Call him in at once." Sanéhira showed him inside the curtain, and it actually was Yoshitsuné, who said: "I heard that my brother had taken up arms in the cause of duty, and was unable to restrain my joy. I therefore bade farewell to Hidéhira and came." Yoritomo was much pleased, and said: "When his lordship Hachiman smote the east, it fell out that his lordship Shinra<sup>116</sup> came to aid him. He said, 'it is as if I now saw the late Shôgun.' My meeting with you now is the same to me as if I had seen my lord the master of the horse<sup>117</sup>." The two brothers shed tears together.

(To be continued.)

(115) A village on the Tôkaidô, not far from the M. S. town of Numazu.

(116) Yoshimitsu, otherwise called Shinrasaburô.

(117) Yoshitomo.

## Law & Police.

### IN THE KANAGAWA KENCHO AT KANAGAWA, JAPAN.

Before MUTSU MUNEMITSU, Ken no Kami.

SIBER & BRENNWALD, plaintiffs,

versus

Steamship *Sadkia*, her Master and Owners.

This action is for damages alleged to have been suffered under a contract of affreightment by bill of lading, by reason of delay in the delivery of the merchandise cartied. The plaintiffs are the agents of a Japanese principal.

The actual time of the delay alleged—to wit, four months—is not denied in the answer; but several causes are pleaded, which, it is averred, excuse the delay for a portion of that period; the defendants admitting a delay for which the ship is liable of only fourteen days.

The evidence submitted in the case consists of certain papers purporting to be copies of letters and telegraphic despatches bearing on the detention of the ship at Alexandria, a certain bottomry bond shown by defendants' counsel, in which is recited the cause of the delay in the river Clyde, and the verbal testimony of the present master and engineer of the ship.

These alleged copies of despatches and letters are in no manner authenticated, and quite fail to throw any light on the exact nature of the proceedings against the ship which caused the delay at Alexandria; but so far as the Court can discover from these papers and from the statement of the master on this subject, taken together, those proceedings were in the nature of a civil action or proceedings in Admiralty to enforce a claim against the owner, and such a cause in no wise comes within any of the exceptions stipulated on the bill of lading.

The same may be said of the farther detention of three days at Ismalia,—making a total of 63 days' delay for which no excuse is found.

As to the subsequent delays, the case is somewhat different. In the Red Sea a delay of six days occurred by reason of an accident to the machinery, and the loss of speed in consequence. The engineer says that although this accident was unavoidable, the required repairs could have been effected in one day, so that it would seem of that delay five days should be charged to the ship.

Seven days at Point de Galle, and twenty at Singapore, were consumed in effecting repairs required by the engine and boilers, which suffered injury from causes quite beyond control, and which could not have been by ordinary care and foresight provided against. The testimony of the engineer is direct and conclusive to the fact that his department of the ship was well found as to necessary stores, and that these accidents were unavoidable.

As to the delay of ten days in the Clyde, the testimony of the present master is not so decisive. He gives his belief that no blame can attach to any person for the grounding of the ship which there occurred, but he admits that with a lightening of the ship to the extent of 100 tons of her burden, her draft would have been less by 8 inches, and that this would have changed the conditions materially. A survey of the ship was had, and by an entry in the log book it appears that the survey report pronounced the ship to be "overloaded," and that in consequence upwards of 100 tons of cargo were discharged, and not again re-laden on board. From all the evidence on this point, the burden seems to indicate blame on the part of the then master, one S. Stavaly.

Then it appears that of the 120 days' delay complained of, one-fourth is properly excused, leaving a period of about three months for the consequence of which the ship and her owners are liable under the contract with the freighters.

What those consequences really are we have then to consider.

The plaintiffs give a schedule of losses, making up an aggregate of \$3,200 per month.

On the trial it was urged, on behalf of the defendant, by his counsel, that the measure of damages set up by plaintiffs was quite an erroneous and inadmissible one, and that the enquiry should be made of plaintiffs what would have been the profits or gain during the period that has since elapsed, had the merchandise arrived at the proper time. That question was asked by the counsel, and answered that it was impossible to tell.

It was remarked by the counsel on the trial that it was not desired by the defendant to rely upon any rules or precedents in foreign legal jurisprudence, but rather that it should be treated on its merits, and as sound reason and justice should seem to direct.

While the Court would not have been unwilling to weigh and consider such rules and principles as govern foreign Courts in the investigation of questions of similar character, which have of late received much careful attention and undergone extensive discussion; yet as these were not adduced by either party they must not be considered as having governed the Court in arriving at a conclusion in the cause.

On the question of damages the defendants truly remarked that what justice requires is that so far as a mere money compensation can do so, the plaintiffs should be placed in just the same condition as they would have been had the delay not occurred. The obvious and direct way of doing this is to enquire what this delay has cost the plaintiffs,—what disbursements made by them have been necessarily incurred and which would otherwise have been avoided, and to award to them such an amount as is thus determined.

The plaintiffs demand interest at the rate of 15 per cent on what is set up as the whole capital invested, and also cash disbursed, and they have submitted their vouchers and receipts in proof of the several particulars. The Engineer in their service has also testified that the buildings had been wholly completed at the date when the goods should have arrived, and have ever since that time been ready for the erection of the gas fixtures and plant. But in some respects the evidence submitted by the plaintiffs does not so fully support their claim.

A peculiar item of the plaintiffs' demand is that for interest on \$15,000 a sum added to the capital invested as the amount paid out for salaries for one year and up to the present time. How it can be so considered is not clear, for the plaintiffs have elsewhere charged the actual payments made to employees for the full term of four months' delay alleged. The amount so paid out during the *real* period of delay for which defendants are liable should seem a just charge, and the plaintiffs should be reimbursed for such an outlay.

To the argument submitted by the counsel for defendants in the form of a memorandum to the effect that the demand made seems avowed as contemplating a profit of \$50,000 per year on an investment of \$130,000, it may be observed that this does not seem a just way of putting the demand.

The actual return on the investment prayed for is at the rate of 18 per cent. a year and would amount not to \$52,000, but only to about \$23,000 in a year. The only evidence on the rate of interest was that of the defendant who stated the customary rate to be 1 o/o per month, and of Takashimaya who said it was 15 o/o per annum.

#### JUDGMENT.

It is adjudged and decreed that the plaintiffs have and recover from the ship the *Sadkia*, her master, and owners, the sum of \$7,000, their damages suffered, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1872, the day of the ship's arrival in the port of Yokohama, at the rate of one per cent. per month. Costs to follow judgment.

Before MUTSU MUNEMITSU, Ken no-Kami.

HUDSON & MALCOLM

versus

S. S. *Sadkia*, her Captain and Owners.

The Court has been much perplexed in the examination of the evidence submitted on the trial, by the reason of its fragmentary and indecisive character, and has found much difficulty in weighing the burden of proof on many of the points involved.

The case presented is a very peculiar one, owing partly to the frequent changes in the command of the ship, and partly to the absence of the proper papers and the inexcusable confusion in the ship's affairs.

Of the bottomry bonds on which payment is sought to be enforced, those of November 1st and November 11th, 1871, were executed by the then master, S. Stivalay, the one first in date being also signed by M. de Abensis, as owner of the ship.

The bond of 26th January, 1872, is executed by Captain Azzopardi, who succeeded the former master at Malta.

Neither of the former masters was present on the trial, and their testimony could not be had as to the disbursements for which the bonds were executed by them, and on that subject the present master knows nothing.

The remaining bonds were executed by the present master, William Spinks; and each of the bonds, of which there are in all eight, are made in favour of one George Newsome, a co-partner in the firm of Mons. Le Blanch & Co., of Liverpool, who are the charterers of the ship for her present voyage, during which the expenses were incurred.

The plaintiffs, although the representatives of the charterers, failed at the hearing to show clearly how and when payments become due on the charter party, and when they were paid.

The only person answering in the cause is the master, and he being without legal counsel on the trial, the Court, so far as it was able to do so, has directed such enquiries as seemed proper to protect the interests of any absent persons, whose interest may be opposed to that of the bondholder.

No fraud or collusion has been alleged or suggested on the pleadings, and none is imputed or suspected.

While this is so, and while the plaintiffs have not by themselves or by counsel referred to or relied upon any rules of law or procedure of foreign commercial nations, it is believed by the Court that in a case attended by circumstances so peculiar as those above noted, any court would be impelled to a very strict scrutiny of those circumstances, and a close examination of the expenditure incurred; and further, it is conceived that it may be true that obligations like those now sued upon may be good as to some of the expenditures, while held to be bad as to others, and that such charges as seem to be improperly included may be disallowed.

Such rules appear to the Court to be strictly consonant with justice and good reason, and in that spirit and by such principles has this cause been examined.

The expenses of the voyage seem enormous, compared with its extent,—being, indeed, some 200 per cent. in excess of the money under the charter; but it may properly be noted that in a previous action it has been adjudged that the ship and her owners are liable for the consequences of a large fraction of the delay, and that fact can justly be urged by those plaintiffs as a reason for, and occasion of, such large sums being advanced to the ship.

Examining the bonds in the order of their date, we find the first to have been executed at Glasgow on the 1st November, 1871, and to be for the sum of £1,485, including maritime premium.

This bond is executed jointly by the then master, S. Stivalay, and by M. de J. Abensis, as owner of the ship, he being then present and presumably approving all charges.

The succeeding bond, of date 11th November, 1871, was executed by the same master, Stivalay, for a loan of £737 18s. 6d., and for a marine premium of 35 per cent. thereon.

One item in this bond is for insurance on bottomry bond, £40; and the propriety of this charge and of similar ones in succeeding bonds was somewhat discussed on the hearing.

To the Court it appears that good reason would indicate that he for whose benefit an expense is incurred should bear the outlay, and that such an expense as this in question cannot in any manner have accrued to the benefit of the ship or her owner.

The holder of the bond insured for his own personal benefit, and should bear the outlay. £10 for that charge is disallowed.

At Malta, Stivalay was superseded in command of the ship by F. Azzopardi, and the ship, pursuing her voyage, reached Alexandria, Egypt, in December.

At the last named port, the third bond, of date 26th January, 1872, was executed by Azzopardi, as master, for £1,060, and for maritime premium at 35 per cent.

Two of the charges on this bond were somewhat questioned on the trial, the entries on the bond being as follows:—

Advance to Capt. Borg. ... ..	£10
By cash to Capt. Borg. ... ..	£17

No such person as Capt. Borg appears on the papers of the ship answering to shipping articles, and no voucher or receipt was produced by plaintiffs for such an expenditure.

Neither is there, so far as can be found, in any of the ship's accounts or papers any entry or charge of this character, and we should in truth be wholly without information as to who the person referred to as Capt. Borg was, but for an entry discovered by the Court in the log-book of the ship, to the effect that one of that name visited Alexandria while the ship was there, having been sent by the owner from Malta, but who never had any capacity on board the *Sadkia*, or in connection with her voyage.

It was suggested by plaintiffs' counsel that Capt. Borg possibly had an appointment from the owner, and that if such were the fact he would possibly have had a claim against the ship.

No such fact has been made to appear in evidence, and applying to what seems the proper source for such evidence—that is to the shipping articles,—and finding none, and being without any voucher for such a charge, it seems impossible to admit it as one necessarily incurred for the ship's benefit, or to enable her to continue her voyage. Disallowed £37.

The bond next succeeding, dated 5th of February, 1872, was executed by the present master, Spinks, and was also made at Alexandria, he having there superseded Azzopardi in the ship's command.

This bond is alleged to have been given for a balance due for advances not included in the former bond given by Azzopardi, but the

testimony of Capt. Spinks touching these advances is very unsatisfactory and inconclusive as to their correctness or necessity.

His statement is that he does *not know* whether that amount is correct, and that he signed it on hearsay, taking the word of one, an agent of the lender, that such a balance *was* due in excess of the bond given by Azzopardi.

This carelessness on the part of the master is very censurable.

No vouchers for this account have been produced by plaintiffs, and their absence is not clearly accounted for.

Capt. Spinks *has*, however, testified to his knowledge that *some* expense was incurred in excess of the amount secured by the prior bond; and the Court, while feeling compelled thus strongly to reflect on the lack of care exercised by the master in this transaction, does not feel justified in declaring the bond to be invalid.

This point has been one of grave difficulty with the Court. Ample time has since elapsed to enable the plaintiffs to have procured the proper vouchers, and it is thought that they are quite inexcusable.

Under the bond of date March 9th, 1872, executed at Aden, the item of £53 for insurance being rejected for a like reason as before the advances are found to amount to £1,325.

As to the bond of date 28th March, made at Point de Galle, the master testifies that the expenditures were not carefully examined and audited by him previous to its execution, and that certain charges have been twice entered therein, and included in the aggregate.

In fact, he says he signed the bond in blank, leaving it to be afterwards filled up. In the light of this evidence, and deducting the charge for insurance, the amount of advances is found to be £619 18s. 1d.

At Singapore two bonds were executed by the master, for reasons given by him in his testimony, each being of date May 1st, 1872.

On that given for the lesser sum, the original advances, as per schedule attached, and rejecting insurance, \$51.41, are found to be \$2,570.42; and on that for the greater sum, by the same rule, \$5,742.28.

From the amount last named was deducted a sum of £200 due under charter-party, reducing the net advance to \$4,836.62.

This concludes our examination of the various advances and charges included in the several bottomry bonds.

We proceed to the consideration of the question as to fines demanded for the protraction of voyage and of the marine premiums on the monies advanced.

Whether in view of the relation in which the lender stood to the owner, to wit as one of the charterers, and in view of the culpability of the obligee in the manner of securing some of the bonds, and in failing to produce vouchers, etc., the marine premium stipulated in the bonds should be allowed on these loans was a question mooted and debated at length on the trial.

It was there urged by plaintiffs' counsel that it could not be said that when the advances were made the charterers were indebted to the owners, or that aught was due under the charter; as the money provided for in the charter to be paid abroad, was not yet earned.

There is force in that view certainly, and had there been no other objectionable circumstances attending these advances as to the bond first in date the argument would be perhaps a good one. To the bonds of later date this reasoning does not so clearly apply so far as appears to the Court.

It is indeed not clear, when the later payments under the charter party become due and although the enquiry was made at the hearing it was not answered by the plaintiffs.

By the copy of the charter party placed in evidence by the plaintiffs it would appear that the final payment under the charter, should have been made at Singapore, and yet the master in his testimony states that there is still something due and unpaid by the charterers under the charter.

In respect of the charter then, and of the voyage, there would seem to have been a continuous and still unbalanced account between the owner and charterers.

Again it has *not* been shown that the master could not have procured the necessary supplies and advances on the personal credit of the owner and without resorting to an hypothecation of the ship and stipulating for the payment of a marine premium on the loan, or even that any *effort* was made to do so, and thus save the marine premium.

Indeed it appears that at one period of the voyage, the charterers *did* advance funds and make disbursements on the ship's account largely in excess of the amount for which they could have been called upon, on the personal credit of the owner, and without the security of a bond, which so far as it goes, supports a presumption that the owner had such a personal credit.

This presumption in view of all the circumstances which have been narrated, the Court holds it is upon the plaintiffs to overthrow, to strictly entitle them to demand the maritime premium for which judgment is sought on the several bonds; excepting only that one first in date, executed as stated by the owner jointly with the then master.

Besides the duty which is conceived to be upon the master, of endeavouring to raise the necessary funds without resort to bottomry, nothing would seem to be further from fairness, than, that an owner, should pay an excessive marine premium for disbursements made on account of his ship, by the charterer or his agent, when there was an open account between them in respect to the voyage, and the charter money still not fully paid; and the like reasoning holds good also, as to the fine demanded for the protraction of the voyage, under the bond of November 11th signed only by the master Sivralay.

Desiring to properly weigh and protect all interests concerned, the Court will therefore, in view of the foregoing considerations, reduce the rate of marine premium demanded, and will award the like rate, as was adjudged in the prior action of like character, of Mr. V. Comi, to wit 20 per cent. premium on the several advances found to have been made, subsequent to the bond of date 1st November, 1871.

The aggregate of the several amounts thus determined are found to be due on the 29th day of May 1872, that is 10 days after the arrival of the ship in the port of Yokohama.

The accounts are as follows:—

On bond date, November 1st 1871,...	£1,685.
" " " " 11th " ...	£ 837.10.2
" " " " January 26th 1872, ...	£1,203.12.
" " " " February 5th " ...	£ 96.
" " " " March 9th " ...	£1,590.
" " " " 28th " ...	£ 743.17.8
	<hr/>
	£6,155 19.10
" " " " May 1st 1872,...	£3,084 50.
" " " " " " " ...	£5,803.94.
	<hr/>
	\$8,888.45.

#### JUDGMENT.

It is adjudged and decreed that the plaintiffs have and recover from the ship *Sadkia*, her master, and owners the sum of £6,155.19.10 and the further sum of \$8,888.44, with interest on said sums from and after the 29th May, 1872, at the rate of 1 per cent. per month. Costs to follow judgment.

Kanagawa, Japan, July 4th, 1872.

#### IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., *Actg. Consul.*  
Monday, 8th July.

A claim for \$181.20.

The defendant was brought up from gaol in which he is incarcerated on a charge of theft, and was therefore asked if he was prepared to go on with the hearing of the case then, or if he laboured under any disadvantage from being unable to procure witnesses.

Defendant acknowledged the debt, and wished the trial to proceed without delay.

His honour said that Schnerr had given over some of his goods to plaintiffs as security for their claim, which they valued at \$240, which was in excess of their claim, but defendant alleged them to be worth \$500. Their value would, however, be determined when the goods came to be sold at auction, but it became an important point now that how the goods came into plaintiffs' possession should be determined—whether, as they alleged, defendant voluntarily handed them over, or whether they took them from him, as he alleged, by force or in any unlawful manner.

Defendant alleged that the goods were taken away without his consent.

Emanuel Schraub deposed that he was a partner in the firm of Bush, Schraub & Co. Schnerr was going away, and they demanded payment of their bill. He refused payment, pleading inability. Witness then demanded some substantial security, which he promised to furnish in half-an-hour's time. Witness conceded this, after which he went in company with Captain Stevens to Schnerr's house for the promised security; Schnerr then said he had arranged with Weintraub to advance him \$100 on goods to be removed, which he would then hand over to plaintiff. Witness inquired of Weintraub if this was true, and found it was. Schnerr then dictated to witness a list of what he possessed, and put himself under

surveillance. Witness was to select articles out of the list of sufficient value to cover payment of his claim. He did so with the help of Captain Stevens, and with the consent of Schnerr, called coolies to remove the goods to witness' godown. He gave Schnerr a list of the goods, and lent Schnerr a few itziboos to pay coolies. Mr. Weintraub was then called in to look at the goods on which his advance of \$100 was to be secured, but having seen them, refused to advance more than \$50. Schnerr then said "this arrangement having fallen through, you had better take the whole of the goods away, place them in your godown, and I will redeem them by the 8th June," failing which, he gave them authority to realise them. He expected cash on delivery for the goods sold to Schnerr.

The defendant stated that the custom was to give him a month's credit, as was shown by two invoices delivered.

Plaintiff said he had intended to give a month's credit. A day or two after the purchase he heard the defendant had sold some carpets at 20 per cent under the price at which he bought them on credit, saying he wanted them to fill an order from Yedo. That made plaintiff suspect that Schnerr was sacrificing the goods to raise money.

The case was adjourned till to-day at 10 A.M.

Tuesday 9th July.

BUSCH, SCHRAUB & Co. v. SCHNERR.

Capt. T. S. Stevens was called and corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Schraub. He accompanied Mr. Schraub to Schnerr's house. Mr. Schnerr gave him full permission to remove the goods into Busch Schraub's godown. Mr. Schnerr only offered Mr. Weintraub's security for payment. Mr. Weintraub refused to lend more than \$50. He only knew of Mr. Weintraub as security.

Mr. Schnerr objected to Capt. Stevens' evidence being taken.

To the Court. The goods were taken on or about the 13th May. A schedule of the goods taken was then handed into Court. Mr. Schraub said Mr. Schnerr valued the goods; his valuation were attached to the schedule.

Schnerr said that the goods he bought—the carpeting—were not to be paid for till June 8th. He had twice previously bought goods from the plaintiffs and the other goods were payable at the end of the month. Why, he asked, did Mr. Schraub come three weeks before the time and demand payment. In order not to lose reputation he offered to pay Mr. Schraub \$100 and the balance of \$81 on June 8th or to obtain security for the whole amount, for the space of two months. If Mr. Schraub was not willing to give a month's credit why did he not demand cash payment.

His Honour remarked that the case turned upon the question whether or not he had given plaintiffs permission to take the goods.

Schnerr said how was it likely he would allow the plaintiffs to take the goods when such of course would leave him destitute? If he (defendant) had no intention of paying for the goods he should not have offered the \$100 or the security. Plaintiffs had no judicial authority to seize the goods. Plaintiffs said he (defendant) might go to the consul and then told Capt. Stevens to get the coolies. The moment the coolies took away the goods he went to the Consul. The Constable was sent round, but on arriving nearly all the goods had been taken away, only a few trifles being left. Mr. Schraub asked the Constable for permission to move the rest. The Constable said he could not give permission, he only came to see if the goods had been removed. Had the goods not been removed he would not have been in his present position. Mr. Schraub said that the goods were valued at \$240. He maintained that they were worth \$500. The valuations put in were not his as stated by Mr. Schraub.

Mr. Schraub declined to cross examine.

J. S. Weintraub was called and examined by the defendant.

Mr. Schraub and Mr. Schnerr came round to his house and they wanted him to stand security for \$100 for two months. Schnerr asked for a loan for two days till he got some money from Yedo.

To Mr. Schraub. The \$100 was to be paid to plaintiffs. He went to look at the security for the \$100 but found the goods were not worth \$50.

To the Court. He was willing to go security for \$181. Nothing came of the arrangement, for there was not enough goods to cover \$50.

Judgment was reserved.

#### IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Before Mr. Consul ROBERTSON.

Tuesday 9th July.

James Swan and T. Mackay, of the *Lord of the Isles*, were charged with neglect of duty. The case was proved and prisoners sentenced to three weeks hard labour.

C. Thurley, of the *Pakwan*, was also charged with the same offence, and sent to prison for six weeks.

#### IN THE U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Vice-Consul MITCHELL.

Tuesday, 9th July.

Wm. J. Carroll, was charged on oath of David Shields with assault and battery.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

David Shields, sworn, deposed.—Last Saturday I was at Homoko with Carroll, who was the worse for liquor. I was standing in the street, when Carroll made a rush at me, knocked me down, kicked and struck me; he knocked several teeth out, and has injured my hand, so that I am in as bad a state as when I went to the hospital last January. My hand has been injured by a gun shot wound, and Carroll kicked and struck it, so that it is in this condition (hand showed fearful brutal treatment.) He tore the clothes off my back, and treated me most shamefully. The Japanese came around us, but offered me no assistance; and I got away as best I could, with but little clothes on me. If I had laid there much longer I would have been killed, as Carroll was infuriated.

Wm. J. Carroll's stated.—Shields and myself were together. I had been drinking. I struck him and knocked him down once; don't think I kicked him. I was in a passion.

Prisoner was sentenced by the Court to 6 months' hard labour.

#### THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *vs.* J. L. LIEBERMAN *v.* LEWIS COOK.

Mr. Marks appeared for the defendant who was charged with attempted burglary and assault and battery.

Upon the prisoner being called upon to plead Mr. Marks said he must make a preliminary objection. According to the rules of Court some one specific charge must be laid but the indictment mentioned more and was therefore, he maintained, inadmissible.

His Honour ruled that as outside persons could not always draw up their petitions in legal form the Court must make such allowances as may be necessary. The case would have to be adjourned to secure the attendance of certain English witnesses and while he would accept the indictment as it stood he would adjourn the case till Thursday next at 3 P.M.

#### IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN.

BUSH & BLASS *v.* R. MALCOLMSON. Claim for \$95.43.

Defendant, having left in the steamship *Aden*, did not appear.

Constable White, sworn, stated that he personally served the summons.

G. Blass said he supplied the goods mentioned in the bill produced. Prices charged were the usual ones. The bill had been presented to defendant several times without success. The total amount was \$95.43.

Judgment in favour of plaintiffs.

George Peters, seaman of the *Charley*, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in the streets.

Pleaded not guilty.

P. C. Kent said that on Tuesday afternoon he went to No. 173, in consequence of certain information received. He saw prisoner there, quite drunk and creating a disturbance. He had a knife on his person, and he arrested him.

Accused denied making the disturbance, but admitted having taken drink during the day.

Fined \$1 and costs.

#### IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Vice-Consul MITCHELL.

11th July, 1872.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *vs.* J. L.

LIEBERMAN *v.* LOUIS COOK.

Louis Cook was charged with assault and battery. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

J. L. Lieberman said that last Friday evening at 8 p.m., Mr. Morris, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Oldenberg, and others, were outside his gate. They asked for the key of the Synagogue in a very excited manner. He told Mr. Morris and Mr. Cook that he had nothing to do with it, and told them to go to Mr. D. Davis, or, if they were not then satisfied, to apply to the Consul who had the matter in hand. Mr. Cook said he was a Jew, and wanted the keys. Plaintiff answered that he knew he was a Jew, but that he had not paid his subscription, and he therefore wondered at his taking the matter up. He vilely abused him, and, saying he was armed,



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. III.—No. 29.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

[PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.]

## DIED.

On the 6th inst., at the Railway Hospital, THOMAS HAMBLEY, a native of Liskeard, Cornwall, aged 29 years.

## Notes of the Week.

THE Mikado has paid a visit to the Mint, and expressed himself extremely gratified with all he saw there. He took up his quarters at the Reception House belonging to the establishment, which he ordered to be styled from that day "Seupukau." His Majesty devoted a long morning to the details of the works, and subsequently gave Major Kinder an audience at which he graciously expressed his approval of all he had seen—an approval earned by the cordial and intelligent co-operation of the native and foreign officials who administer the affairs of the establishment.

AN indecent and shameless squabble between several members of the Jewish community, arising out of some matters connected with their synagogue, was terminated on Wednesday last, by a fine of \$10 imposed on one Cook, for an assault on Liebermann, the complainant.

The case was tried before Mr. Mitchell, U. S. Vice Consul, who said that the evidence showed more wilful and corrupt perjury than any case he had ever read or heard of. There was an apologetic tone, however, in his condemnation of Cook which we are at a loss to understand, and which seemed strange in a case demanding a just severity from the Bench. We can supply him with a judgment formerly given by one who was more than a prophet, and under circumstances somewhat analogous: "It is said my house shall be called a house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."

The evidence displayed a singular instance of dead formalism. Liebermann, who appears to be the custodian of the Ten Commandments, which he retained apparently without any thought of keeping, deposed that it was against Jewish law to pray for any sick or dying person on the evening of Friday—the commencement of the Sabbath—though any application to him at that time for the roll of the sacred law was deprecated because "he always got tight on Friday evenings." We should have imagined that as it was never disputed even in times of the most pharisaical formalism that it was lawful to pull an ox or an ass out of a pit on the Sabbath day, no injunction would be placed upon an act of devotion in favour of a human being. But in this we presume we are wrong, and that the spiritual level of modern Judaism is below what it was eighteen centuries ago. As a local, social, and religious study, this trial affords some matter for thought—but infinitely more for bitter shame.

Mr. Mitchell, U. S. Vice-Consul for Kanagawa, has displayed much good sense in repressing the energies of the loafers and rowdies who infest the settlement. These have long been a grave source of annoyance to the community, and both foreigners and natives alike, have suffered from their depredations. The sentences which Mr. Mitchell passes upon all such as come under his judicial notice would seem likely to do good. Six weeks hard labour during this hot weather is not the kind of employment which a loafer, accustomed to bully the country shopkeepers into supplying him with liquor gratis and then sleeping it off under the friendly shade of a neighbouring hedge, would instinctively prefer, and as such sentences are

by no means infrequent, we may well look for some improvement. The nuisance arising from drunken sailors should also be on the decrease, as these worthies rarely escape the clutches of the gaol when they enter the U. S. Court, while the brutal assaults which some time ago were so prevalent seem to have somewhat subsided. Mr. Hannen and Mr. Robertson have apparently both determined to take the matter in hand, and a continued series of severe punishments is alone needed to render the settlement a little less liable to the influx of loafers which characterises the approach of winter. Mr. Mitchell, at least, deserves credit for acting with decision in a matter which has long required the application of strong repressive measures.

## COREA AND JAPAN.

The following somewhat extraordinary article appeared in the *Japan Gazette* of July 18th. It may be mentioned that three years since there was considerable agitation in Yedo with respect to an expedition to the Corea, the object being to employ the dissatisfied Tokugawa men. Since then nothing has been heard of the matter, and it seems almost a pity that it has been raked up. However, it is of some interest, and we give it for what it is worth.

"Two letters which have lately appeared in the *Nishin Shinjishi* have excited a great deal of attention both in Yedo and the provinces; and also some degree of excitement in certain quarters. They are upon the subject of the Corea; and it is very evident, from the interest they have evoked, that this is the subject, *par excellence*, that after the pressing affairs of the moment, lies nearest the heart of the Japanese nation. The first writer was short enough in his own remarks, but he gave a copy of the letter sent by the Coreans in reply to one from hence, and this letter will be read everywhere as at once revealing the state of relations between Japan and Corea.

This is the letter of the correspondent of the Yedo paper:—

"As soon as our Government in Japan was established (after the revolution), an embassy was sent to Chosen (Corea), with a demand for the fulfilment of the old treaty (which made Corea tributary to Japan). Instead, however, of complying with the request of our Government, the Coreans returned an insulting letter, so repugnant to our people that we cannot endure it. This was three years ago; and probably it is now too late to speak; but I have felt very indignant with it, and can be no longer silent. Patriots ought to form their judgment upon it."

This is the reply of Chosen to the Government of Japan:—

"We have received your letter and have given it very deep consideration, comparing your despatch with other despatches. It is a long time since there has been any intercourse between our two countries. Your despatch demands payment of tribute. We will shew how this affair stands. Taicō Sama, without provocation or cause of any kind, invaded Corea, and made Corea sign a document agreeing to pay tribute. In those days Corea was unprepared for war, and had not even been informed of the intention of Japan. But it is very different now. The invasion by Taicō, was a crime committed against Corea by Japan, which is not yet punished. Your demand is so unreasonable, that instead of Corea paying you tribute, it is for you to return the money paid by Corea. In your despatch you have made many insinuations of your having adopted foreign customs; we can assure you that Japan is Japan, Corea is Corea—but Corea has its own customs. Some years back we had a difference with a coun-

try called France, which is, among barbarians, considered to be very powerful and very large, whilst Corea is very small—but we defeated that great country. We assembled all our warriors, every one of whom was ready to die. According to our old treaty of friendship, whenever either is attacked by barbarians, the other is to help. To shew our honesty, when the barbarians went to your country, we immediately wrote to you that we had made every preparation to help you. During the French attack on Corea, we day and night expected that you would come with your forces to our aid; but not having received your assistance, we wrote and informed you of our distress, informing you of our position, and asking for immediate help. You have neither sent us aid, nor any answer to our despatch. From that day our treaty of friendship was at an end. We no longer consider each other friends, but enemies. The tone of your despatch is so friendly that we look upon it as treachery; and after having been so friendly with Japan and being repaid by treachery, we never can be friendly again. Not only have you broken the treaty as we have above described, but you have also broken another very chief point of treaty in adopting the manners and customs of the western barbarians. Our information is, that you have adopted French drill; and whenever you want money, you go to England; and if you wish to tax your own people or impose duties you take advice from Americans. But you have never consulted us, as agreed in our old treaty. You think the western barbarians are great people. We, Coreans, are a very small country, but yet, we have the courage to put in writing to you, that western barbarians are beasts. The above we intend as a direct insult to you and your allies—the barbarians. We desire that you should join them and bring your great ships and your army here. Fusankai is the nearest part of Corea to Japan. To make your attack as inexpensive as possible to you and your friends, we will send and clear Fusankai for a battle-field, and will appoint the battle. It is useless to go into any correspondence, because the wrong you have done to us is so great, that your apologies will not avail. The only alternative is a bloody war.—A war that will cost Japan all its warriors;—and then we will bring you to terms.

This is our intention. You must not attempt to write us again; and the above is a notice to you to make all preparation, for either Japan must invade Corea, or Corea will invade Japan."

(Signed) KAKURIN.

Circumstances that took place on the publication of this letter, have proved to us conclusively that it is genuine; and we are not surprised at the emotion it has caused."

THE members of the Y. A. D. C. have decided to place on the boards for their next entertainment the burlesque of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." As a burlesque, this is perhaps one of the best of the modern stage. It is witty, overflowing with puns, plenty of songs, and has comparatively so little of the "leg" element, that it can well be played by men without losing any good features. The cast, as at present announced, runs much as follows: Mr. V. de Browne, *King Francis*; Mr. Frederick (we believe that is his name), *Henry VIII.*; Mr. Oddson, *First Brigand*; Mr. Newcombe, *Tête de Veau*; Mrs. Trotter, *Queen Katherine*; Miss Godfrey, *Anne Boleyn*; Miss Mathews, *Constance*; Miss Brani, *Suffolk*; and an American gentleman, whose *nom de théâtre* we do not know, plays *Sir Guy*. The cast is good, and with the addition of the excellent music afforded by the kind assistance of the Amateur Orchestra, we do not doubt that it will take exceedingly well.

ON July 17th Vice-Admiral Shadwell inspected the battalion of marines at the camp. The usual manoeuvres were not gone through, but the troops were exercised in the platoon and other drill. The Admiral expressed himself as much pleased with the creditable manner in which the troops went through their exercises, and their orderly appearance.

WE understand that the *Iron Duke* according to present arrangements, is to leave shortly after the arrival of the mail of July 31st, and the *Salamis* will follow her with a fortnight's

later mails. Mr. Watson will take this opportunity of visiting the northern ports of Hakodate and Niigata, to which latter Mr. Lowder proceeds as British Consul by the same opportunity.

DURING the past day or two a report has been circulated to the effect that the *Thracian*, which left London on Dec. 20th, has been lost. On enquiry, the rumour, although discredited by some, receives very general confirmation.

It will be remembered that the English mail, per P. & O. Str. *Araca*, arrived only three days after the French mail. The mail by the *Araca* is the quickest on record, the whole passage only occupying forty-two days six hours.

Messrs. Haygarth and Singer's third and farewell entertainment took place at the Gaiety Theatre last evening. The house was not full but the performance was appreciated, the novelty of the evening being the introduction of a Japanese juggler. It may be mentioned that the Grand Piano was not given away, Mr. Haygarth explaining his case to the audience during the interval.

#### OUR RIGHT OF APPEAL.

A JUDGMENT delivered on Monday last by the Acting Assistant Judge, to the effect that English subjects are practically without the power of appeal from the decisions of the "Supreme Court" in this country, has produced among them a sense of unpleasant surprise such as few announcements could have excited. The idea that, by some means or another and by no fault of our own, we have forfeited one of the most cherished privileges of our birthright, is far from agreeable. We have not even potage to show for our loss. It is bad enough to live in this Inferno with all our rights about us—to be banished from the world's brain to its heel—to mark one's intellectual and moral subsidence year by year in spite of protest and strenuous resistance. But to think that we are legally hanging here, self-poised, self-contained, unconnected with, indeed, cut off from, our legal genealogical tree, is a far more serious matter. We are disinherited without reason. There is no bar sinister on our escutcheon, and yet we do not come into possession. An inalienable right has been alienated from us. We have been thrown into a pit and sold into bondage. We are lesser Englishmen than our brethren over the whole world; shorter by a whole right; weaker by a whole invaluable privilege. Our fortunes and characters might be at stake at any moment, and the cast might go wrongfully against us. No *de profundis clamavi* will avail us then. The earth is as iron under us, and the heavens are as brass above us. It is impossible that we can have been intentionally left so deserted. But it is equally certain that we shall get no help unless we bestir ourselves, and show that we appreciate the forlorn condition to which we are reduced.

The argument of Mr. DICKINS in favour of an appeal from this Court to Shanghai seems to be based on the plea that the Court is only a Provincial Court, presided over, indeed, by an officer of the Supreme Court, to whom some of the powers inherent in that tribunal are delegated, yet remaining, in spite of this, only a Provincial Court existing under special and exceptional conditions. He argued that the Order in Council of March, 1865, must be regarded as the embodiment of our statutory rights, and interpreted in accordance with the presumed intention of the Legislature in framing it, which intention

can never have involved the desire to exclude us from the possibility of appealing against decisions pronounced here. Taking Section XIV of the order, he relied on its provisions to prove that any case brought before the Assistant Judge could be subsequently referred to the Chief Judge, though, if we understand him rightly, rather for a re-hearing than an appeal. But we cannot persuade ourselves that the wording of Section XIV provides for this, at least, as far as Yokohama is concerned. It runs as follows:—

14. The Assistant Judge shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature, originally instituted in the Supreme Court, as are from time to time especially referred to him by the Judge; but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled as of course, to a re-hearing before the Judge.

What matters and questions does this provide for? For matters and questions "*arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature.....as are from time to time specially referred to him by the Judge.*" This, obviously, does not mean suits, but points arising in suits, and would alone be enough to show that under this Section, at all events, we have no such protection as we desire. And if further proof were necessary, it would only be sufficient to adduce the words which conclude the sentence quoted, which cannot apply to such cases as arise here.

And Mr. HANNEN apparently took this view. He said:—"If you have anything under Section XIV, I have nothing to do with it." The meaning of which, if we apprehend him rightly, is, in his own words repeated elsewhere, that "if you are entitled to a re-hearing you have no business to apply to me at all. You should go straight to Shanghai," say "give me a re-hearing," and then go to that Court to decide what kind of a re-hearing it is to be."

But as the argument proceeded, a larger question even still was opened up, though it was not discussed; nothing less, indeed, than the legal constitution of the Court here, and therefore the binding force of its decisions. Its occasional existence is, indeed, provided for, but not its permanent and continuous existence, as the Judge himself allowed, and if the former is not a sufficient legal foundation for it, its decisions have not the binding force of an eyelash. It seems to us a mere fiction to say that it is the Supreme Court on circuit. It is to all intents and purposes a permanent Court. The whole question is, what is its jurisdiction? Is it a Supreme Court or a Provincial Court?

To constitute it the former, it must, we apprehend, have supreme jurisdiction, not only over the Provincial Courts, but in all civil cases. But it has neither the one nor the other. It is not the Court of appeal against the decisions of the Consular Courts at the out-ports, nor has it jurisdiction in lunacy, matrimonial, or some other varieties of cases. If its authority rests upon Section 38 of the Order in Council, as Mr. HANNEN said that it might (not did), that Section empowers the Chief Judge to appoint "*the Assistant Judge or the Law Secretary to visit.....any Provincial Court*" to hear and determine civil or criminal cases arising within the jurisdiction of that court. But this might put us into the hands of the Law Secretary, a very subordinate officer, and, if he remained here, as Mr. HANNEN does, we should be without the right of appeal from his decisions, absolutely, for sums under \$2,500, and

only to the Privy Council in more serious cases; than which nothing more monstrous can be imagined.

If it were a Supreme Court, too, would not the Order in Council somewhere provide for the abolition of the Provincial Court whose place it takes? The Provincial Court is not abolished, and the foundation of the Supreme Court is not laid. On what does the tortoise rest?

Again; the Supreme Court is one and indivisible. Its *locus standi* is at Shanghai. How can it be here too? If you confound the persons, you divide the substance—we mean no irreverence—and you cannot conjure with law as theologians conjure with creeds. If the Chief Judge were to come over here on circuit, he would bring the Supreme Court with him, and no appeal except to the Privy Council need lie from his decisions. It would be ridiculous to appeal from Caesar to Caesar. But if we look on our Court as a Provincial Court, presided over by one of the officers of the Supreme Court who holds some of the powers vested in that Court, we have an intelligible position, though we cannot find that any clear provision is made for that position. Supreme Court to *all* intents and purposes it obviously is not, and we very much doubt whether any one can accurately say what it is.

The fact would seem to be, that when the Order in Council was drawn up, no such Court was contemplated. We cried for a Judge, and it is incontestable that we wanted one. The Chief Judge did what he could for us, and made the arrangement, but the Order in Council did not provide for it, and, as it seems to us, its whole basis is unsound. That we should be practically without the right or power of appeal from its decisions is absurd, and perhaps no better means could be devised for bringing this absurdity fully to light than the statement from the Bench that we have no such power. The unsatisfactory position of the whole affair was exposed in the judgment, which seems to us sound, specially in this, that it refuses to twist any section of the Order in Council to the support of the Court, but frankly confesses that the whole evil must be boldly faced, so that the Legislature may deal with, and make ample provision to meet it.

We are aware that in treating this matter we have done so very superficially. It is a case for lawyers, and laymen know little of the use of their weapons. But in giving publicity to the judgment, and drawing attention to it, we have done what lies in our power to subserve the interests of the British part of this community.

#### THE EXPORT OF RICE.

WE have already drawn attention on several occasions to what appears to us the mistaken policy of the Government in respect of the export of rice. We have shown the economical fallacy of its undertaking such business on its own account, and while we have admitted that it has the right to choose its own agents through whom that business is transacted, we are still decidedly of opinion that its entire course of action in this matter is wholly unworthy of its advanced professions, besides being inimical to its interests. Without, perhaps, granting exclusive privileges to members of any special nationality as such, its action upon this very important question savours of a back-stairs influence (we do not use the word in an invidious sense), which is not to the credit

of the Government, and cannot be for its real welfare. Nothing is easier than to persuade men ignorant of economical science that some specious plan, wholly opposed to the principles of that science, is sound, provided only it offers the attractive advantage of immediate pecuniary relief. But in dealing with national affairs, advice which is naturally and even legitimately interested should be subjected to a rigid analysis, and rejected in cases where the adoption of it is not manifestly for the public good. Amongst other good reasons which seem to us to demand renewed attention to this subject, there are two or three which have arisen since our last articles on it were published, and while we think that those reasons on which we previously grounded our protests against the action of the Government are as irrefutable as ever, we are glad to think that time has placed additional arguments in our hands which lend fresh support to our old position.

The first of these is the prospect of a splendid crop this autumn, which, if realized, will place the country in a very secure position as regards its food prospects for at least two, it may be, three, years. Now, in order that all the advantages derivable from this crop may be realized, it is important to prevent the price of rice falling below such a rate as will tend to discourage its production, and this can only be done by a large measure of permission to export it. But no mere export of it by the Government through its own agents can effect this. A nation must throw itself upon broad, sound, general principles, and allow these to work out their legitimate results; not attempt to nurse and coddle trade, and thus repress those very instincts upon the free play of which the development of that trade depends. All this hole-and-corner tendency which characterizes Japanese legislation on these matters is utterly unsound, utterly inimical to the prosperity of the country, and repressive of that commercial spirit so necessary to the growth of its future wealth and welfare. It is more than probable that we have entered upon a cycle of favourable seasons. It is quite certain that we have passed through a cycle of bad seasons. Last year the crop was superb; this year it promises to be equally good; and the occurrence and recurrence of such cycles are well known to physicists. Under these circumstances, the Government has an admirable opportunity for effecting an organic change in its policy in respect to the exportation of grain, and the great object of this change should be to make this country a granary for China and the Pacific coast of America. We do not argue for an entire repeal of the laws prohibiting the export of rice. The country is not ripe for this either materially or mentally. Its means of internal communication are far too undeveloped, and the prejudices of the people are yet far too strong, to permit of an unrestricted grain export. Yet, after making due calculation in regard to the requirements of the country, the Government might institute periodical sales, granting to buyers the permission to export their purchases. It could hold in its own hand the friction lever to prevent grain running away too fast. Its command of the estimates of production and consumption would be quite sufficient to guide it in the use of this lever, while the money which would pour into the country in return for its grain would tend to the rapid growth of its wealth. Why should not the Government issue throughout the Empire a clear,

short, but well argued edict on this subject, setting forth the advantages which would accrue from the proposed policy, and the disadvantages which experience proves to wait upon such laws as those which now regulate this trade? Such an edict would appeal powerfully to the agricultural class, which must be a very large one, and which would see its own prospective gains in the proposed policy. Violent fluctuations of price in the first necessary of life are infinitely to be deprecated, and nothing could tend so surely to prevent these as liberal regulations in regard to the grain trade.

The second ground on which we would press this question is one casually hinted at above, viz; the supplying of the San Francisco market from this side. California is a large importer of rice, and will continue to be even more and more so on account of her increasing Chinese population.

The quantity entered during 1871 was as follows:—

China ...	27,480,000 lbs.
Siam ...	2,496,000 „
Manila ...	195,300 „
Hawaii ...	709,000 „
Mexico ...	3,000 „
Carolina...	320,000 „

31,203,300 lbs. or nearly 14,000 Tons.

Nothing but a bad law now stands in the way of our supplying this large consumption, and sharing with the Japanese the large profits which would accrue from the trade. The best Japan rice is preferred to that from Carolina, and if shipped more cheaply than China rice would gradually win over the Chinese to itself. It is, indeed, necessary to have it cleaned on arrival, but this is done on a very large scale by machinery in the local mills at an expense of five-eighths of a cent per pound, and the margin shewn on the whole transaction is very large.

But in order that the country should reap the full benefit of any such measure as we propose, it would be necessary to give increased facilities, under proper restrictions, to foreign shipping to visit the ports on the coast not now accessible to foreign flags. This might possibly be done under what is known as a general bond in England, in which the charterer or owner binds himself in heavy penalties to proceed only on the specific voyage, and with the specific purpose, declared in the bond, and to obey such regulations as may be imposed on the ship, officers and crew, during her stay at her destined port. Rice can be obtained in the province of Sendai at about a *ryo* per picul, it could be transported here for 20 cents, and it is worth in its cleaned state in San Francisco 9 or 10 cents per pound. This is only one branch of the new trade which would spring up on a relaxation of the law at present in operation, but it is an excellent branch, and would yield good fruit to this country. We would again especially request the attention of the Foreign Ministers to this question. The moment is opportune; all the conditions are favourable; last year's harvest has well stocked the country; the present crop promises superbly; the time for the revision of the treaties is at hand; and on no other subject would greater disappointment be felt by the mercantile community of Japan than on this, if negotiations should fail to produce the end for which we have now and have long since been arguing.



# THE CONVERSION OF H. M. THE MIKADO BY MR. GOBLE.

NO one can accuse us of having been lukewarm on the one side, or fanatical on the other, in respect of the Christian question in this country. It is a cause we have much at heart; which we have always treated with earnestness and the deep respect imposed by the subject; and which, as long as we think that any good can be done by discussing it, we shall discuss freely. It is only very recently that we referred to the possible advent of a number of ignorant men into the country as teachers of Christianity, but believing that they would at least be honest, although ignorant men, we had no misgivings on the subject, because we felt sure that many good, wise and able teachers would be brought here by the same current of events, and that whether united or working separately, their efforts would conduce to the well-being of this country and people. The profession of the Missionary has always seemed to us one of the noblest which can engage the life and labours of any man, and all the more noble, perhaps, because the world rates it far otherwise, knows little of its toil or self-sacrifice, secretly disdains it, and has no measure by which to estimate the value of the rewards which are promised to it. But there are two main causes which militate against any high rating of it as a profession, and these the world estimates quite rightly. The first is that it enlists some of the most stupid and ignorant men in the world in its ranks; and the second, that it has been discredited by the dishonesty of many of its members. This dishonesty usually takes the form of exaggerated statements of the success of missions, and the public, accepting these statements as true, are deluded into giving money very freely for missionary purposes. This amounts to nothing less than obtaining money under false pretences, and is a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment; and, as it is our wish, by any means in our power, to free the religion we profess and the civilization we attempt to represent from a taint of this kind, we consider it our duty to expose misrepresentations on this subject made by dishonest or ignorant men for the purpose of obtaining money. With this end in view we publish *in extenso* the following report taken from the New York Tribune, a paper of great weight and respectability.

## THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION. FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING—THE JAPANESE MISSION.

The 58th anniversary meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union opened at the Calvary Baptist Church in Twenty-third-st. at 10 a. m. yesterday, the Rev. M. B. Anderson, LL. D., of Rochester being chosen chairman. After an address by Dr. Anderson, the annual report of the Executive Committee was read. It expressed gratitude for the harmony that has prevailed in their councils, and for the success they have enjoyed both at home and abroad; stated that the interest of the churches in the cause of missions to the heathen has not diminished; gave detailed accounts of the condition of the various foreign missions, chronicling an increase in their number and greater stability, strictness, and order, and said that the object of the committee in the home field has been to cultivate a missionary spirit, promote healthy missionary zeal, and help the preachers in training their flocks for this work. The report was very long, and the reading of it occupied most of the morning session. The following is the Treasurer's report:

The society has received for the year ending April 1, 1872, donations, \$151,611 45; legacies, \$17,651 71; donations for the Bangook Karen College, \$8,477 64; donation for the Chapel in Paris, \$8,957 30; Women's Baptist Mission East, \$5,137 04; Women's Baptist Mission West, \$2,625 44; American Bible Society, \$2,000; American Tract Society, \$200; other sources, \$12,538 51, making a total of \$212,199 10. The expenditures during the same period were \$230,952 17, which leaves an indebtedness of \$18,753 07.

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. D. Fulton of Boston, after which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That though we miss the face of the Rev. Jonah G. Warren D.D., from among us, we are conscious of the help received from the prayers of this man of God, and would express the hope and confident

expectation that we shall soon see him at his post, working for God and for the spread of His Gospel throughout the world.

The Rev. M. B. Anderson, the Rev. Mr. Murdoch and Dr. Sheldon delivered addresses, eulogizing the character of Dr. Warren, and declaring that he had been of more use to the cause of Foreign Missions than almost any other living man. The Rev. Wm. Ward of the Assam Mission was then introduced, and said that as a missionary of long connection with the Society he considered that he belonged to his brethren, and was subject to their call. He thought that not enough interest was taken in the cause of evangelization, and if the Christians in America could only see how anxious the Hindoos and Assamese were to know Christ they would contribute more liberally to the Foreign Mission fund.

Dr. Bright of New-York said he hoped that no more difficulty would exist between the Free Mission Society and the Missionary Union, and that they should be merged into one Society, as they were both working for one common interest. The Rev. Dr. Goble was now the representative missionary in Japan, and he thought that as Dr. Goble had been there so long, and was so thoroughly acquainted with the Japanese vernacular, he should be allowed to remain there. But as Japan was so large a field, and required such earnest efforts for its evangelization, he thought Dr. Goble should have some one to assist him, and he knew of no one who was better able to do so than the Rev. Nathan Brown, the poet, divine, and Christian. The Rev. Nathan Brown was then called for, and said:

I trust this movement that is being made to unite our missionary interests will meet with success. Bro. Goble will receive our thanks for the noble way in which he has vindicated the cause of Christ in Japan. He has succeeded in establishing a flourishing Christian Mission in that country, and among others whom he has converted is the Mikado himself. A few years ago this monarch thought he was a descendant of God Almighty, and had written on the pillars of his temple an edict prohibiting Christians from sojourning within his kingdom, and he even went so far as to have all who refused to acknowledge him as the Supreme power put to death.

Dr. Goble—It was my privilege to travel across the Pacific with the Japanese Embassy a short time ago. I had just finished translating the Gospel of St. Matthew into the Japanese language, and wished to present the chief ambassador with a copy. Before I could get a chance to do so, he had asked the American Minister for an introduction to me; and after we became acquainted, the first thing he asked me about was the progress of Christianity in Japan. He was very much pleased with the translation of St. Matthew, and expressed a desire to have the whole of Japan evangelized.

At the evening session addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Goble of Japan, the Rev. Wm. Ward of Assam, and several others.

We would have our readers first remark the large sums of money collected by this society, which amounted for the year 1871-1872 to \$212,199.10, the expenditure exceeding this income—of course—by \$18,753.07. Of the various speakers, with one exception, we know nothing, though we infer something from the unmanly dribble of their utterances, the cant of their phraseology, and the gross delusions under which one of them at least labours—we put this charitable construction upon his words—in respect of the Hindoos and Assamese, of which we do not believe one word. It is the Christian who ardently wishes to teach the pagan; this we will allow. It is not the pagan who ardently wishes to be taught by the Christian, for all experience is against anything of the sort. But be this as it may, the speaker we happen to know is Mr. GOBLE (above called the Revd. Dr. GOBLE) who has been for many years a self-supporting missionary in this country, and who, by turning his knowledge of Japanese to good account, has become possessed of houses and lands here, has attracted to himself at least one considerable legacy on the strength of his success as a preacher of the Gospel, and has found in his profession the equally comfortable promise of the life which now is and that which is to come. We should be the last to reproach him for having made the humble trade at which he formerly laboured the means of his support. The greatest of all missionaries, and the first gentlemen of his age, was a tent-maker; Bunyan was a tinker; and if Mr. GOBLE was a cobbler, he translated one of the Gospels into Japanese while he repaired soles and heels for this community—and all praise to him for it. But he not long since appeared here as a litigant in an unseemly squabble with a brother missionary about a few dollars, and whether right or wrong in this, he has brought grave scandal on his profession and on his faith by his violence and unruly temper. We may be certain that much of his time must have been

taken up in looking after his temporal interests, and, if we are rightly informed, his tenants have never found that the severe discipline which he learned as a marine in the U. S. service was at all relaxed in his relations with them. Dr. BRIGHT of New York spoke of Dr. GOBLE "as the representative Missionary of Japan," and the Revd. NATHAN BROWN, who followed Dr. BRIGHT and was introduced as the "poet, divine, and Christian," made the astounding statements presented in the body of his speech upon the subject of the conversion of the Mikado. We will absolve Dr. NATHAN BROWN from all complicity with this gross misstatement. We will presume he believed what he said, though the value of his words may be inferred from the fact that he could not have verified his statements in this case, and, therefore, in all probability, is not in the habit of doing so. Mr. GOBLE's sin is far deeper. He allowed this statement, as far as we can judge from the Report before us,—a statement utterly false, and made in his actual presence,—to remain uncontradicted, and therefore what was merely a foolish misstatement by one man, became, by implication, a wicked falsehood in the other, and with this, be the consequences what they may, we deliberately charge Mr. GOBLE. He knows that the Mikado, whom, in all probability, he has never seen, has not been converted to Christianity. He knows that the insulting edicts against Christianity have never been withdrawn by the Government, and he is Japanese scholar enough to have recognized and read them on the edict boards of the native portion of this settlement, under the very noses of the foreign community. Comment on these facts is superfluous. We shall send a copy of this number of our journal to the New York *Tribune*, and to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and we now call upon the latter to make a full investigation into all the facts connected with the grave case. The mission Board can only clear itself of complicity with this falsehood by at once disclaiming all participation in it, and by the expulsion from its body of their representative Missionary in this country, by a special published resolution to that effect. Nothing less will free it from the taint of being a party to one of the most scandalous pieces of humbug by which the religious world was ever deluded and defrauded.

#### NIHON GUAISHI.

#### ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

#### PART I.

(Continued from our last.)

Yoritomo returned to Kamakura where he inflicted penalties and bestowed rewards on a large scale. He pilloried the heads of Nagata Niudô and his son, and decapitated Oba Kagechika. He then summoned Sudô Tsunétoshi and addressing him, said: "How about the mouse plotting against the cat," and was about to cut his head off. Tsunétoshi's mother had formerly been Yoritomo's foster-mother, and consequently interceded for clemency. He was pardoned. Yoritomo gave Nagao Sadachika to Okazaki Yoshizane, saying: "He is your enemy." Yoshizane also interceded for his life, and obtained it. Itô Sukéchika wished to put to sea and flee to the west, but was captured by Amano Tô'agé, and placed in the custody of the Miura family. Yoritomo sent for Sukékiyo, desiring to requite his services. Sukékiyo absolutely refused, and begged leave to go and join the Heishi, having formerly been a recipient of their generous bounty. Yoritomo granted him leave in view of the loyalty of the sentiment. Sasaki Yoshikiyo surrendered, and was also pardoned on account of his father and elder brother.

In the eleventh month Yoritomo took command of some troops and attacked Satake Yoshimasa in Hitachi, and because Hirotsuné was related to him by marriage made the latter persuade him to surrender, but after having thus lured him on, he put him to death. Yoshimasa's nephew Hidéyoshi occupied the castle of Kanasuna.<sup>118</sup> Hirotsuné also allured Hidéyoshi's uncle Yoshihiro by an appeal to his greed, and made him act the traitor from within. He secretly entered the castle with his troops, and, attacking Hidéyoshi, put him to flight, after which he partitioned his lands amongst his officers.

In the twelfth month, Yoritomo's new residence being completed, he removed to it and dwelt there. He allotted houses to more than three hundred officers. He also established the *Samurai-dokoro*, and appointed Wada Yoshimori its *betto*, in fulfilment of his previous promise. He selected eleven sturdy warriors, who were on duty in his bedchamber every night, and thus provided for his own safety.

At this time the number of the men of mark in all parts of the country who took up arms and supported Yoritomo was very large. The Kôno family rose in the Nankaidô, the Kikuchi and Ogata families rose in Kishû, the Yamaki and Kashiwagi families arose in Omi, whilst Kiso Yoshinaka was a young orphan. Hatakéyama Shigéyoshi intended to put him to death, by orders from Yoshihira, but had not the heart to do so. He placed him in the charge of Saitô Sanémori, who, again, transferred him to the charge of Nakahara Kanétô in Kiso, whence he took the surname of Kiso. Yoshinaka was always indignant at the cruel destruction of the head branch of his family, and secretly planned how to take revenge. In playing with the other children, he constantly imitated the action of a mounted archer. As he grew older he became extraordinarily sturdy; he possessed great bodily strength and was a skilful archer. He secretly visited the capital, and several times watched for a chance against the Heishi. When the orders of Prince Mochihito arrived, he rejoiced and collected troops, obtaining more than a thousand men on the spot. The Heishi, on hearing of this, summoned Kanétô and reproached him. Kanétô acquainted Yoshinaka, who left him, and took refuge with Nenoi Yukichika. He invited all the Gen of Kai and Shimotsuké to join him. On hearing that matters had come to a head at Ishibashi, he wanted to march there to render aid, but was prevented by Kasawara Yorinawo, a man of the same province, who came to attack him on behalf of the Heishi. Yoshinaka attacked him, and having put him to flight, took up a position among the mountains of Kiso.<sup>119</sup>

In the spring of the first year of Yô-wa (1181) Kiyomori died, and was succeeded by Munémori. In accordance with Kiyomori's will, he sent his younger brothers in command of troops down to the East. Yoritomo, on hearing of this, despatched Wada no Yoshimori to aid Yasuda Yoshisada in holding Tôtômi.

Yoritomo's uncle Yoshihiro was in Hitachi, and desiring to surprise and take Kamakura, assembled thirty thousand men, with whom he entered Shimotsuké, and endeavoured to seduce Ashikaga Tadatsuna, and Oyama Tomomasa. Tadatsuna responded to the call, and Tomomasa feigning to do so, made an ambuscade, attacked, and defeated him. Yoshihiro fled, and joined Yoshinaka.

Yoritomo's youngest uncle Yukiiyé, who was in Mino, fought with the Heishi, was defeated, and retreated. Yoritomo despatched his younger brother Giyen in command of some troops to his rescue. In the third month Yukiiyé and Giyen encamped with two thousand men on one side of the river at Sunomata,<sup>120</sup> while Taira no Shigéhira was on the other with seven thousand horsemen. During the night Giyen adventured forth by himself and crossed the river. He was caught by the patrols of the Heishi and died fighting. Yukiiyé advanced close after him, but was worsted, and after fighting fled to hold the Yahagi<sup>121</sup> river, whence he sent a man

(118) About the centre of Kishi dept. in the province of Hitachi.

(119) Kiso is the general name for the South-western portion of the province of Shinano or Shûshû. It is drained by the Kiso-gawa which falls into the Bay of Owari.

(120) This river rises in the north of the province of Mino, which it cuts in half, falling into the Kiso River no great distance above its mouth.

(121) This river rises in the dept., of Shidara, flows through Kamo and Awami depts. in the province of Mikawa, and empties itself into an arm of the Bay of Owari.

westward in the guise of a coolie. The man met with the western troops, who asked whether succours had arrived from Kamakura or not. He answered and said: "The van is at Kikugawa,<sup>(122)</sup> the rear at Mitsuké."<sup>(123)</sup> Shigéhira was greatly alarmed and retreated. Yukiye sent a man galloping to proclaim Mino and Owari, saying: "The Heishi flee. He who does not shoot them is 'my enemy.'" The people of the two provinces rose with speed and lay in wait to attack them. The western army lost its presence of mind and went its way. Yukiye wished them to enter the capital and beg assistance from the priests of Iliyeizan, but the priests refusing to take his side, he fled and joined Yoritomo.

Previously to this Taira no Munémori had ordered the Fujiwara family in Mutsu to attack Yoritomo, but they refused. He also ordered the Jō family of Echigo to attack Yoshinaka, and they consented. In the sixth month Jō Sukénaga called out more than ten thousand troops and entered Shinano. Yoshinaka formed three ambuscades, attacked him, and killed nine thousand men. In the ninth month Taira no Michimori and others also came to attack him, but he anticipated their attack in Echizen, and inflicted a severe defeat on them. In the first year of Jinyei (1182) Jō Nagamochi came to attack him with thirty thousand horsemen. Yoshinaka had three thousand effective troops, which he divided into seven bands, in accordance with a plan suggested by Minamoto no Mitsumoto. He hoisted a red banner and went to meet them so that the enemy thought it was some of the Heishi party. As he gradually approached nearer, he lowered the red banner and raised a white one, and attacked them rapidly. The enemy's army was astounded and scattered. Nagamochi received a wound and fled. All the men of mark in Mutsu joined Yoshinaka.

Takéda Nobumitsu wished to marry his daughter to Yoshinaka's son Yoshitaka, but the latter replied: "I will receive her as his concubine only." Nobumitsu was wroth, and tried to alienate Yoritomo from Yoshinaka by saying: "Yoshinaka has several times been 'victorious, and extends his power in the northern provinces. Taira no Munénori once adopted his elder 'brother's' daughter, whom he wishes to marry to Yoshinaka, and entering into an alliance with him, to 'march eastwards together.' Yoritomo was very wroth. It happened that Yukiye came to Kamakura and prayed to be granted a fief. Yoritomo replied: 'I have taken 'ten provinces and Yoshinaka has taken five. Why does 'my Lord not take some for himself?' Yukiye was enraged, departed with more than a thousand horsemen, and gave in his allegiance to Yoshinaka. Yoritomo waxed more wroth than ever. In the third month of the second year (1182) he took the command of a hundred thousand horsemen and entered Shinano. Yoshinaka assembled his officers. Higuchi Kanémitsu and Imai Kanéhira wanted to throw up earthworks at Tomibé<sup>(124)</sup> to resist the attack, but Yoshinaka said: "The world says universal-ly that the Genji devour each other. How about people's laughter if we now after all leave our detested foes 'the Heishi alone and measure weapons with our own 'race?' He then led his troops into Echigo so as to avoid an encounter. Yoritomo also led his troops home again. He sent a messenger to speak to Yoshinaka saying: "The measure of the crimes of the Heishi is full, 'and the Imperial court has commanded our race to 'punish them. Night and day ought we to hasten to 'carry out this command. But Jiurō<sup>(125)</sup> has taken up 'arms on his own account to execute his designs against 'me, and you have given him shelter. Why do you 'leave the west alone and turn eastwards? If you have 'no disloyal intentions, I pray you to expel Jiurō at once, 'and if you will not, then I will adopt<sup>(126)</sup> your son as my 'own. If you will accept neither proposition, I will have

"an interview with you at the head of the troops of the 'eight provinces." Komuro Tadaakané, one of Yoshinaka's commanders, advised him to grant the request. Kanéhira said: "Has my prince heard of Okura?<sup>(127)</sup> How can<sup>(128)</sup> 'Sa-kō ever feel amicably towards my prince? You had 'better break with him at once," but Yoshinaka followed Tadaakané's advice and sent Yoshitaka to become a hostage.

In the 4th month the Heishi sent an expedition consisting of more than a hundred thousand horsemen against the East. They first attacked Yoshinaka. Yoshinaka sent Nishina Yukihiro and others of his commanders, to defend the castle of Hiuchi<sup>(129)</sup> against them. They diverted the river Hino, and made a wet-ditch, so that the western troops could not cross. A certain Nariakira, a commander who had lately joined the side of the Genji, was in communication with the Heishi, and, letting out the water, guided the troops. The castle then fell. The western troops, profiting by their victory, took one castle after another. In the 5th month Taira no Moritoshi, a western general, advanced to Hania-no.<sup>(130)</sup> Yoshinaka was at the capital of Echigo, and sent Imai Kanéhira galloping to seize the pass of Kambara before Moritoshi could come up. Kanéhira attacked and defeated Moritoshi, and the western army retreating, encamped on Mount Shiwo and Tonami. On the south of Mount Tonami was the ravine of Kurikara, several thousand feet deep. Yoshinaka started from the capital, and, collecting troops as he marched along, obtained fifty thousand horsemen. Having held an inspection of his troops at the [temple called] Rokudōji, he advanced in person against Mount Tonami, and, addressing Higuchi Kanémitsu and the rest, said: "They are many and we 'are few. For them to descend the mountain into the 'plain, in order to fight, would not be to our advantage. 'We will first encamp at its eastern foot, upon which the 'enemy will be sure to descend it and encamp. The 'whole of our army shall then make a circuit, come out 'on the west side of the mountain, and drive the enemy 'into the ravine, thus exterminating them at one blow." The commanders all replied: "That will be well." He then detached ten thousand men under Kanémitsu and others, and taking command of thirty thousand himself, advanced to the eastern foot, where, having increased the number of his flags and banners, he encamped under the cover of a wood. The Heishi observed him, descended from the summit as he had expected, and encamped on the side of the mountain. The two armies kept up a fight with arrows all day, but Kanémitsu and the others were already in the enemy's rear. When night fell, the ten thousand men advanced, beating their drums, and made a sudden onset. Yoshinaka marshalled his troops, and marched up the mountain, thus getting the western army between two fires. The western army was panic-struck, and fled in all directions. Nearly twenty thousand men were killed by falling into the ravine, which was completely filled with their corpses. The generals of the Heishi barely escaped with their lives, and, collecting their scattered troops, occupied Mount Sara.<sup>(131)</sup> Previously to this, Yoshinaka had sent Yukiye in command of a separate division of ten thousand men against Shiwoyama: he fought and was worsted. Yoshinaka went to his aid, and the western army then fled without striking a blow. In the sixth month he pursued the fugitives, and encamped in the forest of Odaté.<sup>(132)</sup> The two armies occupied positions in face of each other without fighting. The western troops caught a forager of ours and inquired of him, saying, "What are the plans of the 'northern army?" He replied: "They are planning a 'night attack." The western troops feared and fled, each man striving to cross the ferry at Ataka<sup>(133)</sup> before the other, and more than a thousand sank in the waters. When they had crossed, they cut through the bridge and encamped. Yoshinaka arrived at the ferry station

(122) Kikugawa is a village at the foot of the pass called Kanaya-zaka, between Kanaya and Nissaka in Tōtōmi, on the Kōto side of the pass.

(123) Mitsuké is a posttown on the Tōkaidō, half-way through the province of Tōtōmi. If the van of Yoritomo's army was at the former place and the rear at Mitsuké, it must have been retreating, in which case Shigéhira need not have retreated. Rai has evidently copied the original mistake from the Gemppei Seisuiiki.

(124) Shigémori.

(125) In the dept. of Suwa, province of Shinano.

(126) Yukiye.

(127) That is nominally adopt him, but in reality keep him as a hostage.

(128) Yoritomo's elder brother quarrelled with Yoshinaka's father at Okura and killed him.

(129) Yoritomo.

(130) In the centre of the dept. of Nanjō, prov. of Echizen.

(131) In the dept. of Tonami, prov. of Echizen.

(132) Shiwoyama lies at the junction of Echizu, Kaga and Noto. It is called Mikuni (three province) mountain in some maps.

(133) Tonami-yama is in the centre of the dept. of that name.

(134) Ishikawa dept. in the prov. of Kaga, near the coast.

(135) In the dept. of Ishikawa, province of Kaga.

(136) Dept. of Nomi, prov. of Kaga.



and found the water muddy and very high. He sent in ten horses to try, and the water came up to their bellies. The whole army followed the horses, and finally inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy. Profiting by their victory, they pursued the fugitives, and advanced as far as Echizen, capturing Nariakira, Saito Sanémori, and others. The Heishi having been repeatedly defeated by Yoshinaka, fled back to the capital. Yoshinaka advanced into Omi, and sent his secretary Kakumei with a letter to the priests of Hiyeizan, inviting them to join him. In the seventh month he crossed the lake and encamped on Hiyeizan. Taira no Munémori was much frightened, and the whole of his family fled westwards, carrying off the Emperor and his suite. Yorimori's mother had once rendered a great service<sup>(127)</sup> to Yoritomo, who secretly communicated with him by letter, inviting him to come over and expressing his desire to reward the vassal Munékiyo. For this reason Yorimori did not accompany his party in their flight. The cloistered Emperor evaded the Heishi, and went to Hiyeizan. Yoshinaka and Yukiyé, in command of sixty thousand northern troops, entered the capital by different roads. The inhabitants of the capital said to each other: "We should never have expected to see the white banners again as we do to-day."

## VOL. III.

This month the cloistered Emperor assembled all the High Officers of State and apportioned rewards to those who had been engaged in putting down the Heishi. Yoritomo was first, Yoshinaka second. Yoshinaka was raised to the rank of *jiu-shi-i-no-gé*, created Sama no kami, and appointed *kami* of Echigo. Yukiyé was appointed *kami* of Bingo. Neither was pleased, so Yoshinaka was appointed *kami* of Iyo and Yukiyé *kami* of Bizen instead, and the right of audience was granted to both. Of five hundred and more villages belonging to the Heishi which were confiscated, one hundred and forty were granted to Yoshinaka, who was kept at the capital for its protection. He was commonly called the Asahi Shōgun.<sup>(128)</sup> Yoshinaka was born and bred in the country and his manners were coarse and vulgar. He could not endure his cap and dress of ceremony, and was a subject for the ridicule of the people of the capital.

The son of Prince Mochihito, aged seventeen, had some time before become a monk<sup>(129)</sup> and had fled into Echigo, whence he was known by the title of the Hokuroku no Miya (Prince of the Northern Provinces). Yoshinaka now brought him to the capital. In the eighth month the Cloistered Emperor proposed to set up a "Son of Heaven," seeing that the Emperor and his train had fled to the west, leaving the capital without a master. There were two sons of the Emperor Takakura, of whom the elder was aged five and the younger four years. The Cloistered Emperor wished to select one and place him on the throne, and consequently gave orders to inquire of Yoshinaka. Yoshinaka's sympathies were in favour of the Prince of the Northern Provinces, and reported, saying: "To set up a prince is a weighty matter, in which it is not for a low fellow like me to interfere. But since I have received this gracious inquiry, I feel it my duty to express my sentiments. The late Sanjō no Miya, Prince Mochihito indignant at the audacious usurpations of the Heishi, desired to draw your Majesty from confinement. But the pre-ordained moment had not yet arrived, and he lost his life by the spear-point and arrow-head. The Empire bewails this event. The services which your servant has lately been able to render were also the fulfilment of his dying commands. If you now propose to set up [a sovereign], and do not take one of his seed, what will be the feeling of the people?" The Cloistered Emperor would not consent, seeing that the prince had once been a monk. He made use of divination to determine which of the two children it should be, and the elder was the lucky one. The Cloistered Emperor, however, prompted by his

favourite mistress, desired to set up the younger, and having repeated the divination, set him on the throne. This was the Emperor Toba the Second.

(To be Continued.)

## Correspondence.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE Japan Mail.

SIR,—The report of the proceedings in the case of Findlay Richardson & Co. v. Pitman & Co., contained in your impression of this morning, is erroneous in an important particular, which I am anxious to correct. I am represented as saying that a British subject carries about with him the common and statutory law wherever he goes. This of course is an obvious absurdity. What I did say—and what I maintain to be the law—was that British subjects (why cannot we use the word "citizen," as most other nations do, instead of "subject," an inharmonious word not by any means expressing the true legal condition or status of an Englishman) in a ceded or conquered country, not having laws of its own, cannot be deprived of the benefit and protection of the common and statutory law of England, so far as possibly applicable to the existing circumstances, by any mere Order in Council, except so far as such order is founded upon, and is in pursuance of, an Act of Parliament. There are numberless cases that might be quoted in proof of my statement, but I will only cite two. In the old case of *Blankard v. Galdy* (Salkeld 411), it was held that an uninhabited country, newly discovered, and inhabited by the English, is to be governed by the laws of England. In the recent case of the Advocate-General of Bengal v. Rance Surnomoye Dossee, it was decided by the Privy Council that where Englishmen establish themselves in an uninhabited or barbarous country, they carry with them the laws and sovereignty of their own State.

New laws, of course, can be imposed upon a ceded or conquered country, but only by, or in accordance with, some Act of Parliament. Cases of absolute necessity are obviously on a different footing; but ordinances arbitrarily made to meet them must be approved or excused by Parliament in order to become permanent laws.

The diminution in the number of jurymen referred to by the plaintiff's counsel as a conclusive proof, that the Queen in Council can make what laws she likes for us Britishers in exile and deprive us of the rights that eight centuries of bitter struggling have won for us—an argument refuted by its very enunciation—would be defended, if defended at all upon the grounds of necessity expediency and public interest, and perhaps also upon the ground that all powers not expressed in a statute and yet necessary efficiently to carry out the objects of such statute are impliedly, annexed, or incident to it. It is perhaps hardly necessary to remind you that the Order in Council establishing the Supreme and other Courts of Justice in China and Japan, is by its preamble only valid so far as in accordance with the Act known as the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, which grants to the Queen, such legislative power as Her Majesty would possess in ceded or conquered countries. Hence the importance of defining as I attempted to do yesterday what power the Crown does possess in ceded or conquered countries not having laws of their own or—what comes to the same thing—prevented by treaty from applying any laws they may possess to foreign residents.

I should not have troubled you with this long and I am afraid somewhat tedious letter, but that I am desirous that my argument upon a point of an importance hardly capable of being over-estimated to the British portion of the community, if set forth at all should be set forth correctly.

I am, &c.,

THE COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANT.

(127) This service consisted in saving Yoritomo's life, when he was taken prisoner in 1159.

(128) Or, "morning-sun General" because of the sudden manner in which he had risen.

(129) Echigo being one of the provinces of the Hokurokudō.



## Law &amp; Police.

## IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Vice-Consul MITCHELL.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES *vs.* J. L.  
LIEBERMANN *v.* LOUIS COOK.

Wednesday, July 17th.

Mr. F. W. Marks did not appear on this occasion for the prisoner.

Jacob Morris, sworn, stated that on the 5th instant, he went with prisoner to the Synagogue, to perform the rites prescribed by the Hebrew faith for the dying, and found the place did not contain the Tables of the Law. He went to Liebermann's and asking him for them; Liebermann said, if he had come like a Jew and not like a Greek, he would talk to him like a gentleman. He then recapitulated the conversation which passed, much as the previous witnesses had given it. Liebermann, in the course of the row, heaved a chair out of the window, and an ice pitcher. Witness had a little whip, and struck Liebermann with it; saying that "he was a very nice polite gentleman, and he (witness) felt very much obliged to him for his kindness." Liebermann then came out of the door with a spittoon in his hand. Mrs. Liebermann came and pulled him back, saying to witness "you know very well he is tight on Friday evenings. If you come to-morrow, you shall have the Ten Commandments." Witness left the house saying he didn't want any more prayer; he had been insulted too much.

To the Court.—He walked up to the house with Cook and Goldenberg, and other parties after him. When the chair was thrown out of window, it did not strike him. The ice-pitcher struck Cook, and the water in it partly wetted witness. Complainant leaned out of the window from the sofa, as he threw it. He did not strike Cook with the pitcher in his hand. Cook was about half way across the yard. The chair fell between him and Cook. The pitcher struck Cook on the hand. (On indicating the place, witness pointed to his shoulder.) Cook didn't swear. Liebermann snatched up a spittoon; but did not throw it, and abused all of them. He jumped up on the window-sill when he had the chair raised ready to throw—took no notice if he stood on one or two feet. Witness only struck him once, and neither saw Cook throw or pick up stones, nor strike or attempt to strike complainant. He would swear solemnly Liebermann had the chair in his hand when he jumped on the window-sill. He did not tell witness to go to Mr. Davis for the keys, nor say the latter had had no conversation with Cook about this matter. The latter had been to see him during his time of mourning. He did not see Wilkins take away the chair or spittoon or ice-pitcher from Liebermann. Witness had never been arrested and convicted of any crime, or been sent to prison. He had been twelve years in China and Japan.

Goldenberg recalled:—There was no conversation whatever about the key. It was simply about Ten Commandments. He heard nothing of a threat of licking Liebermann. He said the chair, though he did not mention it in his evidence the other day. The question was not put to him, and he might have forgotten it. Liebermann jumped on the window-sill when he threw the chair. The pitcher was thrown about 3 feet. He did not remember saying it was thrown about 20 feet. He said it was about 15 to 20 feet from the window to the gate. He did not remember saying the pitcher was thrown as far as the post office door was from the witness box.

L. Cook recalled, did not remember seeing the chair. He knew that Liebermann did not throw the chair out of the window. He did not fall between him and Morris. He knew that Liebermann tried to pick something up to throw out. Mr. Morris stood close by the window nearly all the time, witness was 4 or 5 feet from him. If a chair had come out of the window he would probably have seen it, but he was excited. He thought the chair must have come after the ice pitcher.

Complainant handed in the following statement:—

I am but imperfectly acquainted with the English language and therefore liable to be misunderstood, will your Honor allow me the privilege of submitting to the Court in writing, the following points in connection with the above case?

1st.—That I could have called further evidence to prove the assault on me by Mr. Cook, had I thought it necessary.

2nd.—That the evidence of the man Goldenberg ought to be received with caution, he being one of the parties who came with Cook to premises, with the intention of assaulting me, he, witness also states, I jumped upon a window sill to throw a pitcher at Cook, but it is impossible for any man to do so, for the window sill is 3 feet from the floor and only 3 feet high; it would therefore be im-

possible for any one over 3 feet in height to stand upon the window sill.

3rd.—The witness Morris also came with Cook to my premises and also assaulted me, his evidence ought therefore also to be received with caution.

4th.—The witness Rappeport admits that he knows but little or nothing, except what he has heard, of the circumstances of the case.

5th.—That it is palpable from the evidence that the three persons Cook, Morris and Goldenberg came to my place with the settled determination of assaulting me, for how else came the riding whip in the hands of the man Morris. It is not usual for a Jew to go to a Synagogue to pray, armed with a riding whip.

6th.—That it is against the Hebrew law for any Jew, under any circumstances, to pray for a sick person on Friday (the day of the assault). The statement of all the witnesses in this respect must be untrue.

His Honour in delivering judgment said.—I don't know what to think of this case, there are so many complications in it, and the wilful and corrupt perjury that must have been committed in the case is about the worst that I have ever known or read of. In this matter, with regard to the chair, Cook's evidence that day does not say anything about it, and Goldenberg did not think it of sufficient importance to mention it. Morris states that the chair was picked up by Liebermann, who jumped on to the window sill, and threw it out: then jumped down, picked up the pitcher, threw it out at Cook and struck him on the arm. Goldenberg corroborates that though his testimony lacks a few feet of what he said the other day. Cook denies the chair having been thrown at all, and the testimony of Mr. Wilkins states that he held the chair with his foot. From consideration of all the evidence before me, Mr. Cook, I am compelled to find you guilty, and I am exceedingly sorry to find such unseemly squabbles as this occurring between two members of a church. The sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of \$10 or in default thereof go to gaol for twenty days.

IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA  
AND JAPAN.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN.

Monday, July 15th.

*In re* FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co. *v.* PITMAN & Co.

This was a motion on the part of defendants for leave to appeal questions in this suit to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Shanghai.

Mr. Davidson for the plaintiffs.

Mr. F. V. Dickens appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Dickens, for the defendants, said the question was raised to determine whether an appeal lay from this court to the Supreme Court in Shanghai. The importance of the question lay in this—that if there was no such appeal, then there existed no appeal of any kind, and the Court became one of final decision. The existence of the right of appeal was based either on statutory or on the common-law rights of the subject. The Order in Council must be regarded as statutory, and if it had not provided for appeal in the case now existent, be examined to see if it was its intention to permit of one. Referring to Section XIV. of the Order in Council, he held the Court sitting at Yokohama was simply a travelling member of the Supreme Court of China and Japan sitting at Shanghai; but its decisions were not those of the Supreme Court. The word re-hearing in that section would apply to the re-hearing of disputed points on parts of a case, and did not necessarily imply the hearing over again of the whole mass of evidence; although, if wished by one of the parties, he might insist on the case being re-heard in full.

This Court, he held, was a kind of promoted Provincial Court, with the duties and powers incident to the latter, and where no express provision was made by the Order concerning it, must be guided by the rules laid down for the guidance of the Provincial Court. The Queen in Council had no power to enact laws—except under direct prerogative—unless in pursuance of an Act of Parliament; and therefore the Order must be read as taking its binding authority from the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, and exercising it here as it would be exercised in places obtained by conquest or cession. As the British subject carried the common law with him wherever he went, and one of his rights at common law was the right of appeal, it followed there must be an appeal here. It might be looked upon as an extra territorial right; for, an Englishman not being subject to none whatever unless he were to the common law of England.

His Honour corrected Mr. Dickens, saying that a man coming here from England didn't bring the common law with him, on the contrary the whole of the existing law was derived from the Order in Council.

Mr. Dickens continued: this order of the Queen's could not abrogate any right at common or criminal law, except as regarded piracy or infractions of treaty; and where no special direction was laid down in it on a question arising like the present, the general law must be followed. Now the right of appeal from a single Judge to the Judges sitting *in Banco* was not derived from any act of Parliament; but from Common law, which he contended a British subject brought here with him. To make new laws, Her Majesty must either have an Act passed to enable this, as had been done in India, or abide by existing laws; and though in numberless instances Common law rights had been abrogated, it had only been done by consent of Parliament.

The Judge observed that the native law of a conquered place existed till altered by the Queen; who, it was laid down by Blackstone, is allowed to alter those laws without the interference of Parliament. As to the other point, this very Order in Council took away the common-law right of trial by twelve jurors. That question had been argued, and it was decided that it was competent for the Queen to rule this, without special authority by Act of Parliament.

Mr. Dickens urged that this was only a case of necessity, which over-rode the law. The point on which he was arguing was, however, a mere matter of procedure, involving a common-law right, which could not be infringed.

The Judge considered himself bound by the decision of the Supreme Court on that point, and felt it would be very dangerous to leave Mr. Dickens a precedent from which to argue that the Queen had no such power.

Mr. Dickens contended that a British subject landing in Patagonia where there was no law, would carry there the statute law with him, the privileges of which could not be abrogated by any Order in Council.

His Honour replied that Mr. Dickens's theory was wrong. If there were no laws in a place, there were no laws. A British subject did carry about the laws with him when he settled in a country and colonized it; law could not exist in such a place, as Mr. Dickens spoke of till either actually made by the Queen in Council, or the place had been colonized. With regard to India, the common law there existing was the common law of India and not the common law of England, and the later Judges had attempted to conform to the former.

Mr. Dickens then argued that if under Section 131 there was no appeal hence to Shanghai, there was none at all in cases involving amounts under \$2,500, except the special reasons of involved construction, important principles, similar interests, indirect interests or the rights of the Crown appeared to justify the appeal. It was thus a very serious question for suitors.

His Honour said that in point of principle they were no worse off than in Shanghai.

Mr. Dickens said that a similar position for a suitor in Shanghai could only occur when the Assistant Judge was sitting as Chief Judge. In this Court the Judge did not sit as Chief Judge. Besides, the case was then heard before a gentleman from whose long experience it might naturally be supposed, his judgments would give more satisfaction to all parties than those of the Judge of an inferior Court. He also quoted *Forryth's Constitutional Law*, p. 375, to shew that in all cases where an appeal from an inferior to a superior Court was not directly provided for, there must be one by implication.

In reply, Mr. Davidson contended that the case as to the number of jurymen was conclusive, as to the authority of the Queen in Council to make reservations, as to the jurisdiction of her court here. That decision was an assertion of the principle that her Majesty had power to alter the rights of her subjects in England when they came to Japan and China. It was by no means necessary to have a special act passed to enable the authorities to decide the question of appeal, as was shown by the very case referred to by Mr. Dickens. The construction of the Order in Council must be like that of an Act of Parliament, strict; for it must be presumed to be, of itself sufficient for interpretation. In a very important conveyancing statute, drawn up by the present Lord Justice General of Scotland, the word "not" was omitted, and a special act had to be passed to supply it. The point now in dispute was not a question of rehearing, but one of appeal. The Section 119 clearly applied to the decisions of a Provincial Court to the Supreme Court; but this was a Supreme Court, from which no appeal could lie at Shanghai. Mr. Dickens argued that, as far as appeals were concerned, this was a Provincial Court. But this it would be for him to make out. Her Majesty's Consul dealt with cases as a Provincial Judge, but this was most assumedly a

Supreme Court, its jurisdiction being of the fullest kind excepting in only one or two special matters. With regard to Section 38, his Lordship held office under it, and it was the only one under which he could have been appointed. If the counsel for defendant took advantage of Section 14, he must assume that all cases were tried by his Honour sitting in Supreme Court, and it could not be construed to apply to a judge specially such from one country to another, and specially told to take cognizance of everything which took place in his court. The cases were not referred to him; but his Lordship was referred to them. As to clause 38 of the order, it was the foundation of His Lordship's appointment as assistant judge to visit any Provincial Court. He came, therefore, in the magisterial or judicial capacity with power to give certain decisions, as a substitute for the Chief Judge. As there was no appeal from the Chief Judge's decision given by him on circuit at Yokohama to the Chief Judge sitting at Shanghai, his Lordship's decisions were equally binding and without appeal. The question to be decided was not what should be, but what is: as the legislature had not thought proper to extend the power of the order in Council therefore we must be bound by it.

Mr. Dickens replied that this was not the Supreme Court to all intents and purposes; but only possessed delegated powers to be strictly construed. There was no delegated power to this Court to hear an appeal from any Provincial Court in Japan, and there were other points in which it was not a Supreme Court. If the Order in Council were construed very strictly the Court would be undermined altogether as the Order only gave power for the Assistant Judge or the Law Secretary to be appointed Deputy Judge—and only in the absence or illness of the Chief Judge.

The Judge—or, on an emergency. You see two of the circumstances would hit the case.

Mr. Dickens said that it might be made a preliminary objection at every trial brought before the Court.

The Judge.—There wouldn't be the slightest foundation for it.

Mr. Dickens.—The Chief Judge has however no right to say "your case shall be heard before a Court having part of the powers of the Supreme Court, and you shall not have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court."

His Lordship said he considered he was here acting under Section 38, and was "visiting" this Provincial Court.

Mr. Dickens continued to argue that if the Chief-Judge came here he brought the whole Court with him, and it would be perfectly unnecessary to argue for any appeal.

His Lordship thought that a Barrister might well wish to argue a point before a Judge without a Jury, or to obtain at Shanghai further legal assistance.

Mr. Dickens contended that there must be an appeal from this Court somewhere. The only difficulty was as to the mode of appeal. The order must be construed as an Act of Parliament would be interpreted, and trusting to the common law rights of British subjects he contended that the Court here should be guided by those Sections of the Orders which applied to Provincial Courts, under the particular circumstances in which litigants here were placed. If His Lordship would not grant the appeal, the question would then arise as to the course to be pursued to obtain a re-hearing of points in the suit before the Chief-Judge at Shanghai.

#### JUDGMENT.

The Judge said he had considered this matter for some months; and it would be but waste of time for him to delay or reconsider the matter, in order to write down upon paper what now he might equally well express verbally. As this was an application for an appeal from this Court to the Court at Shanghai, he must look to the Order in Council to see what grounds there were to go upon. If it was based upon section XIV, it could not be for an appeal; but was for a rehearing; and under that section all steps must be taken before the Supreme Court in Shanghai. It would then be time enough to argue what a "rehearing" was, and the Judge would then determine in what sense that word "rehearing" was to be taken. He hoped that the Chief Judge would take such a view as would enable the rehearing to be, in reality, an appeal from his (the speaker's) decision—a view which would manifestly be for everybody's benefit, and also a personal relief to himself. At present it was a great inconvenience to suitors, to the bar, and to the Bench, to know that a decision given here was practically without appeal. He fully appreciated the absurdity of his decisions being only appealable by reference to the Privy Council at vast expense; but this Court was in an anomalous condition, and must sooner or later be placed upon a proper footing. He did not think it was necessary to patch up the jurisdiction of this Court by such means as had been suggested—

twisting the words of the order in Council to present circumstances—but considered it was better to go boldly at the work—to make the wording of the Order apply in the strictest sense, and he had then no doubt the Legislature, when it saw the evils which would flow from a strict and proper construction of the wording of the Order in Council, would amend it. If reference were made to the Section XIV of the Order in Council, he must rule that he had nothing to do with any application for a re-hearing—under that section all steps must be taken before the Judge in Shanghai. The rule governing the appeals from the Supreme Court laid down in H. M.'s Order in Council might possibly apply; but then again, he had under present circumstances nothing to do with that, inasmuch as the present application was not for leave to appeal to H. M. in Council, but to the Supreme Court at Shanghai; for this there was no provision in the Order in Council. He could see no possible section under which he could grant an appeal from his decision to the Supreme Court of Shanghai; and the only course which appeared proper was for the defendant's counsel to apply for leave to appeal to H. M.'s Privy Council, or to go straight to the Court at Shanghai, apply for a re-hearing, and then argue before that Court what the meaning of "rehearing" was. He must therefore dismiss the motion for appeal, and costs would go with it. With regard to the question of what ought to be done, he was quite prepared to consider as embodied in this motion an alternative motion for stay of execution till the application to Shanghai should have been made, on the understanding that this arrangement met with the consent of both parties.

This was agreed to, and fourteen days more allowed for the defendant to fill the notice, and give the securities which would be required, supposing the rehearing to have been an appeal from a decision of the Provincial Court.

#### IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COURT.

Before *Mr. Acting Consul* ROBERTSON.

Thursday, July 18th, 1872.

Jacob Morris was charged by J. L. Liebermann with an assault.

The particulars of the case were much mixed with those recently heard in the U. S. Court; but after hearing evidence on both sides His Honour dismissed the charge.

#### MIGHTON & WATSON v. STILLFRIED & Co.

This was a claim for \$33.50 for work performed.

The defendant, while admitting a small portion of the claim, made the following statement. He said he engaged a man from the plaintiffs to do certain carpenter's work of a very particular nature, and on account of that he was willing to pay 75 cents a day for wages. When the work was nearly completed this carpenter went away and sent a man who styled himself a friend of the first carpenter. The work in hand was finished, and a contract made for fresh work, which was also completed. The men went away, and, as they never came for payment, he had not paid them.

The Plaintiffs—represented by Mr. Mighton—said that the man with whom defendant alleged he made the contract was in his employ. He had paid the wages himself.

Safé, a Japanese witness, confirmed the evidence, and

His Honour gave a verdict for plaintiffs with costs, remarking that as the defendant had not paid Mr. Mighton's men and plaintiff had done so, he, plaintiff, ought to be reimbursed.

### Extracts.

THE intimate association existing between the history of our early relations with this country and the subject of the following biographical sketch, justifies us in reproducing it *in extenso* from the columns of the *Times*. It portrays a character which Englishmen love to think is especially, perhaps exclusively, English, and, in the words of a distinguished modern writer, exhibits "that devotion to the sense of duty, that power of pursuing a course which they believe to be right, independently of all considerations of sympathy or favour, of enthusiasm or success," which Englishmen regard as the basis of the national character in its highest form;—"men," continues this eloquent writer, "careless indeed of glory, but very careful of honour; who made the supreme majesty of moral rectitude the guiding principle of their lives, who

proved in the most trying circumstances that no allurements of ambition, and no storms of passion, could cause them to deviate one hair's breadth from the course they believed to be their duty."

#### LORD ELGIN.\*

James, eighth Earl of Elgin, was born in London on the 20th of May, 1811. From his father, so well known in connexion with the "Elgin Marbles," he inherited the genial and playful spirit which made his society so charming in after life, and from his mother, Miss Oswald, he derived that deep-seated piety and that grasp of intellect which so distinguished him throughout his career. Educated at Eton, and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, he found himself among a group of young men destined to distinction in politics—Lord Canning, Lord Dalhousie, the Duke of Newcastle, Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Gladstone. Of these he confessedly stood in the first rank. "In his speeches at the Union," writes his brother Frederick, "he far outshone his competitors," a judgment supported by the most distinguished of them all, Mr. Gladstone, "who well remembered," as he wrote after his death, "placing him, as to the natural gift of eloquence, at the head of all those I knew either at Eton or at the University." "Like all men of original mind," says his brother, "he lived a life apart from his fellows, was always reserved about his own feelings and aspirations, and with him life from a very early date was 'sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought.' Its practical aspect to him was one of anxiety and difficulty." Such a mind if left to itself might have become at a later period morose and morbid had it not found a fitting occupation in a life of excitement and action; but while at Oxford Mr. Bruce, for at that period he had an elder brother, threw himself heartily into the studies of the place, and his exertions were rewarded, first by a studentship in Christchurch and later on by a First in Classics and a Fellowship at Merton. After he had taken his degree his time was chiefly spent at Broomhall, the family seat in Fifeshire, where in his father's absence he took his place in county affairs, commanding a troop of Yeomanry, presiding at a farmers' dinner, and even writing a song for it, speaking at Dr. Chalmers' request at a public meeting on church extension, taking long and solitary rides, throwing his melancholy thoughts into the shape of sonnets or poems to his eldest sister, and keeping up a regular correspondence on abstruse questions of philosophy with his brother Frederick, who was still at Oxford. By such pursuits, and the still more harassing occupation of disentangling the family property from its embarrassments, "he was preparing himself," as Mr. Walrond well says "for future usefulness by the exercise of the same industry and prudence, and the same grasp, both of details and general purpose, which he showed in his political career." "Whatever his hand found to do he did it with all his might, as well as with a judgment and discretion beyond his years, and a tact akin to genius."

In politics he was a Tory, and as early as 1834, when he had barely completed his 23rd year, he published a letter to the electors of Great Britain, with the view of vindicating the policy of the party, and protesting at the same time against the assumption that the Whigs had a monopoly of Liberal sentiments, and that to be a Tory was necessarily to be a narrow bigot. On the same principle he stood for Fifeshire in 1837, but, coming forward "at a moment's warning, he was defeated by a large majority." What he might have become in politics had he remained at home and been swept away into the whirlpools of party, it is difficult to say, but the choice of a career which, while it took him away from England, at the same time bound him by the ties of loyalty to the Ministry of the day, whatever its politics might be, enabled him to maintain his private convictions unfettered by the extreme principles of either party, and to mould his mind in that impartial form which enabled him on such occasions as Lord Ellenborough's attack on the Government after the outbreak of the Crimean War to afford a support to the Ministry all the more valuable because it was based on reason and common sense rather than dictated by the impulses of political feeling.

In the year 1849 Mr. Bruce became heir to the earldom by the death of his brother Lord Bruce. On the 2d of April, 1849, he married his first wife, a daughter of Mr. Cumming Bruce. In July of the same year he was returned as what has been since called "a Liberal Conservative" at the head of the poll for Southampton. In the next Parliament he seconded the amendment to the Address in a speech of great promise, in the course of which he professed himself a friend to Free Trade on the principles of Mr. Huskisson; but the most characteristic part of his speech was that in which he commented on the "harsh, severe, and unjust" terms in which it had been the fashion to designate those who had dared to differ from Her Majesty's Government. "In days," he

\* *Letters and Journals of James, eighth Earl of Elgin.* Edited by Theodore Walrond, C. B., with a preface by the Dean of Westminster. London. John Murray.



said, "when all monopolies are denounced, I must be permitted to say that to my mind, the monopoly which is the most intolerable and odious is the pretension to the monopoly of public virtue." As is well known, the amendment on the Address was carried by a large majority, Lord Melbourne resigned, and Sir Robert Peel became Prime Minister. Just about the same time the seventh Lord Elgin died, and the new member for Southampton succeeded him in the Scottish peerage. It may have seemed that this event had removed him from the House of Commons just as the fair promise of eloquence and statesmanship were about to be fulfilled. But Lord Elgin had work to do on a new path, "leading," as Mr. Walrond, says, "to a new field of action, distant, indeed, and often thankless, but giving scope for the exercise of gifts both of mind and character which can rarely be exhibited in a Parliamentary career." In March, 1840, at the early age of 30, he was selected by Lord Stanley, who was then Secretary for the Colonies, for the important post of Governor of Jamaica.

It was in the middle of April, 1842, that the new Governor sailed for his post. The Governorship of Jamaica was no longer the great prize which rewarded discontented politicians at home, and sent them to the Tropics to recline for a season on a bed of roses. In 1842 that bed was not luxurious, and it was most assuredly thorny. The emancipation of the slaves, though philanthropic in theory, had been ruinous in practice to all classes of the community. It had crushed the proprietors and reduced the incomes of agents, managers, and middlemen; in many cases it forced merchants and mortgagees most unwillingly to foreclose and become proprietors, only to be ruined in their turn. As for the emancipated slaves it had conerted in too many instances a class of well-fed and well-cared-for labourers into poverty-stricken, ignorant, and idle squatters. It had created, in fact, a nation of black Irishmen in the West Indian Islands, and of its effects on this very Jamaica it will be sufficient to say that it has taken just 40 years of political education in the bitterest adversity to restore the island even to the semblance of prosperity under the able government of Sir J. P. Grant. Such was the island for which Lord Elgin sailed in April, 1842. It cannot be said that his advent was propitious. The West Indian steamer in which he had embarked ran on a coral reef off Turk's Island, and became a total wreck. No lives were lost on that night, but the shock was ultimately fatal to Lady Elgin, who died in the summer of the following year, leaving an only daughter. If anything could add to the difficulties of Lord Elgin as Governor, it may be found in the fact that the island possessed representative institutions. What a mockery these must have been will be seen at once, when it is stated that the local Legislature was a Democratic oligarchy, composed chiefly of overseers, who had no permanent stake in the country. Another difficulty he had in the fact that he succeeded Sir Charles Metcalfe, one of the most conciliatory and popular of Governors. In the face of the universal despondency and gloomy forebodings which he found on his arrival, Lord Elgin resolved that the principle of his government should be to restore hope in all classes of the community. It was soon found that he was as anxious to conciliate the good will and promote the interests of all ranks as his predecessor had been, and he firmly set his face against the discussion of vexed Constitutional questions, and directed his efforts towards promoting the moral well-being of the population and the restoration of the economical prosperity of Jamaica. As a step towards the latter object, and to reform, if possible, the shattered finances of the island, he passed a new Tariff Bill, which when sent home was found so contrary to the economical principles of the new Government, that instead of praise it only provoked an angry despatch from Downing-street, amounting to a reprimand, and insisting on his vetoing any such measures for the future. To this Lord Elgin replied temperately that it was but natural that traces of a policy so long sanctioned by the Mother Country should linger in colonial legislation; and that the duties in question were not such as to check trade, while they were unfortunately demanded by financial reasons. We are happy to add that the Home Government felt the weight of these considerations, and the correspondence closed with the revocation of the peremptory command above mentioned. Besides providing ways and means for the colony, Lord Elgin did his utmost to improve the moral and social condition of the negroes, and to fit them by education "for the freedom which had been thrust upon them;" but, with characteristic tact, he preferred to compass this end through the agency of the planters themselves. This he did by encouraging the application of machinery to sugar cultivation, and thus seeking to create a class of skilled labour which would oblige the negroes to acquire the necessary education. At the same time he lost no opportunity of impressing on the land-owning class that, if they wished to secure a constant supply of labour, they could not do so better than by creating in the labouring class the wants which belong to educated beings.

In these exertions, and in working out the problem how to maintain a State Church and at the same time not to disgust any of the various sects of Dissenters or the members of the

Anglican Communion, in which last, if he failed, he only failed, as so many have done at home and abroad, before and after him. Lord Elgin spent more than the allotted period of a Governor of Jamaica. He found in these labours a solace for that domestic sorrow which made his abode in that lovely island so melancholy. He lived chiefly in retirement in the Blue Mountains with his sister, afterwards Lady Charlotte Locker, herself gathered to the dead since this book appeared, and his brother Robert, who was his most able and efficient secretary, seeing little society there, but never intermitting official intercourse and receptions at Spanish Town. But the isolation and monotony of such an existence could not fail to tell on his active spirit. In 1845 we find him reminding Lord Stanley that he had already exceeded the usual period of such Governorships, and alluding gently to those private circumstances which made a prolonged residence in the island so repugnant. Yet he remained a year longer, finally quitting Jamaica in the spring of 1846 on leave of absence, with the understanding that he should not be required to return to Jamaica. On his return to England, Lord Elgin found a new Secretary for the Colonies in the person of Lord Grey, to whom he was unknown except by reputation; but, in spite of their political differences, that reputation was enough to induce Lord Grey, first, to endeavour to persuade him to return to Jamaica, and afterwards to offer him the Governor-Generalship of British North America. "I could not hope to find any one whom I could recommend to Her Majesty for that office with so much confidence as yourself" were the words with which Lord Grey ended the letter in which he offered him the appointment. Lord Elgin accepted the splendid offer, not in the spirit of mere selfish ambition, but with a deep sense of the responsibilities attached to it. It was settled that he should go to Canada at the end of the year, and in the interval he became engaged to a daughter of the first Earl of Durham, to whom he was married on the 7th of November, 1846.

In passing from Jamaica to Canada, Lord Elgin not only carried with him Lord Durham's daughter as his bride, but also the principles laid down by his father-in-law in his celebrated Report, drawn up when he went out as Lord High Commissioner in 1838. It may safely be said that in that Report, so stigmatized by his political opponents, were contained all the seeds of the beneficial changes which followed. And it only shows how very little party there need be in party itself that in 1847 the very measures and principles laid down in 1838 by that dangerous Radical and French sympathiser, Lord Durham, were carried out by his Liberal-Conservative son-in-law and successor with such firmness and impartiality as have rendered Canada loyal and contented ever since. The difficulties of the new Governor-General's position in Jamaica were all intensified in Canada. There were the same colonial hatreds and the same "Responsible Government," complicated by the feuds of the British party and their Family Compact, the French Habitants, the recent rebels and their Rebellion Losses Bill, and, though last not least, that great Irish flood of misery and famine which the emigrants of 1847 brought with them from that unhappy island. After Lord Durham's mission the Canadians had been successfully governed by Mr. Poulett Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, who took the first step by the resolution of Lord John Russell towards the introduction of Responsible Government. This principle was further extended by Sir Charles Bagot, who, though an old Tory, did not scruple to admit to his counsels persons who had been active in opposing the Crown during the recent rebellion, acting on the broad principle "that the Constitutional majority had the right to rule under the Constitution." To Sir Charles Bagot succeeded Lord Metcalfe, a man of singularly popular manners and conciliatory disposition, but too old and too feeble from disease to deal with the novel questions presented by Canada at this crisis. Instead of preserving his responsibility, he sided with the Conservative or old British party, a sort of Canadian Orangemen, quarrelled with his Ministry on a question of patronage, became hopelessly entangled, and at last resigned. This was in November, 1845, and as there was some apprehension of a quarrel with America, arising out of the Oregon question, Mr. Gladstone, who was then Secretary for the Colonies, appointed Lord Cathcart, the Commander of the Forces in Canada, to be Governor-General.

When Lord Grey came into office the Oregon difficulty had been settled, and it was no longer necessary that Canada should be governed by a soldier. "What was wanted," as Lord Grey has said in his *Colonial Policy*, "was a person possessing an intimate knowledge of the principles and practice of the Constitution of England, some experience of popular assemblies; and considerable familiarity with the political questions of the day." After much consideration, as we have seen, it was decided to offer the post to Lord Elgin, though personally unknown at the time both to the Premier and to the Secretary for the Colonies. The principles on which Lord Elgin undertook to govern Canada were that he should identify himself with no party, but act as a moderator and mediator between influential men of all parties; that he should have no



Ministers who did not enjoy the confidence of the Assembly, or, in the last resort, of the people; and that he should not refuse his consent to any measure proposed by his Ministry unless it were of an extreme party character, and such as the Assembly or the people would be sure to disapprove. "Happily," as Mr. Walrond points out, "these principles were not in Lord Elgin's case of yesterday's growth. He had acted upon them even in Jamaica; and in their soundness as applied to a colony like Canada he had that firm faith, grounded on original conviction, which alone could have enabled him to maintain them, as he afterwards did, single-handed in the face of the most violent opposition, and in circumstances by which they were most severely tested."

The first days of Lord Elgin's rule in Canada were very harmonious, in spite of the sensation produced on the party in power by the declaration of the new Governor-General, on the occasion of his being sworn in, that he had "adopted frankly and unequivocally Lord Durham's view of Government." The old Tories of the British party and Family Compact were in good humour at being in power, to which they claimed a prescriptive right; while the Liberals, or the French party, were full of hope that Lord Metcalfe's system had come to an end. Then, too, the new Governor-General was young and vigorous; he could work days and days together; was able and willing to face Canadian snow-storms, and to make long journeys through the province; always ready to receive an address and make an *impromptu* reply. The papers were full of "the geniality and affability of his demeanour." He was "a man of the people." Then it was discovered that "our new Governor is the most effective speaker in the Province," and he could speak, too, not in English alone to French Canadians, but in far purer French than their own; added to all which the mere fact that he had married a daughter of Lord Durham was "a passport to the hearts of many in Canada who looked back to the late Lord Durham as the apostle of their liberties, if not as a martyr in their cause."

But, alas! these were but the halcyon days, which last in every colony, great or small, while the new Governor is, as it were, incubating over his policy. All is fair and sunny till the brood of new measures is hatched and sees the light of day. Then comes a storm and hurricane of abuse. In a little while the Tory Ministry of the old British party tottered to its fall; while its agony was prolonged a flood of Irish emigrants, some of them, unfortunately, from Lord Palmerston's estates, brought fever and famine into the Province. This cause of discontent was hardly allayed by the cessation of the immigration when on the dissolution of the Canadian Parliament, at the end of 1857, the British party, with its Family Compact, found itself in a decided minority, and for the first time in the Constitutional history of Canada the French or Rebel party came into power as the Ministers of the Crown. This event was almost identical in time with the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1848, and Lord Elgin considered it fortunate that the transfer of political power from the British to the French party in Canada had occurred before the Republicans in France had found sympathizers with the enemies of English dominion on that side of the Atlantic, whether in the Provinces or the United States. But though the French "rebels" and the restless Irish emigrants, more rebellious than any rebels, might cause temporary alarm, the great foe of Lord Elgin and his Administration was that old British party who looked on political power as their vested right, and could never forgive him for having broken down the barriers which separated them from the alien French. Round this party, now in opposition, rallied all forms of Canadian discontent, and especially of that chronic form of it in Canada which looked on Free Trade and the Repeal of the Navigation Laws with equal hatred, and which attributed the commercial depression, then common both to England and all her colonies, to a mistaken system of Imperial legislation.

In this gloomy aspect of things the winter of 1848 passed away, but the wrath of the old British party, which was excited by seeing their adversaries in power, rose to fever pitch when the Governor-General, taking advantage of the repeal of the law restricting the use of the French language, delivered his speech when Parliament met both in French and English. Nor was their indignation lessened when the new Ministry brought in a Bill to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. "A questionable measure," to use Lord Elgin's words in first mentioning it, "but one which the preceding Administration had rendered almost inevitable by certain proceedings adopted by them in Lord Metcalfe's time." This was the measure which soon became notorious in Canada as the "Rebellion Losses Bill." The Tories petitioned, and spoke, and agitated against it, and complained that loyalty was going to the dogs when rebels were to be compensated for losses sustained in the struggle which they had provoked. In spite of the outcry raised at home against the "suicidal folly of rewarding rebels for rebellion," Lord Elgin was firm to his principle of governing Canada constitutionally. He refused to dissolve the

Parliament, and ultimately the Bill was passed and received the Royal Assent. Then ensued those disgraceful Montreal riots of April 25th, 1849, which were as disgraceful to the old Canadian Tory party as the result was honourable to Lord Elgin and his policy. He was hooted and pelted on leaving the Parliament House, and, by a sudden impulse, after holding an open-air public meeting, the infuriated mob, led on by persons of a better class, rushed to the House of Parliament, set it on fire, and burnt it to the ground. Much valuable property perished by this outrage. But this was not enough; a few days afterwards, the fury of the mob again broke out, and when, on the 30th of April, Lord Elgin drove into Montreal to receive an address voted to him by the Assembly, he was received in the streets of Montreal by showers of stones, and narrowly escaped personal injury. For some weeks after he did not enter the city of Montreal, remaining all the time perfectly calm and cool, but declining to enter the capital with any military force lest he should afford the infuriated rioters the opportunity they desired for causing bloodshed. At the same time he was equally firm in his resolution to yield nothing to force, and wrote home strongly to insist that dictation of this sort must not be listened to unless all government of the province by constitutional means were abandoned. At the same time he suggested that his removal might possibly be beneficial to Her Majesty's service. The reply of Lord Grey was worthy of the occasion. He assured Lord Elgin of the complete confidence of the Crown, and expressed the Queen's anxious wish that, relying upon his devotion to Canada, he would retain the high office with which she had intrusted him. And so gradually the obnoxious Bill was carried into effect, and the only lasting result of the rebellious conduct of Montreal was the removal of the seat of Government from the rebellious city.

It is not our intention to follow Lord Elgin at any greater length in his government of Canada. As he began, so he ended, firm and impartial to the end. He displayed the same tact in managing parties when the dangerous doctrine of annexation was started as he did on the Navigation Laws, or on the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which that Government has since denounced so much to their own loss. Nor was he wanting, either to himself or to Canada, on that vexed question of the Clergy Reserves, which caused so much ill-blood both in the Provinces and at home. On all occasions which affected Canada and her interests, he was neutral and impartial, and resolved to let the expressed and deliberate will of the people govern. But with one class of statesmen he had no sympathy; he refused to believe in that school of philosophic statesmen, strong in the support of the utilitarian school of Radical reformers, who desired to see the day when every colony enjoying constitutional government should be emancipated entirely from allegiance to the mother country, and form an independent Republic. He was a Constitutional Colonial Governor, but he was also a servant of the Crown, sent out to maintain the Imperial authority on all occasions when it should be paramount, and above all things believing firmly in the vitality of monarchical institutions and abhorring the doctrine that a Constitutional Kingdom must as necessarily be turned into a Republic as a chrysalis into a butterfly. So he remained Governor-General of Canada for several Administrations, and under different Secretaries of State. During his term of office, his services were recognized by his promotion to the peerage of Great Britain, and, finally, in 1854, having outlived almost every enmity except that of the old British party, he saw the principles of colonial policy propounded by Lord Durham, and for which Lord Grey and he had worked so consistently for so many years, finally triumphant. That triumph was attended by some gloomy forebodings on the part of Lord Derby and his adherents, but they have not been realised, and even the measure to which Lord Derby took such exception, the introduction of the elective principle into the Upper House in Canada, has been reversed by the latest colonial legislation, and the Dominion of Canada has returned, so far as the Legislative Council is concerned, to the Conservative principle of nomination by the Crown. It was in December, 1854, that Lord Elgin, amidst very friendly demonstrations, handed over the reins of Government to his old friend, Sir Edmund Head. For the two next years he enjoyed complete rest from the cares of office in his native land.

In the spring of 1855, when Lord Aberdeen's Ministry broke up, Lord Elgin was offered by Lord Palmerston the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, an office which he declined, from a desire to remain for a time independent. During the next two years his time was chiefly spent in repose and retirement at Broomhall. In his place in the House of Lords he spoke twice,—once when he thought the interests of Canada imperilled by the alleged intention of the Government to send to the Province several regiments recently from the Crimea, and again at an earlier period, in May, 1855, in support of the Government against Lord Ellenborough's attack upon the conduct of the war. He had before spoken in Glasgow to the same effect. He said:—

"My opinion on the question of the war I can easily state, and I have no hesitation in avowing it. I say that now we are in the war we must fight it out like men. I don't say throw

away the scabbard; in the first place because I dislike all violent metaphors; and in the second place, because the scabbard is a very useful instrument, and the sooner we can use it the better. But I do say, having drawn the sword, don't sheathe it until the purpose for which it was drawn is accomplished."

In the same spirit but with far greater eloquence he addressed the House of Lords, and from the tone of his speech it will be seen that he had not at that time joined either party in the State, but was feeling his way in home politics, from which, as he said with regret, "those ancient landmarks of party had been removed which, if not a wholly sufficient guide, are yet some direction to wanderers in the political wilderness." But, as Mr. Walrond says, "while he was thus engaged, events were happening at the other end of the earth which were destined to direct into quite another channel the current of his life."

Though political memories are proverbially short, still we suppose that no one forgets the *lorcha Arrow*, and her seizure by the Chinese authorities at Canton. That act, though insignificant in itself, was the last grain that broke the back of British endurance under the faithlessness of the Chinese authorities. There can now be no question, after the experience of two Chinese wars, that hostilities between the two nations were inevitable, whether the *Arrow* had been seized or not. But it was not so in 1857, when Mr. Cobden and his supporters would persist in looking on the case of the *Arrow* by itself, and in condemning the Government for "the violent measures resorted to at Canton." Those were the words inserted in Mr. Cobden's famous motion, which, supported by Mr. Gladstone in one of his splendid bursts of rhetoric, placed the Government of Lord Palmerston in a minority of 16 on the 26th of February. It cannot be said that the veteran statesman was unequal to the occasion. He appealed from the House to the people, and candidly told his opponents that, pending that appeal, "there would be no change and could be no change in the policy of the Government with respect to events in China." At the same time he intimated that a Special Envoy would be sent out to supersede the local authorities, armed with full powers to settle the relations between England and China on a broad and solid basis. It is matter of history that the new House of Commons approved the policy of Lord Palmerston, and that the Special Envoy was found in Lord Elgin, who set sail for China in the face of an adverse vote of the Lower House. There can be little doubt the Chinese difficulty would have found a speedy, though, perhaps, only temporary, solution in his practised hands; but while he was on his way, accompanied by such a body of troops as would have dictated submission to the Chinese authorities, a worse enemy met him in the shape of the great Indian Mutiny. With characteristic generosity and with rare forethought, Lord Elgin at once recognized the magnitude of the impending evil. Let India be saved, China could well wait. Responding to Lord Canning's appeal, he sent first his troops and then his ships, and especially the *Shannon*, under the command of Sir William Peel, to the aid of the Indian Government. This was in May, 1857, and it was not till quite the end of the year that the combined French and British naval forces were in a position to take Canton by storm, and to capture the crafty and stubborn *Yeh*, who, as the Emperor's Viceroy, had been the great foe to British interests in Southern China. All through those hostilities Lord Elgin was deeply impressed with pity for the unfortunate Chinese, who were forced to resist by the stupidity and obstinacy of their rulers. He most reluctantly consented to the bombardment of Canton. "I feel sad," he said to Admiral Elliot, as they lay before the doomed city, in which were 1,000,000 souls, "because when I look at that town I feel that I am earning for myself a place in the Litany, immediately after plague, pestilence and famine." After the bombardment he was overjoyed to find that the loss of life and property had been small, and that there was a probability of no more bloodshed. When Canton was taken, having completely succeeded in gaining a diplomatic superiority over his French colleague Baron Gros, he proceeded northwards, recognizing the truth of the policy which declared that at Peking, the heart of the Empire, a lasting peace must be extorted from the fears of the reigning dynasty. We have no time to dwell on the most interesting private letters of which this part of Mr. Walrond's book is full,—how Lord Elgin saw Foochow and Chusan, and was amazed at their picturesque beauty; how he conversed with the missionaries, and saw Shanghai; and how it was at last settled that he and Baron Gros should meet in the Gulf of Pecheli, at the mouth of the Peiho, backed by their fleets, and insist on laying down the principle of direct communication with the Imperial Government at the capital. On the 21st of May, 1858, the forts at the mouth of the Peiho were stormed and taken, and on the 30th we find Lord Elgin at Tien-tsin negotiating with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries. It is now, perhaps, clear that these negotiations at Tien-tsin and the stopping short of the capital were a mistake, and that a more vigorous policy might have saved Lord Elgin a second visit to China. But it must be remembered that the Allies had little or no force with which to march on Peking, that the chief articles of the Treaty secured

enormous advantages, not to England alone, but to foreign nations, and that everyone conceived the Chinese had received a sufficient lesson. On the 5th of July Lord Elgin was at sea on his return to the south. The Treaty had been accepted by the Emperor as he wished it, the troops and ships coming up to the north had been stopped, and, in a word, the Chinese war was at an end.

With characteristic energy, while waiting in China to see the Treaty ratified at home and set in action, Lord Elgin, while his hand was in, made an expedition to Japan and signed the treaty which was the beginning of that intercourse which increases every year between that hitherto secluded Empire and the outer world. He was nobly acting up to his principle of doing with all his heart whatever his hand found to do. The rest of his first mission to China may be despatched in a few words. There were the usual delays and subterfuges on the part of the Chinese, relieved by expeditions up the unknown waters of the Yangtze-Kiang as far as the great emporium of Hankow. But, at last, all obstacles seemed to have been overcome by tact and firmness, and Lord Elgin returned to Hongkong in February, 1856. Nothing now remained to keep him in the East. On the 19th of May he reported to the Foreign Office his arrival in London.

On his return, the successful negotiator, whose labours and ability in America and Canada had been sparingly recognized, was received with every honour for the sake of his brilliant diplomatic triumph in the East. Lord Derby and Lord Grey contended for the credit of having first introduced him into public life, and Lord Palmerston made him Postmaster-General. The students of Glasgow elected him Lord Rector, and the merchants of London gave him the freedom of the City and an enthusiastic reception at the Mansion-house. Such honours and tokens of public appreciation were doubly grateful to one whose sympathies were always ready and warm; but he was not destined long to fancy that his work in the East was over. The lesson only partly taught to the Chinese had been thrown away. As soon as Lord Elgin's back was turned and the Gulf of Pecheli freed from the Allied Fleets, the Imperial policy returned to its old groove. When Mr. Bruce, who was designated to be the first British Minister at the capital, was proceeding to Peking to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty he found the forts at the mouth of the Peiho armed and manned, and when the men-of-war which accompanied him tried to remove the barriers they were fired at. As no hostilities were expected, Mr. Bruce returned to Shanghai, and reported to the home Government the failure of the Treaty. It is well known that Lord Russell, then Prime Minister, resolved that the Chinese should be coerced by a large allied force both of ships and troops. There could be no doubt to whom this expedition should be confided, and on the 16th of April, 1860, the Prime Minister wrote to Lord Elgin that Her Majesty had determined again "to call on him for his valuable services as Ambassador-Extraordinary." His instructions were necessarily vague. He was to act with his old colleague, Baron Gros, and to demand—1st, an apology for the attack on the fleet off the Peiho; 2nd, the ratification and execution of the Treaty; and 3rd, the payment of an indemnity to the Allies for the expenses of the war. It was hard to have his work to do over again; but on the 29th of April he was "off Sardinia," on his way to the East, this time to accomplish his mission more completely. On the 21st of June he was back at Hongkong, after a delay of a fortnight at Galle, having been again shipwrecked in the Malabar, Peninsular and Oriental steamer, escaping, as at Turk's Island, with the loss of all his effects. At Hongkong he received letters from Mr. Frederick Bruce, the Plenipotentiary to the Emperor, affording a hope of a diplomatic solution of the difficulty, and in this hope he pressed on to Shanghai, only to find the Chinese as faithless and obstinate as ever. On the 9th of July Lord Elgin reached the Bay of Talien-Wan, the rendezvous of the British force. His first mission to China had cost scarcely any English blood, been almost bloodless, but this was less happy. On the 1st of August the allied land forces landed without opposition near the little town of Peytang, and on the 21st the formidable Peiho Forts, which in the interval between the two expeditions had beaten off a British squadron with heavy loss, were taken with little bloodshed, owing to the judicious arrangements of Sir Robert Napier. Then ensued some land fighting, in which the Allies were uniformly successful, and on Sunday, the 26th Aug., Lord Elgin again reached Tien-tsin, where his Treaty had been negotiated less than two years before. Here there was some show of negotiations up to the 2d of September; but it was ascertained that the object of the Chinese was only to gain time, and Lord Elgin informed the Chinese Plenipotentiaries that the Allies would at once proceed to Tung-chow, in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. On the 8th of September he writes, "I am at war again. My idiotical Chinaman have taken to playing tricks which give me an excellent excuse for conveying the army on to Peking." By this time Sir Hope Grant had got all his little army up, and it was agreed with the Plenipotentiaries that it should advance within six miles of Tung-chow, and there remain, while the Ambassador proceeded with 1,000 men to Peking. But it appeared afterwards

that though the Chinese Peace Party, led by Prince Kung, were sincere in their intentions, they were at the last moment overborne by the notorious San-ko-lin-ain, the Commander-in-Chief. In consequence of his machinations, the allied forces were attacked, Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch were captured and hurried off to Peking, and at the same time Captain Brabazon, and Mr. Bowlby, then the correspondent of this journal in China, with other officers and some Sikh troopers, were seized and dragged away about the country. Over the unhappy fate of these sufferers we willingly draw a veil. It is well known how Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch were rescued from the jaws of death; how the Summer Palace, with all its wondrous treasures, was sacked and burned by the Allies as an act of solemn retribution; and how, the Emperor having fled to Tartary, the execution and ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin were extorted from the Imperial authorities within the walls of the capital. It may be inferred that the lesson thus taught to the Chinese has been effectual, as the Treaty of Tien-tsin has remained inviolate from that day to this. On the 26th of November Lord Elgin, having seen his brother installed as British Minister at Peking, found himself again afloat in the Gulf of Pecheli. After some further delay in China, he returned to England, having visited Manila and Java; and on the 11th of April, within a few days of the anniversary of his departure, he stood once more on his native soil. It may well be imagined that after he had finished his work so well, he met with even a warmer reception at home than had been his lot two years before, and he took occasion at a great banquet given in his honour at the Mansion-house to impress upon the merchants of London that the work England had to do in China was only begun by the Treaty, and that its fulfilment was in the hands of British commerce, which alone could make China an active and useful member of the great community of nations.

We are now entering on the last chapter of Lord Elgin's life. Compared with those that had gone before it, Mr. Walrond says "there is something in it of the repose of declining day, after the heat and dust of a brilliant noon; something even, young as he was in years, of the gloom of approaching night. It seems almost as if a shadow cast by the coming end rested on his path." He had not been more than a month in England when Lord Palmerston offered him the Viceroyalty of India, about to be vacated by Lord Canning. He accepted it, but not without something of a vague presentiment that he should not return from it. As he grew older, too, he felt it harder to tear himself from the children, now requiring his care, added to which he felt as if, after the labours of Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, his old school and University fellows, there were few laurels left to reap in India. "I succeed," he used to say, "to a great man and a great war, with a humble task, humbly to be discharged." But it was his duty to go, and he went on the 28th of January, 1862, after a few pleasant months spent in London and Scotland. On the 12th of March he reached Calcutta. Six days afterwards Lord Canning took his departure, and Lord Elgin entered on his new duties. It so happened that the death of Mr. Ritchie, a most esteemed member of his Legislative Council, and the removal of others, left Sir R. Napier alone remaining of all that body whom Lord Elgin had found in office. This necessarily threw much work on his hands, which he felt equal to in the cold months, but which in the hot season he found most trying. And now blow succeeded blow. First he heard of the death of Lord Canning, which affected him much; but when it was followed by the unexpected death of his brother Robert, Governor of the Prince of Wales, who died in London of the effects of a fever caught in the East, he found it difficult to bear up at all against the depressing influence of these shocks, coupled with the ailments caused by an unusually sickly season.

On his brother's death, in writing to his second boy, he said,—

"You have lost a kind and good uncle and a kind and good godfather, and you are now the only Robert Bruce in the family. It is a good name, and you must try and bear it nobly and bravely as those who have borne it before you have done. If you look at their lives you will see that they always considered in the first place what they ought to do, and only in the second what it might be most pleasant and agreeable to do. This is the way to steer a straight course through life, and to meet the close of it, as your dear uncle did, with a smile on his lips."

He was right in his judgment that his two predecessors had left him little scope for action. "India," to use his own words, "was at peace in a sense more emphatic and comprehensive than it had ever been before." Lord Dalhousie had extinguished external foes, and Lord Canning had taught the same lesson to internal sedition and rebellion. There was, therefore, no call for great military operations, and yet questions of great difficulty and perplexity remained to settle. There was the army to be adjusted and established on a new footing; and those jealousies of race which, as he well said, "are the sources of almost all our difficulties in India," had to be assuaged. To both those points Lord Elgin applied himself with his accustomed ability, and his communications to Sir Charles Wood, then Secretary of State for India, show "the

keenness as well as the sagacity" with which he approached Indian questions. At an early period of his stay he adopted the opinion impressed upon him by Lord Canning that a Governor General should see as much as possible with his own eyes, and on the 5th of February, 1863, he left Calcutta for a long tour of inspection. We may remark, in passing, that Lord Mayo acted very much on the same principle. Lord Elgin resolved to travel to Simla, and, after spending the hot season in the Hills, to proceed in the next winter to the Punjab, inspecting it thoroughly, and returning during the summer heat either to Calcutta or Simla. The first portion of this programme was fulfilled; the last was never destined to completion. After a progress in which he visited every place of importance on his route, Lord Elgin arrived at Simla on the 4th of April. There he remained, always attending to public business, to the end of September, when he left that "Paradise of Anglo-Indians" for Sealkote, where he was to rejoin his camp and proceed to Peshawur. On his way to traverse the upper valleys of the Beas, the Ravee, and the Chenab, and make his way across the mountain chains which divide them. On the 18th of October he wrote to Sir Charles Wood in tolerable health, but before the next mail he had received the stroke which was to lay him in the grave. Symptoms of serious heart disease appeared, probably long lurking in his system and now brought out into fatal activity by fatigue and the keen mountain air. On the 4th of November he reached Dhurmsala, in the Kangra Valley, whence he wrote to the Secretary of State in an altered tone, but still hopeful and cheerful. "It had been already remarked," says the Dean of Westminster, writing in the *North British Review*, "that two years in India had made him look many years older in 1863 than when he left England. But it was not till he entered the Hills that any symptom manifested itself of his fatal malady." On the 4th of November, Dr. Macrae, his medical attendant at Calcutta, joined him, and on the 6th he came to the conclusion that the Viceroy's illness was mortal. When Lord Elgin was satisfied that Dr. Macrae's opinion was right he showed the utmost resignation, and though he felt it hard to believe that his life was ending he steadfastly set his face heavenward. The next fortnight was spent in painful alternations of severe suffering and rare intervals of rest. But those sufferings were cheered by the devotion of all around him, by his firm faith and piety, and by the reflection that he was dying as he had lived, in harness. On the 19th he sent a message to Sir Charles Wood expressing his love and devotion to the Queen, and his determination to do his work to the last possible moment. This was his last public act. A few words and looks of intense affection for his wife and child were all that escaped him afterwards. He died on the 20th of November, and on the 21st he was privately buried in the cemetery at Dhurmsala, in a grave which had been selected by Lady Elgin with his approbation.

Thus ended the life of a man who most emphatically had done good service to the State. Cut off, as those who knew him best felt most keenly, just at the moment when his best qualities were about to show themselves, such a man at the age of 52 might have been expected to rise to higher duties than even the Viceroyalty of India. That varied ability, that steady conscientious industry, that genial temper, and that combination of fertility of resource with simplicity of aim, and of cautious sagacity with prompt resolution, might well have filled the highest position that a subject can fill in the State. His death, so untimely and so unexpected, added another to the long list of statesmen, his contemporaries, who have been cut off in like manner in middle age and in the very prime of official life. Canning, Dalhousie, Newcastle, Sydney Herbert, Elgin, and Frederick Bruce, what are they now? Mere names and recollections in the history of the country the destinies of which they might, in all human probability, have been expected still to direct. Verily, they have rest from their labours, and of many of them it may be said that "their works do follow them."

It only remains to discharge a pleasant duty and our work is done. We refer to the excellent manner in which Mr. Walrond has executed the task confided to him of publishing these letters and remains. No description can do justice to the masterly way in which these very interesting private letters are arranged and connected by a running narrative, with which the only fault we can find is that it is too short. At the same time, we feel that no review can do justice either to the correspondence or to the book. They must be read for and by themselves. It was a labour of love which Mr. Walrond undertook, and he has worthily executed his work in the spirit in which it was conceived.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

- July 18, *Wanja*, Brit. Brig, Withers, 295, from Hongkong, General, to Pitman & Co.
- July 13, *Albuera*, Brit. Barq., Thomas, 774, from London, General, to Gilman & Co.
- July 13, *Oceana*, Brit. Barq., Carr, 499, from Liverpool, General, to Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.



July 13, *Ariel*, Am. Str., Newell, 1,736, from Hakodate, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 16, *Cosmo*, French corvette, Lefevre, 1,800, from Hakodate.  
 July 16, *White Adder*, Brit. ship, Harris, 915, from London, March 22nd, General, to Strachan and Thomas.  
 July 16, *Teaser*, H. M. gunboat, Blomfield, 464, 4 guns, from Kobe.  
 July 17, *Isanhoe*, Brit. ship, Phillips, 998, from Cardiff, January 10th, Coal, to P. & O. Co.  
 July 19, *Japan*, Am. Str., Freeman, 4,352, from Hongkong, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 20th, Am. Str. *Costa Rica*, Williams, 1,917 tons, from Shanghai July 12th, General,—P. M. S. S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

July 12, *Colorado*, U. S. frigate, Baldwin, 3,100, for Kobe.  
 July 13, *Charley*, Brit. barque, Silano, 359, for San Francisco, General, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.  
 July 17, *Godavéry*, French str., Vailhen, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Company.  
 July 17, *Jenny*, N. G. barque, Hartmann, 236, for Hongkong, Rice, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.  
 July 17, *Lord of the Isles*, Brit. 3 masted schooner, Petrie, 317, for Hongkong, Rice, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.  
 July 18, *Oregonian*, Am. steamer, Dearborn, 1,914, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Company.  
 July 18, *Ocari*, Japanese ship, More, 327, for Shinagawa, Ballast despatched by Walsh Hall & Company.  
 July 20, *Penrith*, Brit. Barq., Danzon, 520, for Kobe, part original cargo, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per P. & O. steamer *Alaska*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Ichida, Awaya, and Noguchi.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *New York*, for Kobe.—Mr. McGregor, D. Gebser, Col. Shepard, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, and 1 Japanese in the cabin, 115 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—1 Japanese in the cabin, and 60 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Miss Ida Tyler, Miss A. McDonald, Col. Cook in the cabin, and 5 Chinese in the steerage.  
 Per *Ariel* from Hakodate. Messrs. G. Bewick, A. E. Olarovsky, Mr. and Mrs. Trachtenberg and 2 children, Mr. Kahie and 30 in the steerage.  
 Per Str. *Avoca* from Hongkong.—Messrs. B. M. Grey, J. T. Hardy, and C. Civetta.  
 Per M. M. *Godavéry*, for Hongkong.—M. Renovic and Ah-Keen. For Saigon.—M. de Paupelone, M. Essay, 38 Quarter Masters and seamen.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Japan*, from Hongkong :  
 For Yokohama.—Captain Maies and two Chinese.  
 For San Francisco.—W. Lund and wife, Capt. J. J. Humphreys, wife, daughter, and two sons, H. M. Mansbrook and 582 Chinese in the steerage.  
 For New York.—F. G. Weron.  
 For Liverpool.—Jose Minos and two nephews, J. Ross.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. J. H. Bell, Messrs. C. O. Shepherd, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires, J. M. Smith, J. Nesmyth, W. G. Read, J. U. Malcomb, K. Maorae, H. M. Blanchard, L. V. Helmes, M. Little, Dr. Coles, U. S. N., A. Gerard, J. Cooper, F. O. Ryley, U. Halsen, J. Hunt, For America.—Mrs. F. Jenkins, Messrs. C. Woodward, J. A. Crawford, C. Gherie, H. Muller, J. M. Corveter, Captain Percival, G. N. Robertson, A. Owens. For Europe.—Rev. C. H. Judd and Mrs. Judd, Miss Bayer, Rev. J. Haney.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*.—Messrs. L'Abbe Marechal, F. P. Bijoux, H. Legrand, M. Ullman, E. De Bavier, Junior, and 8 Japanese in the Cabin, 100 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—1 Japanese in the Cabin, 60 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—1 Japanese in the Cabin, and 9 Chinamen in the steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per M. M. steamer, *Godavéry*, for Hongkong.  
 Raw Silk... .. 369 Bales.

## REPORTS.

The *Avoca* reports moderate S. W. winds from Hongkong to Van Dieman's straits; squally weather with thunder and lightning off Chichakoff, thence light S. W. winds and fine weather. Noon of the 12th passed P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *New York*, steering to the southward, and at 7 p.m., same day the U. S. frigate *Colorado* passed. 2.45 a.m. of the 13th anchored in Yokohama bay in a thick fog.

The *Ariel* reports thick foggy weather throughout the passage. The British barq. *Albura* reports leaving the East India Docks on February 7th, reached the Downs on the 9th, had strong Westerly and South Westerly gales down Channel; and after clearing the land till reaching Latitude 36° N. 16° 30' West, had two or three days steady weather in the variables. 23 days to Madeira, which was passed March 5th; fine winds from the N. W. West and N. N. E. to the Cape Verde which they passed, March 11th; light winds from N. N. E. to N. N. W. to the Equator, which was crossed on the 20th. Exchanged signals same day with the Barque *C. B. Patton*, London to East London; 72 days out. Were off the Cape, May 5th, winds from N. W. to S. W. light. Passed St. Pauls May 23rd, strong winds and squalls with cross seas at times while running the Longitude down, strong winds off the N. W. end of Australia. Sighted Java Head June 6th, rounded first point on the 8th, anchored at Anjer on the 10th, passing through Maclesfield on the 15th, spoke *Eastern Chief* same day. Came up through China Sea and Formosa Channel,

passing through Linschoten on the 8th instant. Sighted Fusiya on 11th, took on board a Pilot on the 12th near Rock Island, 151 days from the Downs.

The British barque *Oceana*, after leaving Liverpool on the 15th December, having met with very heavy weather in St. George's Channel, during which a man was lost overboard and several sails were split, put into Lamlash for shelter on the 17th, and lay there till January 9th, when they proceeded on the voyage, passing into the Atlantic through the North Channel; encountered a series of S. W. gales, and on the 18th a circular storm passed over the vessel, in Lat 46° 28' N., Long. 14° 4' W. While it continued lost the lower topsails and bulwarks; had the long-boat washed out of the chocks, and all the spars washed away from their lashings, besides having five of the crew disabled by a sea that broke on board. On the 5th of February put into Madeira to land a boy who had his leg broke; left Madeira again on the 8th, and crossed the equator March 4th. Were in the meridian of the Cape April 16th, thence had pleasant weather to Anjer, which was passed on the 8th June; were in company with the *Woodhall*, from Liverpool to Yokohama, in Gaspar Straits. Coming up the China Sea had squally weather, with heavy rain; from Formosa into port the weather was generally fine and winds rather light.

The *Teaser* reports light southwest winds coming along the coast. The British ship *White Adder*, Captain Harris, left the London Docks on the 22nd of March, and was towed to the Nore, where she lay at the anchor one night; weighed next day and proceeded, clearing the Channel on the fourth day out, after which experienced a succession of South-westerly gales that lasted for eight days, doing a considerable amount of damage. Were in the Parallel of Cape Finisterre on the fourteenth day out, thence till reaching the N. E. trades in 25 deg. N. had very light weather; the trades were found very light and carried the vessel to 3 deg. North; variable winds thence across the equator and as far as 2 deg. South. The S. E. trades were very good, and the ship carried favourable winds to the Cape which was passed on the 58th day from London. Between the Cape and St. Pauls met with very severe gales and a heavy sea, and were compelled to heave to at one time for eight hours. Reached Anjer on the 27th day from the Cape and 58 days from Port. From Anjer to Pulo Sapata the winds were light and variable, above that had a light S. W. Monsoon for a few days, calms and light easterly winds prevailing in the Northern part of the China Sea for a week; the winds light all the way up, with few exceptions. On the South Coast of Japan had a severe thunder storm with much lightning and rain. Entered the Gulf of Yedo on the 15th and anchored here yesterday morning, 115 days from London.

The British ship *Iranhoe*, left Cardiff January 10th, had a continuation of strong gales from the S. S. W. till the 26th, afterwards moderate wind and weather till February 12th. Passed the Capede Verde islands February 23rd, winds light and fine weather; crossed the Equator March 4th, and were on the Meridian of the Cape April 10th; thence till the 29th met with light Easterly winds, but on the 30th had a severe gale from the W. N. W. during which the decks were swept, bulwarks washed away and several stanchions and the sails carried away. Passed St. Paul's May 5th, Java head, June 5th, and arrived at Anjer June 7th, left again on the 8th. From Anjer up to Formosa had light variable winds, and the same nearly all the way up to Rock Island. Took a Pilot on board on the 15th instant, and anchored here the following day.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## S A I L E D .

## FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Nestor" str. Apr. 24th; "Sarpodon" str.  
 FROM LONDON.—"Russia" str. Apr. 22nd; "Glensannox" str.  
 May 10th; "Craigforth" str. "Cyphreus" str. May 17th.

## FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Thracian" Dec. 20th;  
 "Abydos" Dec. 8th; "Engelbert" Mar. 27th; "Sarah Scott"  
 Apr. 18th; "Columbus" May 10th; "Florence Nightingale";  
 "Velocity" May 17th.  
 FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Kate Corvet"  
 Dec. 23rd; "Woodhall" Jan. 26th; "Devana" Apr. 18th;  
 "Dovenby."  
 FROM GLASGOW.—"Eastern Chief." Dec. 28th.  
 FROM CARDIFF.—"Ceylon" Mar. 30th; "Beatrice" May 20th.  
 FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Zohrab" Apr. 20th.  
 FROM NEW YORK.—"Minko" May 1st.  
 FROM HAMBURG.—"Ino" May 19th.

## LOADING.

## FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—"Trafalgar" str.  
 AT LIVERPOOL.—"Atholl" str.  
 FOR JAPAN DIRECT.  
 AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Cleta."  
 AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Glamorganshire";  
 "Parraca."  
 AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mary Moore."

## FREIGHTS &amp; CHARTERS.

LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.—35s. weight; 30s. meas. Per Steamer  
 via Suez Canal 100s. meas.  
 LONDON TO HIOGO.—40s. weight or meas; via Suez Canal 110s.  
 meas.  
 LONDON TO NAGASAKI.—45s. weight; 40s. meas. Per str., via S.  
 C. 100s. meas.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

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## Notes of the Week.

ON Monday evening, at the Bluff Gardens, the pyrotechnic display, which had been postponed from Saturday, took place with every success. The Gardens were fairly attended, and soon after the appointed time the display commenced—serpents, rockets, and a thousand other fireworks, whose names are unknown, being let off, and apparently giving very general satisfaction. Mr. Smith does well by giving us evening entertainments during the hot weather, but we would recommend some music on the next occasion.

WE are authorized by the Agent of the M. M. Company, to state that the steamer *Donnai* with the outward mails from Europe, due at this port on the 7th of August, having been detained in the Canal, left Suez on the 9th of July, instead of the 30th of June; consequently the connecting steamer cannot be expected here before the 16th of August next. The corresponding date of departure from Yokohama will be published hereafter.

WE have received from Dr. Geerts of Nagasaki, with a request for its insertion, a long and interesting letter upon the subject of the Christian question in its relation to this country. While thanking him for his communication and the courteous note which accompanied it, we feel that the whole ground he travels over has already been entirely surveyed by the writers who have recently treated the question here, and that no good purpose would be subserved by re-opening it. With much that he says we entirely agree. The Church has often taken most erroneous views on subjects upon which it felt called on to pronounce decisions. It persecuted learning and learned men, and has filled history with records of violence and intolerance. But not the less do we believe that the benignant and civilising influence of Christianity would work upon this Empire the effects it has wrought elsewhere. Not the less do we think that the pure theism its contains would, by giving men loftier views of the nature of God and of our relations to him, elevate and purify the mind of this nation, and bring it into more perfect harmony with the principles of our own progressive civilization. We wish no new faith imposed on this people, no creeds insisted upon for their acceptance, no fetters of religious intolerance rivetted on their minds. All we ask for is the bare toleration of our faith, the withdrawal of insulting edicts against it, and the restraint of the persecuting spirit which has made martyrs of so many of its converts. Let it do the rest for itself. If it be a mere device of man's, it must come to naught, and if Dr. Geerts will do us the favour to look over our last number, he may be convinced that no efforts of ours will be wanting to purge from charlatany and dishonesty the cause we advocate.

IN commenting last week upon the alleged conversion of the Mikado by Mr. Goble, we expressly refrained from alluding to the conversation which he alleges passed between himself and Iwakura, the head of the Japanese mission, in which the latter is reported to have expressed his anxiety to see the whole of Japan evangelized. We took this course because it was obviously impossible to contradict the statement. We had one definite fact to deal with and that was enough. But we have not yet done with this matter, and will make a short attempt to deal with this special allegation on its own merits.

Iwakura is a man of the old school, too intelligent not to see that times have changed and that the policy of the Empire must also be changed, but conservative in the general character of his views. He is a sagacious and practised statesman; can estimate, and would naturally be inclined to overrate, the danger attending the introduction of Christianity into the empire; would also in all probability be very reticent about it; and would certainly, under any circumstances, express himself most cautiously on the subject. What then is the probability that he would say to Mr. Goble what he is alleged to have said? Is it likely that Iwakura should wish it: is it likely that he should have expressed that wish? To both questions we answer, and we think every one will answer; assuredly not.

But on what evidence have we this assertion made? On that of a man who—if the report in the *Tribune* be correct, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt this—heard it stated in his presence that he personally had converted the Mikado, an assertion which he knew to be false, and who allowed this statement to remain uncontradicted, because it redounded to his personal credit. What, then, is the value of his whole statement? Not the thousandth part of a farthing.

How well men argue upon mistaken facts may be gathered from the following extract from the *Alta California* :—

On the first of last April, Okubo, Chief Minister of Finance of the Empire of Japan, and Ito, Minister of Public Works, Vice Ambassadors of his Majesty, the Tenno of Japan, with another Japanese gentleman from Europe, their secretaries and servants, left this port for Japan on the steamship *Great Republic*. The object of their return was not made public, but it was generally reported that they were to report progress in their mission to their sovereign, and probably to consult him relative to the terms of some prospective treaty between the United States and Japan. Their intention was then to soon return and join Iwakura, Prime Minister at Washington. At any rate, none was here so silly as to suppose that the cause of a return home was a recall by the Emperor because they had indiscreetly used their powers and were seriously embarrassing the foreign policies of the Empire.

This absurd, ridiculous, and even malicious story, was circulated and perhaps fabricated by the Yokohama *Mail* journal, on the arrival of the Ambassadors in Japan, in the following words :—

"Three members of the Japanese Embassy, in fact, three not the least important under the Chief Ambassador, Iwakura, returned from America by the 'Great Republic' this morning. They were telegraphically recalled, and may perhaps lose their positions under the Government, it being whispered they have exceeded their powers, because too pro-foreign in their views before the American public, promised too much, and made the Japanese Government responsible for views which, they maintain, will not or cannot be carried out for some time to come. Every action and move of the Embassy has been so criticised and telegraphed to every newspaper in America that the existence of the Embassy itself is embarrassing. Either the Ambassadors have had too great powers delegated them from the Mikado, or they are thought to have exceeded them."

Now if we say that every assertion in the above extract is but a glaring falsehood, we only tell the truth. That voracious journal had no positive knowledge of the Ambassadors having exceeded their powers when it made those assertions, for it said "it is being whispered," which shows that it was only a rumour, and yet upon that rumour it proceeded to make charges which reflected severely not only upon the two Ambassadors that had returned, but the whole Embassy, including the Prime Minister, Iwakura; and if all were guilty of the same offence, why two or three only should be punished?

But that they did not exceed their instructions, is evident from the fact that they have confined themselves strictly to the object of their mission. What was their mission? Prince Iwakura declared

it in plain language in his response to the address of welcome by the Citizen's Committee in this city on the 16th of January, as follows :

The true spirit of our mission is to establish peaceful relations more firmly and to see how greater privileges may be granted in the true interests of a righteous government and a free people.

Our mission being one of investigation, we shall inspect with pleasure your manufactures and machinery, your colleges and schools and your system of justice, and as these are to become the guide of our nation in the future, this study will be one tending to promote our national welfare, and, as commerce is reciprocal, may be of future direct interest to your city."

Aside from these general and conditional promises, the Japanese Embassy made no positive assurance of future grants to us in their public speeches, and therefore they placed no responsibility on their Government. Their public address, as well as their desire of learning our civilization, did not elicit any unfavourable criticism from the American press. On the contrary, they earned by them our esteem and applause. The unfavourable criticism all comes from journals of the *Yokohama Mail* class, which are very much chagrined because the honour of the first visit paid by the Embassy to our nation and of the appointing by the Japanese Government of American officers over certain interests of the Empire. This is a great slight of other nationalities, in the opinion of the *Yokohama Mail*. And that's what's the matter.

We entirely agree with the *Alta* in every word it says, but would observe that the paragraph in question appeared in the *Japan Herald*, and was only reprinted in the *Mail* to expose its folly and untruthfulness. Before a paper like the *Alta California* begins to argue, it should verify its facts, and we call on it at once to retract and apologise for the expressions it has used in respect of this Journal—a Journal which has never yet fallen into an error in regard to fact which it has not at once corrected when the truth has been pointed out to it.

THE case of Smith v. Escombe reported elsewhere is one of some little interest for this community, since the question involved in it has for some time past been under general discussion. It must not be supposed that Mr. Escombe, in refusing to pay the \$12, was actuated by any desire to avoid a just due; his intention was to bring a test case before the Court with a view of obtaining a decision on the question. He was ordered to pay the \$12, but at the same time Mr. Smith was told that, according to the present reading of the tickets or the rules regulating the Bluff Gardens, he could not exclude ticket holders from the Bluff Gardens free of payment at any such times as they may be open to the public. The ruling was decisive and it remains to be seen what Mr. Smith will do. There is no fear of any one summoning him for the few dollars illegally paid; but no evening entertainment can be made to pay if the ticket holders are admitted free. A meeting of shareholders and ticket holders might possibly solve what seems a difficulty which is likely to deprive us altogether of evening entertainments at the Bluff Gardens.

Now we begin to see the fruit. It is hardly a month since we spoke in very plain terms of the infamous character of the correspondence admitted into the *Hiogo News* under the heading YOKOHAMA. The scoundrel who writes these letters—and whom, if we can track him, we will assuredly gibbet, name, nationality, profession and all—has at last brought about precisely the kind of trouble his letters were calculated to produce. Exasperated by the insults levelled unmistakably at himself, Dr. Tryon, an officer of the U. S. Navy, a gentleman well and most favourably known to the residents of this port, went in company with Flag Lieutenant Emory of the *Colorado* to the office of the *Hiogo News* and demanded an apology for the insults put upon him. A form of apology was agreed upon by the respective parties, and the two officers left. But instead of this apology being published, an explanation was made in the paper which was deemed insufficient—as it was. The two gentlemen again went to the office of the *Hiogo News*, high words arose, and Dr. Tryon struck the representative of the paper—whoever he may have been. The inevitable consequences ensued; the matter comes before the American Consul, and, of course, eventually before the American Admiral.

We are not in the least surprised at the affair, however great may be the regrets it causes us. The letters of the anony-

mous Yokohama correspondent of the *Hiogo News* ought never to have been published by any paper whatsoever; they were scandalous and disgraceful, and reflected the gravest discredit upon those who permitted their publication, as we pointed out a month ago. We trust the Admiral or the authorities at Washington will take a common-sense view of the matter, reprimand the officers, and reinstate them. As to the cowardly ruffian from whom the correspondence emanates, the sooner sufficient tangible evidence of his identity comes out, the sooner his punishment will come. It is high time a stop was put to these things, which disgrace every foreign resident in this country.

WE have said a few words elsewhere upon the proposed formation of a Society having for its object the furtherance of such investigation as has been given prominence to the Asiatic Society of London. A meeting to this end, at which H. M. *Chargé d'Affaires* has courteously promised to preside, will be held on Monday next at 3 p.m., at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce (by the kind permission of the Chairman), and we hope that residents and visitors to the port who are friendly to such a purpose will attend the meeting and show their readiness to co-operate in the undertaking.

As the Report of the Hospital Commission has found its way into print, although it was in reality only privately laid before the Residents—the Commission considering that they were debarred from publishing it until it had been laid before a General Meeting—we present it in its original form in our issue of this week, reserving all comments upon it until after the General Meeting has been held.

WE understand that Mr. Davis has obtained promises of sufficient subscriptions to warrant him in undertaking the watering of the streets. He has applied to the Government for permission to erect four pumping-places, two on the Bund and two on the Creek. These will be fitted with Norton's tube wells, and will have a reservoir of water kept ready for use as may be required. Another pumping-place in the back part of the settlement will also be obtained, and as soon as the carts are ready—and they are now nearly completed—Mr. Davis will commence operations. There are yet a few houses which have not subscribed, but this is no doubt an oversight. The Saiban-sho authorities, too, should contribute their share, and then our settlement would be well watered in every street; with only partial subscriptions, the watering can only be partial as well.

DR. HEPBURN has returned from Shanghai, where he has been for some months superintending the publication of a new and much-enlarged edition of his Anglo-Japanese Dictionary.

THE steamship *Osaka*, which went ashore at Bentsen during the typhoon of last August, got under weigh on Thursday for the first time, making a short trial trip down the bay. She carried the P. M. S. S. house-flag.

THE buildings in connection with the new Custom-house are progressing satisfactorily. It is as yet impossible to tell what the buildings will be like when completed, but it is to be hoped that the Government will not spoil the work for the sake of a little ill-judged economy.

Mutzu Munemitsu, late Governor of Kanagawa, has been promoted to the Board of Finance, and Ucho-no-omi has been appointed in his stead. Nakayama, late Superintendent of Customs at this port, has been appointed to a similar post at Kobe, for which port he left lately.

SCHNER, who has recently been before the Austro-Hungarian Court, on a charge of robbery, is to be removed to Shanghai for trial.

By the Shanghai mail just in port Sir Edmund and Lady Hornby have arrived.

Mr. De Long was to have sailed per the *Great Republic*, but was detained in San Francisco by the illness of one of his children.

The following is the list of tea and silk shipments per the P. M. S. S. Japan:—

TEA.							
From	To St. L.	Tor.	Mon.	Chic.	Bost.	S. F.	N. Y. Total
Shanghai, .....	811	580	—	75	7	2,080	4,875 8,528
Hio-go, .....	—	—	—	426	214	884	3,439 4,466
Nagasaki, .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama, .....	—	—	349	686	205	4,224	3,058 8,522
Hongkong, .....	—	—	—	—	600	1,764	2,864 4,728
Total, .....	811	580	349	1,190	1,026	9,052	13,236 26,244

SILK.				
From	To N. Y.	S. F.	Val.	Total.
Shanghai, .....	359	2	—	361
Yokohama, .....	9	—	—	9
Hongkong, .....	403	12	6	481
Total, .....	824	14	6	844

#### AN ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE change which has taken place in Japan, and especially in this place, during the past three years, has been very remarkable, though it may not have been marked by many. Prior to this time, the foreign community consisted principally of men engaged in commerce. The diplomatic and consular officers, and the professional men resident here, could almost have been told upon the fingers of two hands, and society presented a homogeneity of material which it is now rapidly losing. Our social constitution has since been reinforced by professional men of many different classes. Engineers, geologists, chemists, barristers, electricians, all men who have moved and worked in totally different spheres of life to that mainly represented here, are now to be found either resident among us or intermittently stationed here. The dead level which invariably characterizes a society composed only of one class, be it what it may, has given, or is rapidly giving, way, to an intellectual variety which presents something of the charm of undulating scenery, and the advantage we have gained from this is unquestionable. Our horizon of thought, conversation, and discussion has been extended. Things small in themselves, but appearing great in the absence of any true and recognized standard of comparison, have ceased to be estimated at an unreal value; while greater things, which, from a similar cause, had lost their due proportion in men's minds, are gradually growing into more accurate definition and asserting their claims to recognition and analysis. All kinds of new germs are springing into life around us, activity in many varieties of form surprise us on every side, and the well-wisher to this country need not despair of seeing the foreign element it contains more and more moulded into European forms, and the native element modified and developed by contact with the higher types which it is now ambitiously attempting to rival.

Yet the changes and modifications which we see taking place around us ought surely not to be regarded in their material bearing alone. One of the most prominent features of the modern European mind is an unbounded curiosity in respect of all knowledge, whether of antiquity, of organic and inorganic nature, of physics or metaphysics. Thousands of men in all parts of the world—so rich has it grown—spend their lives in investigating or applying the secrets of nature, in collecting materials for elucidating the history of the past, in instructing the present, and

in forecasting or attempting to give direction to the future. The old Greek form of thought, with its lofty disdain of the practical and its introspective tendency, its love for sailing in an upper air high above the poor mean contentions or wants of average humanity, its contempt for vulgar realism, and habitual dalliance with purely speculative problems, has gone for ever. The world has taken to fact-hunting. It has become insatiable in regard to hard concrete truths; and, as it amasses these, it forms, first, its tentative hypotheses; next, gets its glimpse of new laws; and lastly, lays down the true theory under which each subsequently discovered fact assumes its place and accepts its true position.

Is it not time that this modern spirit of enquiry should animate us here? It is no ordinary state of transition which Japan is now undergoing. History presents no similar instance of an Asiatic nation throwing off its characteristic immobility, and struggling to get abreast of a world to which it has only just been introduced, but which it aspires at once to rival. It is this spirit which, unabashed by inevitable blunders, and undaunted by serious failures, keeping always a good heart and an ever accelerating speed, has moved the admiration and evoked the sympathy of the world. Three years ago the name of the Empire was rarely seen in print in Europe or America. Now, it is hardly possible to open a newspaper without finding a reference to all this progress, and a kindly word in favour of those who are pursuing it. These references are often absurd, they often give grossly distorted reflections of facts, and even sometimes are destitute of the slightest foundation. Yet sooner or later the cloud of error passes away, the truth comes out, and meanwhile attention has been drawn to the spirited little Empire of the rising sun, which is sending its ambassadors abroad, appointing ministers to foreign courts, and sprinkling every university in Christendom with its eager scholars. Is it quite right that we should remain here within a few miles of the capital and united to it by a railway which is the most marked material feature of this recent progress, and yet do nothing towards acquiring more knowledge than we now possess of this old and interesting country? Of its history, antiquities, geography, geology, its manners and customs, its art and its literature, we know little or nothing, and unless some definite effort is made to dispel this ignorance, we, or those who come here ten years after us, will know but little more. Some laborious student here or there may amass in a life-time of study a treasury of knowledge in regard to these things, travellers may visit us and throw out for the world's amusement some entertaining sketches of their wanderings or adventures. But it is given to few students to work in a dozen different directions at the same time. The historian may throw his light upon the tangled skein of the Japanese chronicles and help us to unravel them; the geologist may explore the country and give us his sketch of its anatomy; and specialists may, each in his own sphere, make his contribution towards the general stock of the world's knowledge in reference to Japan. But how is all this information to be combined? By what means can it be thrown into a focus, or how is it to be made accessible and available for the instruction of this community or the information of Europe?

Some such ideas as these have moved a few gentlemen

in this community to attempt the formation of a local Society, the object of which may be inferred from the foregoing remarks. They propose that it shall do for this country what the various branches of the Asiatic Society have done for India and China. The project has little of ambition in it. It extends no hopes that it will issue a quarterly journal overflowing with brilliant papers, and dazzling the world with profound speculations in regard to this country. The movers in it know that any beginnings it makes must be modest, and may be dull, and that anything like activity and vigour can only come with more mature age and a wider extension of promises of support than they have even yet received. But all such efforts have had similar humble beginnings, and those who are making them feel that the amount and diversity of intelligence among the foreign communities in Japan warrant the foundation of such an institution and are a guarantee for its support. In this conviction we heartily join, and while we cannot prophesy more than a modest inauguration of the Society and halting steps during its early life, we see no reason to doubt that each succeeding year may see it advance in vigour, prosperity, and public favour.

#### WHAT THE CHAIRMAN SHOULD HAVE SAID.

**I**F we used some harsh and contemptuous words last week in referring to the manner in which the speakers at the American Baptist meeting delivered themselves of their views and feelings on the subject of missionary enterprise, we did so with a set and a good purpose. Why cannot these well-meaning people talk like sensible men of this world when discussing their proceedings? We shall not deny that as science, art, law, and morals, have their own phraseology and terminology, the religious world has a right to a similar privilege. But when this degenerates into a cant, we feel bound to protest against it, as well in the interests of society as of the institutions whose spokesmen lend themselves to the use of this cant, the prominent vices of which seem to us its unmanliness, its exclusivism, its apparent claim to look upon those who use it as better than their neighbours, and its pharisaical thankfulness that those who adopt it are not as other men are. Why do these good folks alienate—or go far to alienate—the sympathies of others well disposed to their cause, and who know quite as much as themselves of hard, honest, progress-producing labour as themselves? Why do they almost force men who wish well to their efforts, and who would gladly see the blessings of Christianity diffused among the Asiatic nations, to write harsh and bitter words about their proceedings? Are they Hebrews? So are we. We do not know what they have done to advance the cause of Christianity in this country, unless it be to give currency to the intolerable falsehood of the conversion of the MIKADO by the Revd. “Dr.” GOBLE. We know what we have done, and defy them to show as much labour as we have bestowed on this cause, little as we had wished to speak of it.

But as we have impugned the manner in which they discuss their proceedings, we may be asked how we should do it, had we similar matters to discuss. Our answer would be ready. We should deliver ourselves somewhat as follows:—

“Gentlemen: You have heard the Report of our year's proceedings which has just been read by the Secretary, and I would first invite your attention to the fact that our expenditure has exceeded our income by the large sum of \$18,753.07, a fact which calls for my unqualified reprobation, and which is calculated to bring down on us alike the reproaches of those who wish well and who do not wish well to our cause. A merchant or tradesman who showed a similar balance-sheet would incur the grave censure of his creditors or the judge before whom he was arraigned, and I do not know on what grounds we are exempted from obedience to the command of the Apostle Paul to “owe no man anything.” Let us set to work to make up this deficiency without delay, so that we may present ourselves next year before the world with an honest balance at our banker's, however small that balance may be.

I shall presume that we are all animated by an earnest desire to diffuse the blessings of Christianity among the Asiatic nations. Now, gentlemen, this is an extremely difficult matter, and it is well that we should look it boldly and manfully in the face. These nations are possessed of high and well-defined civilizations and forms of religion, which cannot be too carefully studied by us before we attempt to displace them with higher forms. In some Asiatic countries, in Japan for instance, the form of government is, in some sense, a theocracy, and we must be careful how we deal with men so governed. We rely, indeed, on the promises extended to us and on the commands given for our guidance, but the history of the world affords many proofs that men, however well intentioned, may do a vast deal of harm in unwisely attempting to do good. You must expect when brought into contact with educated Asiatics to be questioned with great subtilty in respect of the grounds of our faith, and it is not sufficient that these should be to you grounds of subjective certainty. You must be prepared to argue and prove them. Vague generalities will not avail you here, and unless you can maintain the high ground you take, you will bring contempt on yourselves, your profession, and your faith. It is wrongfully imagined that a mere desire to preach to the heathen, and a strong inward conviction of the truths of religion, are sufficient to qualify a man for the high office of a missionary. But this is an erroneous idea, and still more erroneous is it to suppose that men whose absence of vigour and poor mental attainments would disqualify them for the successful pursuit of any trade or profession are therefore fit to hold the proud position of soldiers of Christ. The great missionary to the Gentiles, whom it would be well for us all to study and attempt to imitate more than we do, was, from a mere secular point of view, preeminently a scholar and a gentleman. The fastidious critics of Athens forgot to sneer when he addressed them in language as polished as that of their own orators, and enforced his arguments with such logic and rhetoric as impressed even those who were familiar with the masterpieces of Demosthenes and Æschines. Christianity should give of its best and highest to this great missionary work; not of its poorest and weakest. And, indeed, I thank God that in many instances it has done so. The roll of our soldiers in the East comprises names which are never mentioned without honour, whose patient, self-sacrificing, and laborious efforts have been devoted to this cause throughout their honoured life-time. No thought of worldly advantage, of money-greed, or of earthly possessions ever alloyed their noble zeal. They put their hands to the plough, but never looked back. No danger ever deterred, no toil ever wearied them. Their translations of the Holy Scriptures, their dictionaries, their ministrations among the poor, the sick, and the diseased, their pure and simple lives, the recollections of their kindly and genial neighbourship, their wide and active sympathies, are the living tokens of the spirit with which they were animated, and the proofs of its beneficent action. It is to the lives and labours of such men that I would point for your example and encouragement. They are few, indeed, but they constitute the very salt of the earth, and on the direction of our labours depends the increase of their number.

Hopeful prospects are extended to us in the Empire of Japan, and we have just heard with equal pleasure and surprise that the ruler of that distant country has been



converted to Christianity by one of our brethren. But unlikely as this important event would appear, judging from antecedent probabilities and from what I know of the religious condition of that Empire, I trust that the Revd. Nathan Brown has verified the statement which he made to that effect, for I can imagine nothing more discreditable or injurious to this religious body than that it should give currency to such a report, if it be not true. The impression it will make throughout the Christian world must needs be profound, and I will not do the reverend speaker the injustice to suppose that he made the assertion without sufficient authority. From the silence of Mr. Goble on this subject, I infer that the fact is as stated; for he is present, and is said to have been the happy instrument of this momentous change. But I tell you this, gentlemen, that if we make assertions of this nature and they subsequently prove to be untrue, we shall be justly branded as a set of base impostors, who are careless of the first principles of that truth we profess to preach, and who delude credulous people into giving us money under pretences which have not the shadow of a foundation.

And this brings me to the question of our Reports. I fear that there must be more truth than many of us are willing to admit in the very common strictures made upon them in the books of lay travellers. It is said by these writers that our successes are grossly exaggerated, and that we accept as tokens of conversion and regeneration of heart behaviour which is interestedly good, but which reverts to its old unconverted type as soon as our eye is taken off the convert, or he derives no material advantages from his connection with us. I am willing to believe that though there is much ground for these accusations, the Reports are the results of illusions springing from your hopes, and not from any wilful desire to pervert facts. But, gentlemen, we are the trustees of public money, given for a specific purpose and attracted by specific allegations. An extreme scrupulosity, therefore, should characterize every word of these Reports, and whenever you are not certain of a conversion, you may safely give the benefit of the doubt against the fact, for in any given individual case of an adult heathen it is a thousand to one against your success.

In concluding this brief address, gentlemen, which has not been couched exactly in conventional terms, but which is animated by the sincerest desire to benefit the cause of this and all other Christian missions, I commend this great object to your earnest, and, above all, to your honest efforts, and I hope that when we meet again next year, we may have a modest balance to our credit, and look back upon the intervening time as characterized by solid success and big with hopeful promises for the future."

This is what we should say, if we had to address the Society whose proceedings suggested our comments, and though we are quite certain its income would meet with an immediate reduction from those who now provide it, we are equally certain that supplies would come from more intelligent sources, and that no reflections such as those we have made could possibly be cast upon it in 1873.

#### THE LATE RISING AT NIIGATA.

In addition to the particulars recently published by us concerning the riots at Niigata the following information has reached us.

It appears that when the peasants under Watnabé advanced upon Niigata, they marched under a white banner bearing the following inscription: "Tenshoko Saijin; Tokugawa Kwaifuku; Kandsosku Seibatsu." The meaning of this may be taken as a reference to an ancestor of the Mikado, the re-instatement of the Tycoonate and the punishment of the wicked. Besides this, the prominent leaders of the riot wore similar flags on their coats, having also brass helmets bound round with a white cloth bearing the Tokugawa crest.

It will be remembered that six peasants were held at the Kashiwadsaki Kencho to await an answer from Tokei to the petition they sent. Five of these hostages have been

released, but the remaining man, one Kawadsaki Kuroji, having avowed his connection with the petition has been detained in prison.

#### THE TAXES IN NIIGATA.

A short time since, when narrating the varying circumstances connected with the outbreak at Niigata, we alluded to the taxation which the authorities have levied on the province of Echigo. It was then pointed out that the taxes were very high and caused much dissatisfaction. Since then enquiries have been instituted which have resulted in the gathering of the following information.

Saki breweries, in the time of the Tokugawa dynasty, were licensed, though the license cost nothing but a small gratuity on application; forty years since some seven of these licences were granted to saki breweries in the Niigata ken, the holders of these licenses having power to transfer them on the payment of a registration fee of 20 to 25 lbs of rice, according to the size of the brewery. Some four years ago, however, a fee of twenty rios per 100 kokus—about 250 piculs—was charged on the granting of a license, and at the commencement of the present year this fee was raised to one hundred rios. Two months later an entirely new system of taxation was adopted, the license fees before charged being abolished, and a tax of ten rios per brewery and five rios each for registration was substituted. In addition to this tax, which was levied from all—alike from those who had paid the previous taxes and from those who had not—a duty of five per cent upon the average prices of the preceding four months was levied. The Niiguri saki being inferior, the fees, &c. are lower, being three rios and two and a half per cent duty. The same facts also apply to the manufacture of soy.

Notwithstanding that seed oil pressing machinery has heretofore been subject to a license in various portions of the country, still Niigata has hitherto been exempt. Now, however, a license is charged; a machine capable of producing one *to* (8½ lbs.) of oil being charged one rio per annum, with a license fee of half a rio. The fees increase in proportion to the capacity of the machine in the ratio already stated. These licences it would appear are transferable without charge, but if the machine is not worked for three years the license is withdrawn.

Steamers and sailing vessels are charged respectively 15 and 10 rios per 100 tons, and native junks and boats one rio per 100 kokus or about 6½ tons. Should any craft so registered carry more than the tonnage upon which duty has been paid, a fine of three times the duty is levied upon the owner.

The taxes are payable at certain periods between the first and eighth Japanese month of each year, and, in order to make an equitable arrangement with the shipowners, no duties are levied on ships which become useless from accident or age within the first four months, and no new ship is liable to be taxed if finished after the first four months. It may be mentioned that these taxes are all levied under the direction of the Treasury Department. Besides these taxes the Government levies a duty of one per cent. on all goods leaving Niigata. This is doubtless most injurious to the trade of Niigata, though it might be partially removed by allowing goods sent to Niigata for sale, but which are left unsold, to be returned free of duty.

We now come to the import and export duties. As long as 260 years since, *Funayaku*—that is, import and export duties—were levied at Furu (old Niigata), the present port being established some twenty years after. Subsequent to this, when the province of Echigo was given to Mori Lambano kami as a reward for his bravery, these duties were abolished, but were subsequently re-established, a duty of one per cent on all imports being levied, and four persons being appointed to collect it. Taxes of 150 cash per koku of salt, and 120 cash per koku of rice, were also levied, the tax-gatherers paying themselves by deducting one-third of a bu for every rio of duty. On the opening of the port, the import duties were again abolished.

At present the principal sources of local revenue are the houses of public prostitution, and the *geisha*, or singing girls. A tax has, for the last fourteen years, been levied upon the former at the rate of 1,200 cash per annum, the *geisha* paying the same amount, and the

public prostitutes one-half that sum, the total yearly revenue obtained by the Government being about 2,300 rios. Such are the taxes which were levied in times past, and the alterations which have been made under the present Government.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE  
THE MANAGEMENT OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL  
HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1871.

(Printed for the convenience of the Members of the  
Committee.)

IN pursuance of the object for which the Commission was appointed, we have examined into the accounts, management, and condition of the Yokohama General Hospital during the year 1871. These, as the subscribers must be aware, were, at the time of the appointment of the Commission, not in so satisfactory a state as to give entire confidence to the public in the management, and therefore in the permanent efficiency of the institution. A large debt had accumulated, heavy and apparently unavoidable expenses were still being incurred, while, owing to the diminished amount of sickness in the community, the resources of the Hospital were seriously impaired. Under these circumstances we felt that nothing less than very decided measures would enable the Hospital to maintain its old position, and after a narrow examination of the accounts, we have considered that certain modifications should be made in the economy and management of the Institution, and these we now proceed to lay before the General Meeting.

A careful examination of the various books and papers of the Hospital shows, that during the last year there were 235 patients treated, instead of 240 as stated in the report submitted by the Committee to the General Meeting held on the 2nd of April last.

Of this number 41 were in the Hospital on the 1st of January, remaining over from the previous year, giving 194 as the actual number of new admissions.

The total number of days of service rendered to patients was 6,991, or an average of 29.32 days to each patient.

The Committee's Report to the Meeting of the 2nd of April gave 16.78 days as the average to each patient, but this error was subsequently corrected by the Chairman of the Committee at the adjourned Meeting of the 9th April. The table submitted to the meeting marked A., and called "Service Statement, &c.," gives the figures from which the foregoing result is obtained.

This table further shows the number of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th class and charity patients treated, the number of days of service rendered to each, the amounts due by each for such service, and the amounts due for sundries, coffins, spoilt bedding, &c., &c.

The following is a synopsis of this table—

1st Class Patients...	240 Days service, Amount due...	\$ 960.00
2nd " " "	800 " " " "	2,400.00
3rd " " "	2,764 " " " "	4,199.50
4th " " "	359 " " " "	359.00
Charity " " "	2,828 " " " "	—
Total.....	6,991 Days.	\$7,858.50
For Sundries—the Total amount due was.....		\$ 353.40
Grand Total.....		\$8,211.90

The books of the Hospital show that out of this amount only \$7,112 was collected, leaving a deficit of \$1,099.90.

Of this deficit the sum of \$829.35 is explained by the Accountant for the Hospital in the table submitted marked B.

Of the balance—\$270.55 no explanation is given, and the Commission has been unable to trace it. Mr. Talbot, the accountant, thinks it may be explained by "the differences between the lists rendered by the Steward and the amounts paid in to the Treasurer" which, he says, are very numerous.

Some part of the explained amount of \$829.35 can doubtless be collected, and the Commission thinks, that the present Hospital Committee should make efforts to this end.

The special attention of the meeting, and of the Com-

mittee for this year, is called to the fact that several of the delinquent debtors were treated as 1st and 2nd class patients. If proper guarantees had been required before admission into these classes, such delinquencies could hardly have occurred. Patients who are unable to pay can have no claim on the community other than can be satisfied in the charity wards of the hospital.

Many small errors have been discovered in the Steward's tables of admission, discharges, amounts due, &c. which could have been rectified without trouble if these tables had been properly examined at the end of each month. Now, rectification seems impossible, and the Commission has been obliged to content itself with making a statement of them which will be found in the paper submitted marked C.

The Commission has carefully examined the vouchers for the expenditure of the Hospital during the year ending December 31st, 1871. The Table herewith submitted marked D will show the result of this investigation.

The report of the Hospital Committee to the General Meeting held April 2nd shows a total expenditure of \$15,243.28 (the amount of the credit side of the Revenue Account, less the amount of the deficit of 1870 and an error in a Consular account).

No detailed analysis of this expenditure having been given by the Committee, the Commission was obliged to go through the vouchers and make one. The result shows a total expenditure of \$15,175.62 or \$67.66 less than the amount given by the Committee. Whether this difference is a discrepancy between the books and the vouchers, or an error made by the Commission in dividing the expenses into different classes, it is impossible to say. If in the books and vouchers, it has been probably paid out and is not recoverable, or is in the unpaid accounts and is recoverable. If an error of the Commission, it is so small as not to affect the general value of the Table.

An examination of the Table herewith submitted shows; that of the amount \$15,175.62, \$7,815.92 comes under the head of Variable Expenses and \$7,359.70 under the head of Establishment Expenses. Of the Variable Expenses \$1,948.33 were for meat, poultry, game, &c, \$587.38 for Bread, \$1,108.23 for Milk, \$626.27 for Fish and Eggs, \$443.16 for Vegetables and Fruit, \$1,111.25 for Wines and Liquors, \$1,272.20 for Sugar, Syrups, Tea, Coffee and Stores, \$617.10 for Medicines and Soda Water, and \$102 for Coffins.

Of the Establishment Expenses \$1,088 were for fuel and lights, \$4,456.13 for wages, \$1,213.04 for insurance, ground rent, and repairs, \$337.48 for furniture, and \$265.05 for washing and sundries.

The Establishment Expenses being distributed over the entire year the average is found to be \$1.05 per diem for each patient.

A division of the Variable Expenses by the average number of patients treated in each month of the year shows a disbursement per head of 90 cents per diem for the month of January, 98 for February, 94 for March, \$1.23 for April, \$1.43 for May, \$1.03 for June, \$1.09 for July, \$1.37 for August, \$1.23 for September, \$1.25 for October, \$1.54, for November, \$1.34 for Dec.; giving an average for the year of \$1.12. Adding the \$1.05 Establishment Expenses, we have, January \$1.95, February \$2.02, March \$1.99, April \$2.28, May \$2.48, June \$2.09, July \$2.14, August \$2.42, September \$2.28, October \$2.30, November \$2.60, December \$2.39. The average daily cost for each patient throughout the year being \$2.17.

It will thus be seen that while the expenses for food, wines, medicines, &c., furnished by contract at the same prices, were in January 90 cents per diem, the same expenses in November were increased to the sum of \$1.54. The Commission believing that the cost of the daily regular diet and the articles of extra diet, wines, and medicines ordered by the Medical Officer would explain this large difference, obtained from the Hospital a copy of the regular and other diets in use there, a copy of which is herewith submitted marked E, and a number of the diet sheets upon which all the extra orders are supposed to be entered by the Medical Officer, a few specimens of which are also submitted marked F.

Comparing the Diet Table E. with the contractor's prices for the articles there mentioned, the Commission finds the market value of the full diet ration for one day to be

about 32 cents. Examining the diet sheets, the Commission finds that where special orders were entered by the Medical Officer, the quantity is frequently not specified, and occasionally the word "various" only is used. The object of these diet sheets as a check upon expenditure is thus defeated, leaving the Steward free to dispense extras at his discretion, or according to such verbal instructions as he may have received, and rendering impossible any estimate of the cost of these articles. But even if these diet sheets had enabled the Commission to ascertain the quantity of wines, liquors and other extras used, this would not account for the expenditure in November being \$1.54 while in January it was only 90 cents, the Establishment or Invariable Expenses being the same in each case. The Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital states in his report to the Committee, dated January 2nd, 1872, that the Small Pox epidemic ended in April, and that the year generally was the healthiest ever experienced by foreigners in Japan. The Return of patients during the year shows an average daily number of 49 in January, and only 10 in November. The cause of the difference of 64 cents between the two months cannot therefore be attributed to a greater necessity for extras in November than in January.

On the contrary, the Commission finds that owing to the greater proportion of first and second class patients in the month of January, amounting to a daily average of four first, and seven second, class patients, against but one second class patient in November, the expenses in November should have been less per head than those in January.

The Commission has therefore been unable to discover any reason for the very large difference referred to, which still remains unexplained.

The Establishment Expenses appear to be excessive, the item of fuel and lights alone amounting to \$1,088. and the contractors accounts showing that 17 tons of coals were furnished in January, or about 1,200 lbs. a day, in addition to a large quantity of firewood and charcoal. It is difficult to believe that this quantity could have been fairly used.

Examination of the contractors accounts reveals the fact that all articles furnished were charged for at full retail prices, and many articles which may be styled luxuries, such as turkey, geese, ducks, game, sausages, ham, shell-fish, etc., none of them belonging to the diet table of the Hospital, and none ordered by the Medical Officer, if the diet sheets are to be taken as evidence, were supplied in large quantity.

It is with regret that we feel it to be our duty to report unfavourably on the management of the Hospital during last year. There was apparently almost an entire absence of method, and no check upon the daily consumption and expenditure. The diet sheets should have been inspected at short intervals, and a constant record kept of the issue of extras and their cost, and the accounts made up at least monthly. Had this been done, considering the amount received from patients and the liberal subscription by the community, the Commission is of opinion that the Hospital, instead of having a large deficit of \$1,678.08 for the year, would have been able to pay off at least a part of the deficit of the previous year. Taking the expenditure of the month of January as a criterion of economical administration, (of which there may be great doubt,) the expense for the year would have been \$13,701.56, against receipts \$13,566.30, leaving a deficit of only \$135.26 which may be easily more than covered by bills due, and not yet collected.

In regard to the accounts of the Hospital, we find that there has been no efficient system for keeping a constant check on the various departments of the Institution, and we recommend therefore that the following system of accounts be strictly adhered to in future, viz.:—

1.—A Register. *Form No. 1.*

The Register should be a printed and ruled form bound in a book of about 300 pages. On the entrance of a patient, the particulars for the first five columns should be immediately filled in, and the order for admission filed as a voucher. On the discharge of the patient, (the date being certified by the initials of the Surgeon) the remaining columns should be filled up and the bill made out at the same time. At the close of each month the Register

should be examined by the Accountant or Secretary, and any unusual feature, such as the extended stay of a patient in Hospital, possibility of bad debts, or any circumstance requiring explanation, should be brought to the notice of the Committee.

2.—A Monthly Report prepared for the information of the Committee, showing the number of patients and days, the receipts and expenditure, &c. *Form No. 2.*

Careful attention to the Register and a regular preparation of the Report, would prevent, as far as book-keeping can do, much loss by bad or doubtful debts or by peculation or neglect, while the Monthly Report will serve to keep the financial position of the Hospital before the Committee.

3.—A Daily Consumption Book, *Form No. 3.*

4.—Yearly and Daily Cost Book, *Form No. 4.*

5.—Inventory Book, *Form No. 5.*

The Inventory Book should be compared with the stock of property in the Hospital not less than once a quarter. Any deficiencies discovered on making the comparison should be referred to the next monthly meeting of the Committee.

6.—Cash Book.

7.—Petty Cash Book. (This should register all cash passing through the hands of the Steward, the amount of which should be more limited than heretofore.)

8.—Journal.

9.—Ledger.

10.—Minute Book as hitherto.

11.—Extra-order Book.

12.—Wine expenditure Book.

We recommend that all admissions of whatever class be accompanied by a guarantee for the payment of the hospital expenses, except in cases of emergency, when the guarantee must be given within twenty-four hours.

We recommend that a form such as the following should be forwarded once a month to the local journals, for the purpose of keeping the public informed of the state of the Hospital and maintaining their interest in it.

REPORT OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL

FOR THE MONTH ENDING.....1872.

Number of Patients remaining from last Month.....	10
Admitted since.....	10
Total.....	20
Discharged .....	5
Died.....	0
Present Number { Paying...10 } .....	15
{ Charity... 5 } .....	

.....MEDICAL OFFICER.

We recommend that the Head Steward's pay, now \$75 per month, be reduced to \$50, and that he should not board from the Hospital stores, but have an allowance in money, which we think should be fixed at \$30 a month.

We recommend that one of the Under-Stewards should be dismissed, the average number of patients in Hospital not seeming to demand the services of two. The staff of native servants should vary with the number of patients in Hospital.

That new tenders be called for by advertisement, in which the articles required for the Hospital should be divided into classes, as follows, and tendered for either together or separately.

*Class 1.*—Beef, fowls, mutton, fish, veal, vegetables, eggs, soup beef.

*Class 2.*—Bread, flour.

*Class 3.*—Firewood, charcoal.

*Class 4.*—Coals.

*Class 5.*—Oil, kerosine.

*Class 6.*—Coffee, pearl barley, tea, vinegar, sugar, arrowroot, table salt, tapioca, preserved milk, jams, white sugar.

*Class 7.*—Lager-beer.

*Class 8.*—Beer, claret, sherry, port, brandy, gin.

*Class 9.*—Milk. [We recommend the adoption of preserved milk as far as possible.]

We recommend the establishment of a fixed and uniform diet for all patients irrespective of class. This diet to be full or low. The following Tables of Full and Low Diet are transcribed with but little alteration from the form already in use, and we recommend that they should be adhered to except in the case of 4th class or native patients, for whom a different diet may be necessary.

## FULL DIET.

## REGULAR DIET FOR YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

*Breakfast.*

Bread.....	6 oz.
Eggs.....	2
Tea.....	1 pint.
Preserved Milk, sufficient quantity.	
Sugar.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

*Supper.*

Bread.....	6 oz.
Eggs.....	2
Tea.....	1 pint.
Preserved Milk	
Sugar.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

*Dinner.*

## Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday.

Soup.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
Roast Beef.....	10 oz.
Potatoes.....	8 oz.
Rice.....	2 oz.
Bread.....	6 oz.

## Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

Soup.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
Beef.....	10 oz. } stew-
Potatoes.....	6 oz. } ed.
Beets.....	4 oz.
Vinegar.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Bread.....	6 oz.
Rice.....	2 oz.

## Friday.

Soup.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
Fish.....	8 oz.
Beefsteak.....	5 oz.
Cabbage.....	4 oz.
Bread.....	6 oz.
Rice.....	2 oz.

## LOW DIET.

Bread.....	14 oz.
Potatoes.....	8 oz.
Tea.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Sugar.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Milk (prepared).....	6 oz.
Soup.....	1 pint.

With regard to the modifications or changes in the above diet, to suit the demands of special cases, they should be made in writing by the Medical Officer in an extra order book, specifying the articles, quantity, and the individual for whom intended, and signed daily, and without this signature no extra article should be issued.

In like manner all orders for wines, liquors, &c., should be made in a separate wine expenditure book, specifying the kind and quantity prescribed and for whom intended, the requisition being signed by the Medical Officer.

We recommend that such articles of diet as ham, shell-fish, and game, on which a large sum was expended last year, should not be given without special orders signed by the Medical Officer.

That it shall be optional with patients to order special articles of food and drink, if licensed by the Medical Officer, on payment to the Steward. That a tariff over cost of such articles be settled by the Committee, and that the Steward be responsible for the payment, keeping a separate account of these extras.

That, in view of the sum collected last year by the Committee, and the dependence of the Hospital to a great extent upon the voluntary contributions of the community, the Committee should make it a special duty and object to secure a continuation of these contributions.

Should these suggestions be adopted by the Committee, the Commission would recommend the acceptance of Mr. Talbot's offer to carry out this system of book-keeping, to furnish the Committee with statistics, collect accounts, and prepare the yearly or half-yearly balance-sheet, for the sum of \$600 *per annum*. The Treasurer's duty will then be limited or reduced to the receipt and payment of cash and keeping a cash-book, and the entire proceedings will be so clear that the auditors will be able to examine and check without difficulty.

In conclusion, the Commission would urge that it is only by means of the strict and constant supervision of the Committee and the Medical Officer that an efficient and economical administration of the Hospital can be secured. The new regulations suggested are but mechanical appliances contrived to facilitate the working of the Institution, and to remove all obstacles in the way of an easy yet rigid weekly scrutiny into its accounts and condition. But even these will avail little towards a better administration of its affairs than has hitherto characterized them, unless supplemented by the unceasing vigilance of the Committee, the assiduous discharge of more than mere perfunctory duties by the Medical Officer, and the critical yet sympathetic interest of the public.

J. G. WALSH.  
W. G. HOWELL.  
BAYLY DONE, M.D.  
W. T. BUCKLE, M.B.

Yokohama 6th July 1872.

Before submitting the above Report to the public, the Commission thought it advisable to refer it to the General Committee for their examination.

The Committee think that the cost of the Stewards' messing should have been included in "Establishment Expenses" instead of in the "Variable Expenses," and they show that had this been done the average cost per patient for the month of January would have been 84 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per day instead of 90, and for November \$1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$  instead of \$1.54, reducing the difference against November to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents instead of 64 cents.

Undoubtedly provision should have been definitely made for the messing of the principal Steward, either by a sum of money or the equivalent of it in a definite amount of provisions. The Commission has not been able to find any rule or regulation governing this matter. The Steward apparently exercised his own discretion in the matter of his messing, and levied without check upon the Hospital stores both for himself and the under-stewards, and therefore this expense had to be classed as "variable." With regard to the two under-stewards, they were both long inmates of the Hospital as charity patients, and were both incapacitated from earning their subsistence elsewhere. Under these circumstances they were paid \$15 and \$10 respectively to assist the Steward, but we think that there was no reason to change their diet from the full diet of Charity patients, which, as we have seen before, ought to cost 32 cents.

The Committee made some suggestions in addition to the above, but none of these appear to us to necessitate any modification of the foregoing Report.

J. G. WALSH.  
W. G. HOWELL.  
BAYLY DONE, M.D.  
W. T. BUCKLE, M.B.

Yokohama, 15th July, 1872.

## NIHON GUAISHI.

## ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

## VOL. III.

(Continued from our last.)

The Cloistered Emperor had a considerable dislike to Yoshinaka, and wished to summon Yoritomo to the capital. Yoshinaka vigorously opposed this idea, but not being listened to, became violently indignant. The Northern troops wanted supplies, and issued forth in all directions to plunder to the great annoyance of the Cloistered Emperor. At this time the Heishi were in the Nankaidō, and as they constantly made incursions into the Sanyōdō, Yukiiyē besought leave to go and punish them. A decree was issued, granting this. Yoshinaka said: "Although Yukiiyē is valiant, he is unlucky. He ought not to be put in command." Thereupon fresh orders were given to Yoshinaka in his stead. Yoshinaka started from the capital and made Ashikaga Yoshikiyo and some others leaders of the van. In the intercalary month Yoshikiyo fought with the Heishi at Midzushima, was defeated and killed. Yoshinaka de-



sired to advance and attack the Nankaidô, but hearing on the way that Yoritomo had despatched troops which were on the point of entering the capital, he led his army back again. A decree was issued ordering him to desist, but he took no heed of it. The Cloistered Emperor had previously sent a messenger to Kamakura. Yoritomo summoned him into his presence, and addressing him, said: "The Heishi having abandoned the capital and fled of their own accord, Yoshinaka and Yukiie took advantage of their having evacuated it to enter therein. They then presumed on their services to demand rewards, and dared to choose the provinces to which they would be appointed. What do they mean by this? Your servant ought to go and smite them at once; but Fujiwara no Hidéhira and others lie in wait to strike him in the back at any moment, so that your servant has been unable hitherto to obey the decree. Besides, if he were to enter the Imperial capital at the head of a large force, that would cause tumult and confusion." The messenger returned and reported. All the high officers of State admired the attitude assumed by Yoritomo, and eagerly inquired what his personal appearance was like. The messenger said: "Yoritomo is dwarfish in person, and has a large face, but his manners are distinguished. His languages plain and clear. He is not of Yoshinaka's sort." Yoritomo also sent a messenger to say to the Emperor: "All the vices which the Heishi have seized ought to be restored to their original owners, for your servant will not profit by them. Those of the Heishi who surrender, ought to be pardoned, for your servant was once pardoned, and the events of to-day are the result of that act. That the Gen and Hei take equal positions and both guard the Imperial family, is the old system, and a good one. Why should the Imperial Court look on either with partiality?" The Cloistered Emperor's inclination for Yoritomo increased, and he sent frequent messengers to summon him. Hereupon Yoritomo made his younger brothers Noriyori and Yoshitsuné take charge of the payment of tribute in the Kuantô,<sup>(140)</sup> and go up west, in order to spy upon Yoshinaka. Yoshinaka wished to hinder Yoritomo's plans, and plotted with Yukiie to carry off the Cloistered Emperor to the army, but Yukiie, who had always been a favourite of the Cloistered Emperor, secretly informed him of this. The Cloistered Emperor then sent the priest Jôken to reproach Yoshinaka. Yoshinaka replied, saying: "Who invented this tale? Your servant only regretted that the Government wished to betray him to Yoritomo, and therefore desired to try which is the stronger of the two. He beseeches that orders may be given to him to chastise Yoritomo." He then proceeded to the Cloistered Emperor's palace and presented to him a written oath, and asked leave to prevent the slanders from having any result. The Emperor replied in such a way as to appease him. In the eleventh month frequent decrees were issued, urging Yoshinaka to undertake a western expedition. Some one said to him: "Your not marching westward shows that you desire to plot some thing wicked." Yoshinaka replied that he was taking precautions against the eastern troops. Still the practice of plunder increased. The Cloistered Emperor despatched a favourite retainer named Taira no Tomoyasu to reproach him. Tomoyasu was skilful in beating the drum, and went by the name of Tsudzumi<sup>(141)</sup> Hangan. Yoshinaka said: "Does the Tsudzumi Hangan desire some one to beat him?" Tomoyasu was wrath, and returned to report, saying: "Yoshinaka is evidently a traitor; I beseech that he may be punished." The Cloistered Emperor gave his consent, and suddenly called out the priest troops of Yenjôji on Hieiizan, appointing Tomoyasu to be their commander. Yoshinaka assembled his officers, and, addressing them, said: "I have performed services and have committed no crimes. Why should matters come suddenly to this pass? I stop here with fifty thousand warriors and horses to protect the capital, and the authorities give me nothing. If I do not slay the rich townspeople, how can I live? Still I have never yet plundered

"the Emperor's people. This Drum's slanders are the cause of all this. I will strike and smash him." Higuchi Kanémitsu and Imai Kanéhira earnestly remonstrated with him, and advised him to go to the Palace and give in his submission. Yoshinaka grew angry and said: "Since I took up arms I have fought several tens of battles, and have never known what it is to surrender. If I surrender, I shall simply be beaten and killed by the Drum instead of beating him." He then gave orders to his officers, saying: "I have made up my mind to die to-day. Do you do your best, so as not to be laughed at by Yoritomo." He then divided his army into seven bodies, and surrounded Hôjinji.<sup>(142)</sup> Tomoyasu ascended the wall and dancing about abused Yoshinaka. Yoshinaka yelled angrily and advanced towards him, on which Tomoyasu fled and concealed himself. The northern troops set everything on fire to look for him but without success. Yoshinaka succeeded in carrying off the Cloistered Emperor to the Palace of the Regent (*sesshô*) and the Emperor to Kannin. He deprived all the high officers of State down to Tomoyasu of their offices and honours, and made himself master of the horse<sup>(143)</sup> to the ex-Emperor. Yoshinaka had previously married the daughter of Fujiwara no Motofusa. Hereupon Motofusa gently expostulated with him, and he then removed the Cloistered Emperor to the Nishi no Tôin,<sup>(144)</sup> resigning also his own office and rank. In the first month of the first year of Genriaku (1184) Yoshinaka was raised to the rank of *Jiu-shi-i-no-gé* and appointed Sei-i-tai-shôgun. Yukiie had some time previously fought with the Heishi at Muroyama, and had been defeated. He then took up a position in Kawachi and revolted against Yoshinaka. Yoshinaka despatched Higuchi Kanémitsu in command of troops to attack him. Noriyori and Yoshitsuné had, however, already arrived in Isé. A certain Tachibana no Kintomo went and told them of the events which had occurred, and then proceeded to Kamakura. Yoritomo admitted him to his presence, and said: "Yoshinaka is guilty. Let the Emperor order his servant to destroy him. Who is Tomoyasu that he should be able to withstand Yoshinaka?" He then sent out proclamations to the officers of the eight provinces, and was marching west to chastise Yoshinaka, when Tomoyasu came to Kamakura, desiring to give explanations. Yoritomo gave warning to his people not to admit him. Tomoyasu arrived, but no one took the slightest notice of him.

Shortly afterwards the troops who had been called out assembled to the number of sixty thousand. Yoritomo confided everything to the charge of Noriyori and Yoshitsuné, and also commanded them, saying: "If Kiso resist the passage of our troops it will certainly be at the Uji river. All of you must provide yourselves with good horses so that you may ride across." Yoritomo had two good horses called Ikédzuki and Surusumi. Kajiwara Kagétoki was a great favourite with him, and his son Kagésuyé, though young was keen and valiant. When these orders were given he asked that he might have Ikédzuki in order to be the first in the attack. Yoritomo replied: "Many have begged for this, and I have not given it. It strikes me that if Noriyori and the rest are not victorious in the fight, I shall march myself in which case this will be my mount." He then gave him Surusumi. The officers all started. On the following day Sasaki Takatsuna came from Omi to see Yoritomo, who inquired of him, saying: "I heard you were in Omi. Why did you not follow the army directly to the capital?" Takatsuna answered and said: "Your servant felt that he could not be sure of surviving the campaign, and he wished to see his prince once in order to take leave and receive his directions. After having galloped three days he has arrived. Your servant has but one horse, which is tired and of no use. That is why he is here behind time." Yoritomo was so pleased that he said to him: "Will you be able to be my first in the attack at Uji? He replied: "I can. Your servant lives on the river and knows its depths and shallows." Hereupon Yoritomo after all brought out Ikédzuki and bestowed the horse on him. Takatsuna was

(140) The Kuantô or 'east of the barrier,' includes all the eastern part of Japan as far as Ozaka in Omi, close to Kiôto.

(141) Tsudzumi is the small drum used by Japanese in concerted music.

(142) The palace of the Cloistered Emperor.

(143) In no M'maya Bettô.

(144) Tô-in is a palace inhabited by a retired sovereign.

grateful and happy, and thanking him, said: "If my prince hears that Takatsuna has died without fighting, it will show that he did not succeed in being first in the attack. If you hear that he has fought and not died then you will know that the first in the attack was Takatsuna." He paid his respects and departed dancing for joy. Yoritomo called him back, and warned him, saying: "Kagésuyé and others begged this animal of me, but I did not give it. Remember this." He answered and said: "Yes." At this moment the great army was encamped on Uki-jima ga hara.<sup>(145)</sup> Kagésuyé looked at the crowd of horses, and found none which surpassed Suritsumi. He led his horse up on to a high mound, and showed it proudly to the multitude. Shortly afterwards there was a great sound of neighing. Hatakéyama Shigétada said: "That is Ikédzuki's voice. How can it have come here?" In a short time Takatsuna's servant came leading Ikédzuki past the bottom of the mound. Kagésuyé asked him: "Whose mount is it?" The servant replied: "It is Mr. Sasaki's mound." Kagésuyé was very angry, and said: "I did not expect my Lord would have treated him as my superior. I will rather die with him, and make my lord lose two good men." He clapped his hand on his sword, and lay in wait in the road. Takatsuna observed him, and addressing his horsemen, said: "Is not that Kajiwaru? What my lord told me to remember was just on his account." As he gradually approached, Kagésuyé called out saying: "Shirô!<sup>(146)</sup> It is a long time since we met. Is that mount a present from my Lord?" Takatsuna smiled and replied: "No. I was grieved at not having a good horse, and wished to go to my Lord's stable and borrow one. I heard that he had bestowed Nurusumi on you, and that you could not get leave to have Ikédzuki. If such was the case where you were concerned, how much more so for Takatsuna. But the prince's business was pressing, there was no time to consider, so I persuaded the stable keeper to let me steal this. Should I hereafter be accused of it, I shall esteem myself fortunate if you will help me out of the difficulty." Kagésuyé countenance cleared up and he laughingly replied: "I am sorry I did not steal it myself." They then marched west in company. Noriyori advanced against Séta and Yoshitsuné against Uji. Yoshinaka on hearing of this took counsel whether he should fight on the defensive. As he had but a thousand effective horsemen he despatched Imai Kanéhira and Yamaki Yoshihiro to defend Séta, and Nénou Yukichika and Taté no Chikatada to defend Uji. They took such measures of defence as stripping the planks off the bridges, constructing stockades, and stretching ropes under water. On the twentieth Yoshitsuné arrived on the eastern bank with twenty-five thousand horsemen, and warned the inhabitants to keep out of the way of the army, but he burnt their cottages and pitched his camp on the site thus obtained. He erected a tower which he ascended and provided himself with a pencil and inkstone to write down the exploits of his officers, saying: "I intend to send a report to Kamakura." The officers were all enthusiastically desirous of fighting. Yoshitsuné issued another order, but the army was so noisy that it could not be heard. He then took the drum of Biódô-in and beat it under the tower, so that the whole army lent ear. Yoshitsuné then pronounced his orders, "that amongst twenty thousand men there must be some good swimmers. Advance at once and make the trial. Our brave warriors will pass along the framework of the bridge and keep off the enemy, so that they may not shoot our swimmers." The swimmers eagerly unfastened their armour and plunged in, and cut the ropes with their swords. Hirayama Shigéshigé, Shibuya Shigésuké, Kumagao Nawozané, and others, got on to the beams and shot. This archery fight endured a good while. There were two horsemen who whipped up their horses and advanced to ford the stream. The first was Kagésuyé, the last Takatsuna. Takatsuna from behind lied to Kagésuyé, saying: "Your horse's girth is loose." Kagésuyé stopped his horse and tightened the girth, upon which Takatsuna rode up and passed him. He landed on the bank and called out his own name. Kagésuyé landed

at his heels. When Yoshitsuné sent in the list of those who had distinguished themselves, Takatsuna was first in the assault and Kagésuyé the second. Hatakéyama Shigétada crossed immediately afterwards with his own band. Yukichika shot at him and hit his horse, but Shigétada swam to the bank, and advanced brandishing his sword. The northern troops shrank back. Yoshitsuné then crossed with the whole army, and, attacking the foe, inflicted a severe defeat on them. Yukichika fought with his empty hands and retired. Yoshinaka sent a messenger galloping to pray the Cloistered Emperor to remove to the monastery of Daigoji,<sup>(147)</sup> but he refused. Yoshinaka then hastened to the palace with some troops, drew his sword, and stood at the bottom of the steps with glaring eyes. He had the Cloistered Emperor's palanquin got ready, and insisted on a move being made. The inmates of the Palace trembled. It happened that some one came and told that the eastern army had already reached Kobata.<sup>(148)</sup> Yoshinaka galloped forth, and called at the Palace at Gojô to take leave of his wife the lady Fujiwara. A long time elapsed without his appearing. Two of his Samurai remonstrated with him, and then committed suicide before the curtain. Yoshinaka then came forth. He met Yukichika and Chikatada, and effected a junction with them. Their force amounted to barely three hundred horsemen. He looked at the eastern army, whose banners filled the skies, and said: "I will die." He advised his officers to disperse and leave him, but all begged to be allowed to share his fate. Yoshinaka then advanced and fell upon the eastern forces. Shigétada and Kagétoki advanced one after the other, and were all scattered. Yoshinaka ran forward and fell in with Yoshitsuné. Yoshitsuné charged with several hundred horsemen ranged in a line, and then shot wildly at him. Yoshinaka was severely defeated, and, having received a wound, fled westwards with his remaining troops. Yoshitsuné sent his troops in pursuit, and went with Shigétada and a few more to the Palace of the Cloistered Emperor. Oyé no Naritada ascended on to the Palace wall, and observing them, said: "Yoshinaka has come back again." The whole Palace feared and trembled. Naritada again reported, saying: "The crests on the flags are not the same. Probably the eastern troops." Yoshitsuné alighted from his horse on arriving at the gate, and shouted in a loud voice, saying: "Your servant is Yoshitsuné, the messenger of Yoritomo, who has arrived after defeating the rebels. I pray you tell his Majesty for me." Noritada was astonished for joy, and, dancing down, scampered in to report this. The Cloistered Emperor was greatly delighted, and summoning the six<sup>(149)</sup> men, ranged them in line outside the inner gate, where he saw them. He made a man ask each one his name. He who wore a red brocade mantle was called Minamoto no Yoshitsuné. He who was clad in scarlet armour and carried a great sword at his girdle was called Hatakéyama Shigétada. Next to Shigétada were two men named Shibuya Shigésuké and Kawagoyé Shigéyori. He in the black armour was Kajiwaru Kagésuyé; he in the yellow armour was Sasaki Takatsuna. The Cloistered Emperor said: "All lusty warriors." He then commanded them to guard the Palace. Yoshinaka having been defeated, desired to carry off the Cloistered Emperor, and fly to the west. He came back to the Palace for this purpose, but Yoshitsuné and the rest attacked and repulsed him. Yoshinaka fled to the bare bed of the river at Sanjô, where the eastern troops were eagerly lying in wait to attack him. Yoshinaka fought as he retreated and retreated as he fought, till only thirteen horsemen remained to him. Shigétada again pursued him. There was a mistress of Yoshinaka's called Tomoyé, the younger sister of Kanéhira, who possessing great personal strength constantly followed the army to battle. On this occasion she stopped alone on horseback and fought. Shigétada wished to take her alive, and fixing his eyes on her approached. He seized the sleeve of her armour, but Tomoyé whipped up her horse, which bounded away, and the sleeve parted. Shigétada left her alone

(147) Dept. of Uji, about four miles east of Kiôto.

(148) On the road from Uji to Kiôto.

(149) The author ought to have given the number of Yoshitsuné's companions above, instead of saying a few more. Such instances of carelessness are common enough in his text.

(145) Province of Suruga.

(146) Shirô was the ordinary name of Takatsuna.

and went back. Yoshinaka fled with seven horsemen. It happened that Noriyori, having broken through Seta was coming in. Uchida Iyeyoshi, a Tôtômi man, was in the van. Tomoyé fought with him and cut off his head, which she showed to Yoshinaka. Yoshinaka sighed and said: "Iyeyoshi was handsome and brave, but still he lost his head at a woman's hand. We cannot tell by whose hand I shall eventually die." He then exhorted Tomoyé to fly, saying: "What will people say of me if I take my mistress with me when I am going to die," but Tomoyé besought leave to die with him. Yoshinaka insisted. Tomoyé then shed tears, took leave and departed. Yoshinaka fled to Awazu,<sup>150</sup> where he met Kanéhiro. Kanéhiro said: "Yoshihiro has fallen in battle. I have escaped and come back simply because I did not know clearly how my Lord and Master had fared." Yoshinaka replied: "I ought to have died in the capital, but I wished to see you once more. That is why I have borne up as far as this. I am wounded and my strength is spent, wherefore I may as well perform suicide." Kanéhiro said: "Let my Lord and master strive still. The Heishi are in the west, Sakô in the east. Why should my Lord and master not fly and occupy the northern provinces, thus taking a third share? Your servant begs that he may stop and keep off the enemy so that his Lord and master may escape." He then set up his flag to rally the scattered troops, who gradually began to assemble, so that he obtained a force of several hundred horsemen. Having advanced and attacked the enemy's lines, he pierced them and passed through three times, till there were a few more than twenty horsemen left. Noriyori surrounded them with several thousand horsemen. Yoshinaka fought with great spirit, and lost all his horsemen, Kanéhiro alone remaining. Kanéhiro then pointed to a tree on a hill, and addressing Yoshinaka said: "Let my prince go thither and calmly take care of himself. Your servant begs leave to offer resistance here." Yoshinaka crossed the paddy-fields and went towards the hill. His horse fell into a quagmire and as he turned round to look at Kanéhiro, an arrow hit him in the forehead and killed him. He was thirty one years old. Kanéhiro was fighting vigorously, and had only eight arrows remaining in his quiver, with which he shot down eight horsemen. Hearing a cry amongst the enemy that his lordship of Kiso was dead, he said: "My business is done," and putting his sword in his mouth, fell from his horse, in such a manner that he pierced himself through and died. The eastern army was returning home after its victory, while Kanémitsu after defeating Yukiye was pursuing him into Kii. On hearing of the misfortune which had occurred he returned towards the capital; but his troops deserted on the road in such numbers that when he reached Toba he had only thirty horsemen. The eastern troops were marching to attack him, when the Kodama clan, which was connected with him by marriage, persuaded him to surrender and carried him back. They interceded for his life, but the Court Council would not grant it. Yoshitane sent the heads of Yoshinaka and the others to the capital, and tied a piece of silk to the queue of the former, on which was written "the rebel Yoshinaka." He bound Kanémitsu and made him follow in his rear; and in the end cut off his head. Yoshinaka's uncle Yoshihiro had in the first place defended Imoarai<sup>151</sup>, and his troops being defeated, fled to Isé. He was afterwards attacked and slain by Yoritomo. Yoshinaka's son Yoshitaka had previously been sent as a hostage to Kamakura. Yoritomo gave him his daughter in marriage, and afterwards wanted to kill him. Yoshitaka discovered this and escaped, but was pursued, captured and decapitated. His wife bewailed him and refused to eat. Yoritomo laid the blame on the pursuers and decapitated them. He wished to marry his daughter again to Fujiwara no Takayasu, but she refused and killed herself. Yoshinaka's mistress Tomoyé, having separated from him, took off her armour and travelled back to Shinano by private paths. She met the relations and comrades of Yoshinaka to whom she related the whole circumstances, and wept with them. At this time she was twenty eight.

(150) In Shiga dept. in Omi, close to the town of Zetzé on the Tôkaidô.

(151) In the prov. of Yamashiro.

She shaved off her hair and became a nun. She is said to have dwelt at Tomomatsu in Echigo, praying for Yoshinaka's happiness in the next world, until her own death.

(To be continued.)

## Law & Police.

### IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

Monday 22nd July.

Before E. S. BENSON, Esq., Director.

Ah Chan, a Chinese, was brought up on a charge of assault. It seems that on the 13th some Japanese policemen saw the prisoner and a Manila-man fighting opposite No. 72. The latter got the best of it, on which the Chinaman went into his house, got a Japanese sword, and cut him. The policemen then arrested both. They were each drunk.

The Manila-man has been dealt with by the Spanish Consul. The Chinaman was again remanded.

On Monday in the Saibansho Native Court, the second mate of the *Zadkia* was fined twenty-five boos for assaulting a Yokohama revenue officer on board that steamer.

### IN HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul ROBERTSON.

Tuesday, the 23rd July, 1872.

James Williamson and J. Wallace of the *Eastern Chief* were charged with drunkenness, abusive language, and refusal of duty.

Wallace pleaded guilty to refusal of duty, not guilty to other charges. Williamson pleaded not guilty to all charges.

C. W. Carr narrated the circumstances of Williamson using abusive language on various occasions. He also refused duty. Wallace was drunk on Sunday, and on Monday he refused to do duty.

To Williamson.—He was drunk on Sunday.

Prisoner Williamson made a long statement, throwing the blame on the captain, denying his being drunk or refusing duty. Wallace denied the charges brought against him.

Captain Carr gave both the prisoners a good character, and said he did not wish to punish them.

His Honour dismissed the case, each to pay his own costs.

Captain G. S. Carr, of the *Oceana*, was charged by the crew with neglecting to issue a proper amount of limejuice, or vinegar, according to the Act, on the voyage between Liverpool and Yokohama.

The Captain pleaded not guilty.

James Davis, A. B., said: The captain did not supply the proper amount of lime juice and vinegar. They left on December 14th, and none was issued till 6th February. Witness handed in a bottle containing, as he said, limejuice, sugar, and water, which he said was given them daily. They got no vinegar for nearly two months, and then it was a quart bottle for seven men for ten days. They ought to have had half-a-pint a-week each.

Charles Vincent, A. B., said the limejuice was served out about ten days after leaving port, when they were on salt provisions. It was afterwards very irregularly served out. For about a month they had a wineglass full of limejuice, water, and sugar per diem; afterwards the allowance got better again. On one occasion they were refused any water or sugar, and were told that the captain said if they found their own sugar he would find the limejuice. As to the vinegar, that was not duly allowed. The captain told him that they did not sign for it, and could not have it. The Captain was then shown the agreement, and he said he would abide by the penalty of the law.

Samuel Mathews A. B. also corroborated the charges made by the previous witnesses. He also corroborated the statement made by Vincent as to the Captain refusing to serve out more vinegar.

Capt. Carr said that he was prepared to prove that from the 28th December the limejuice was served out first by the steward and then by the second mate. There had been no symptoms of scurvy among the crew though they had been 203 days at sea. Fifty per cent more of limejuice had been used than was required. As to the vinegar the scale allowance had not been issued but the men were told that if they wanted more they could have it. As to his refusal to supply sugar he did so one day because fourteen days allowance had been used in half that time. There had been ten dozen of limejuice consumed. One quart of limejuice was allowed every four days for ten



men. Every fourteen days 9 lbs. 12 oz. of sugar was issued to the men.

William Watts, chief mate, said the limejuice was issued on the 25th and 26th December. There were two occasions on which complaints were made as to the limejuice, one that there was not enough water, and one that there was no sugar. He did not hear the Captain say that they could have more vinegar if they wanted it. He always had plenty of limejuice.

The Court then adjourned till 1.30 P.M. when a further adjournment till 10 A.M. next-day was ordered the Captain being sick.

Friday, July 26th.

This was in continuation of the charge against Captain Carr, of the *Oceana*, of issuing short allowance of limejuice and vinegar to the men.

John Preston, second mate, said he had served out the limejuice, but was not prepared to say whether or not he had always served out the due allowance.

To the Plaintiffs.—The occupants of the cabin used to take part of the limejuice out of the same bottle as given to the men.

To the Court.—He served out one quart of limejuice every four days to the ship's company, 15 in all. He had orders from the captain to give out that allowance; but the men never asked for more, though he believed they went to the captain once or twice to complain of its being insufficient. He mixed the limejuice with water, at the rate of fifteen half-pints to one-fourth of the quart bottle. He served out an ounce of sugar per diem to each man, for use with the limejuice alone.

Christmas Williams, formerly steward of the ship, said he issued the limejuice according to the instructions of the captain.

To the Plaintiffs.—He gave the men half-a-pint of limejuice, sugar, and water per diem. Then there were no complaints. There were complaints afterwards, when only a wineglass full of the mixture was served out to each man daily. For one month before reaching port, a half-pint tumbler full was given. The wineglass full was served out to the men for over a month; they were three months on short allowance of water, owing to the salt water getting into the tanks.

Captain Carr said that during the time the crew were on the short allowance of water for limejuice, they were on short allowance of water. This was just after rounding the Cape of Good Hope, and the crew desired to put back. He told them he would consult with his officers and let them know his decision. During the night 200 gallons of water were saved, and he then determined to go on, and if the water ran short, to put into Mauritius. This he did not have to do. Handed in the logbook as corroborative evidence of this statement. The crew were on short allowance of water to Anjer—a distance of 36 to 40 days. To his knowledge there had been no symptoms of scurvy. They were 203 days from Liverpool.

Judgment was reserved.

#### IN H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN.

Wednesday, 24th July, 1872.

SMITH v. ESCOMBE.

This was a summons for \$12 being the value of a family ticket to the Bluff Gardens.

W. H. Smith stated that at the end of April he issued a family ticket to the Bluff gardens to Mr. Escombe for one year, amounting to \$12. After using the ticket for two months he returned it declining to pay. He now claimed the amount.

To Mr. Escombe.—The reason for returning the ticket was because it did not admit in the evening. When he granted the ticket he did not make any restrictions, but Mr. Escombe being a shareholder he knew the hours when the gardens were open. He always advertised the conditions as to the entry into the gardens.

To His Honour.—The tickets were issued by the directors. Mr. Escombe was a shareholder and was furnished with a copy of the rules. (The rules and tickets were handed into Court.)

His Honour said that on the face of the ticket and on the face of the rules there was no restriction as to the right of entry by family tickets.

Mr. Escombe said that the charge was only disputed in order to try the question whether or not Mr. Smith had a right to charge extra admission to the holders of tickets. It has caused a great deal of interest in the community.

His Honour said that was no defence to the summons. The \$12 must be paid and Mr. Escombe must summon Mr. Smith. There would a verdict for \$12 but without costs. Mr. Escombe would

now go to the gardens and if refused entry on his ticket pay for his entrance and then summon Mr. Smith.

Mr. Escombe said he had already paid for entrance during the evening.

His Honour said that Mr. Escombe was then entitled to a summons unless Mr. Smith would allow him to make a set off.

Mr. Smith urged that rule 2 admitted ticket holders only during the day, but

His Honour ruled that the ticket admitted the holder at any time when the public were admitted, evening or not.

It was then agreed between the parties that the extra admission should be deducted from the \$12.

#### IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COURT.

Before Mr. Consul ROBERTSON.

Wednesday, July 24th.

BUSCH SCHAUB & Co. v. SCHNERR.

Judgment was rendered in this case as follows:—The verdict would be for the plaintiff, the goods being sold by auction and the proceeds being taken to satisfy the plaintiff's claim. The balance, if any, to be handed over to the defendant.

#### Extracts.

##### UMBRELLAS.

(Saturday Review.)

The greatest revolution of the eighteenth century took place on the day when Jonas Hanway walked down Fleet Street with an umbrella. The dress, the social tone, the very architecture of the West were modified in a moment. There was no longer any necessity for the heavy porticos which sheltered a visitor from the rain. Men flung off the cumbersome coats and watchmen's capes which had been their only protection against a shower. Even the shaggy beaver gradually disappeared, and the hat weathered storms which at an earlier age in the world's history would have reduced it to a shapeless wreck in twenty minutes. The mere sense that rain was at last beaten, that it was no longer necessary to watch the clouds and tap the barometer before starting for a walk across the fields, gave a new sense of freedom and exhilaration to mankind. Child as it is of the East, the umbrella only found its true realization when it ventured in Jonas Hanway's flat into Fleet Street. The "Lord of a Hundred Umbrellas" is really only the master of as many parasols. The umbrella of the Assyrian King or of the Byzantine Cæsar was a mere appendage of royal pomp. The Papal umbrella of the present day is a last relic of a time when State had absorbed what was meant for mankind. So long, in fact, as the umbrella lived only in lands of the sun, it missed its vocation; and even now, when the peasant of the Riviera appears with an umbrella, it is with something utterly undeserving of the name. Rain is a phenomenon, and he constructs a phenomenon to shelter him against it, red, vast, and formless. It is hard to believe that the gigantic erection has any kindred with the exquisite little implement which dangles from every lounge's finger in Pall Mall. In the civilized umbrella, however, the practical plays only a subordinate part. It is far more than a mere protection against a passing shower; it is the symbol of a life, the companion of leisure hours, the index to character. It is impossible to dissociate her umbrella from Mrs. Camp. There is something in the very bulginess of its vast circuit which marks the monthly nurse. A recent Archbishop of Canterbury used to be famous for walking across Westminster Bridge to the opening of Parliament with a cotton umbrella, and we at once recognise the temper and theology of the man. It is from a sense of this that an ingenious tradesman has just patented a "Clerical Umbrella," whose stout ebony handle and serviceable alpaca marks at a glance the decorous, hard-working parson. But a mere glance at an umbrella stand is enough to show the wonderful diversities of character which can be expressed in this way. We see the dapper little darling with its curious monogram on the top, and know we shall hear all the scandal in town as soon as we enter the drawing-room. The rough horn of another tells us that our solicitor is fussing for us in the study. Its neighbour, unkempt but lovely in its negligence, is the sign of an artist friend whose pictures find no favour with the Academy. The square, short umbrella leaning against the wall means "a little bill." When Mr. Sampson Brass is recalling the memories of the departed Quilp, he does not miss the one great symbol of his character—"His wit and humour, his pathos, and his umbrella, all come before me like visions of my youth." But if it is this to the world without, it is more than this to its owner. There are few things so companionable as an umbrella. A stick is



a shade too light. A dog is a shade too troublesome. A friend walks either too fast or too slow. But an umbrella is just heavy enough to give one the feeling of having something with one, it never bothers, and it always goes one's own pace. It is a prop in the moment of languor when one is forced to make talk in front of Lady Dawdle's garden-chair. It is a toy with which one plays as one flirts with her daughter. It has its peculiarities, its history, its stories of flights and returns, its memories of pleasant little *tête-à-têtes* with charming beings who found a shelter in it from showers. There is something human about it which endears it to us. We talk of it to our friends, we discuss its stick and its colour, we make a grievance of it, and write to the *Times* about the harpies who rob us of it at the Academy. There are few hours of loneliness and desertion when a man cannot console himself with his umbrella.

It is owing perhaps to their late introduction into Europe that men have as yet hardly recognized any distinct or separate property in umbrellas. Like game, they belong to the class of *fera natura*. A faint trace of Communism lingers over the stand in the hall. Nobody feels very guilty at taking a "stray" umbrella if it happens to be raining as he leaves his club, or at finding himself walking home with a new umbrella when he was conscious of having left it with an old one. It is amusing to notice the unconcerned curiosity with which the new owner, as he puts his spoil by with his hat and coat, guesses who on earth such a pretty little thing could have belonged to. There is not the least sense of guilt in the question. In common thought the umbrella is gifted with a certain vague personality which is supposed to explain its constant tendency to get astray. A kind of gipsy-like and vagrant nature is assumed to belong to it. It is credited with a volition of its own, and supposed to be in some way itself responsible for its presence in any man's hand but the man who bought it. Its own will brought it to us, and if it happens to be a new one, we generally leave it to its own will to take it back again. There are, we believe, persons eccentric enough to return umbrellas. Dr. Buckland, for instance, after the loss of a good many, boldly carved on the handle of a new one, "Stolen from Dr. Buckland," and found that his friends were only too eager to return it to him whenever it took its walks abroad. But the common sense of mankind has always frowned down invidious attempts of this kind to contradict a large and almost universal human instinct. If we recognise our watch in a friend's watch-pocket, it needs a very warm friendship indeed to reclaim it without a serious explanation. But if we fix an eye of welcome recognition on a long-lost umbrella, which happens to be dangling between a friend's thumb and forefinger, neither party feels the least embarrassment. The owner cries, with a start of pleasant surprise, "By Jove! isn't that my umbrella?" and the fellow surrenders it with a discreet "Is it really?" but without an attempt to cover or explain his felony. Our feeling on the subject reflects itself indeed in common language. An umbrella is never supposed to have been "stolen," but always to have been lost, and to lose an umbrella is simply to be a man. The accurate person who "never lost anything in his life" is careful to except his umbrella. There are limits to the credulity of even the most credulous, and he knows that if he had omitted the saving clause nobody would have believed him. But it is just this vagrant tendency that renders it so dear to us. We feel as the mother feels towards the darling who is sure to go wrong. It is so seldom that we can count on a month's uninterrupted converse with our own umbrella that we cherish the intercourse of every day. Life, too, is never weary of providing pitfalls for our umbrellas. They are constantly being reft from us at doors and corridors. There is a general theory among official people that we use them to demolish vases and to poke out the eyes of pretty pictures. Innocent and playful as the umbrella appears to us, it is to the official person a "dangerous weapon," which has to be seized and ticketed and detained in queer pigeon-holes. We sigh and part to meet no more. We leave the Gallery by a different door. We are chatting with an absorbing coquette as we hurry by the prison-house. It is sunny weather, and we simply forget it, or we remember the wanderer but have lost the ticket. Or, worst of all, we find ourselves amongst a mob of howling maniacs dancing before the fatal desk and shouting "Umbrella!" in ruin. Let us do justice to Mr. Cole as he has done justice to umbrellas. We have had our little tiffs with South Kensington, but South Kensington has freed itself from the superstition that it is necessary to consign the harmless partner of our joys and sorrows to an official blackhole. "Many men," mourns a helpless artist in the *Times* of last week, "who have an hour to spare, and would gladly look into the Academy late in the afternoon, are prevented doing so by the trouble and annoyance of surrendering and reclaiming the umbrella, the use of which our genial climate renders im-

perative." It is at any rate a consolation to these blighted beings that they can reconcile their love of art and their love of umbrella in the galleries of the International Exhibition. If ever we are tempted by gratitude to place the bust of Cole, C. B. in our hall, its place shall be exactly over the umbrella-stand. A more terrible pitfall lies in the tendency of mankind to regard umbrellas as a sort of circulating medium. It is odd that, while it requires at least a year's acquaintance to borrow half-a-crown, a casual chat of five minutes is supposed to warrant one in borrowing an umbrella. The most terrible result of this is that there are a race of people who never have umbrellas, and steadily borrow their way through every shower. There is something agonizing in the sight of one of these predatory persons watching calmly the pattering of the rain out of one's window, while one is conscious that that little gem in the hall is destined to be carried off in a few minutes. But there is no redress. An adroit use of "Christmas bill," or the plea of an already over-drawn account, may evade the demand for a pecuniary loan; but there is no conceivable pretext on which one can escape the loan of an umbrella.

But these communistic aspects are not the only social aspects of umbrellas. It is curious to note the part they play in acquaintanceship or in love. It is very difficult to remain an absolute stranger to the man who has walked a few miles with one under the same umbrella; a confidential relation seems to spring up with singular rapidity under the kindly circle of its roof. A good many very pleasant friendships have been born in this way out of a kindly shower. But prettier things have sprung out of showers than pleasant friendships. In the earlier stages of affection the umbrella is simply a vent for feelings which it is difficult to express in any other way. On the eve of a declaration, for instance, it is an immense relief to be able to fix one's eyes steadily on the ground, and to poke viciously at the gravel with one's umbrella. The awkwardness, the hesitation, the want of the right word is exquisitely annoying, and it is comforting to vent one's annoyance in a good poke, while the fair expectant is drawing curious and elaborately mathematical diagrams with the point of her parasol. But it is in hours of hesitation that the umbrella finds its noblest sphere of employment. Sunshine is by no means the best atmosphere for making lovers happy. The two companions loiter and dawdle; the gentleman hovers lightly over the new tenor at the opera, the lady picks a flower or two, and murmurs monosyllables in reply. The subject they are both longing to touch seems to recede into a further distance as the end of their stroll draws near. After all, Strephon thinks, with a little thrill of vexation, there will be other strolls and other sunny afternoons. But the whole difficulty vanishes with a drop of rain. Strephon opens his umbrella, and Belinda is soon hanging to his arm, and pressing closely to his side. It is easier to utter the "three little words" when they can be whispered under an umbrella than when they have to be shouted across a gravel path. The Educational umbrella carries us into a widely different region of emotion and thought. The ingenious contriver of this new invention has evidently been struck with the enormous field which a walk in the rain offers to self-improvement. In one of his umbrellas he offers us an opportunity of studying astronomy. The concave of silk is turned into the concave of the sky, where a host of planets and constellations gleam down upon us from between the bars of whalebone. In another we are wooed to the study of geography, and our eyes may wander through Baffin's Straits to where the umbrella stick represents the Pole. The idea is ingenious enough, and in the case of poets or persons addicted to walking with their eyes directed heavenwards, might no doubt be turned to very pretty purpose. Imagine the consolation to Mr. Tupper of walking beneath an expanded copy of the *Proverbial Philosophy*, and of being able at any moment to turn to one of its golden sentences on the roof above him. In the present dearth of polite conversation, we can fancy very adroit use being made of models of talk, such as Swift drew up for the fine people of his time, and which could in this way be hung peacefully overhead. Each rib of the umbrella might contain a dialogue adapted to different people, and a dexterous twist, as Lord Heavyside left us, would provide us with a sprightly and vivacious repartee for Lady Flighty. The uses of the umbrella, in fact, can hardly be said to have been as yet explored. But, after all, its great charm will always lie in its utility. To the Emperor Nicholas war was a nuisance, because it spoilt his admirable soldiers; and rain is, for the same reason, a nuisance to the amateur of umbrellas. A rose "just washed in a shower," as Cowper says of it, a pretty thing in its way, but the lightness and grace of an umbrella vanish with a wetting. It never folds again. Its slim proportions gather a shade of portliness. Inside lights we see in it something of a trace of Mrs. Gamp. It is in

vain that we watch its decadence with a curious regret, and veil the sadness of its last moment by a shilling cover from Redmayne's. Its has come, but there is a romance even in its last moments. It simply vanishes. Old sticks linger about the house, but an old umbrella is as a dead donkey. Jew voices rise from the area in the early dawn, and suggest to us, as we turn dreamily on our pillow, theories about its end. But we know nothing. The umbrella vanishes into the Infinite, and we made no impius attempt to lift the curtain of the dark.

## AN IMPERIAL APOLOGY.

(Times.)

We direct attention to this publication less on account of its intrinsic merits than because its author is known to be the chief sufferer in the late mighty strife which has changed the balance of power in Europe. Although the events are quite recent, the causes of the collapse of France in the memorable war of 1870 are well understood and fully appreciated, and nothing probably will alter the verdict of general opinion upon the subject. The French army was not wanting in the national qualities which have made it famous; but within a few days after hostilities were begun, it was hopelessly outnumbered by the gigantic hosts which united Germany poured into the field, and, being inferior to its foe as a military instrument, and having been sacrificed by fatal strategy, it was overwhelmed by the most crushing disasters of which history has left a record. In these circumstances, dignified silence, it might have been supposed, would have been the lot of the ill-fated sovereign who, owing to the conditions of the tenure of power, must be held primarily accountable for the catastrophe. The Emperor Napoleon, however, has thought otherwise; and in this pamphlet, which, though bearing a borrowed name on the title-page, is well known to be from his pen, he endeavours to apologise for the fatal step of having taken the field against Germany with forces proved to be wholly inadequate, and to justify his first military operations, if not to excuse the curious generalship which literally seemed to have courted destruction. In much that he says we fully concur, though we do not think it constitutes a defence. There can be no doubt that during many years before the ruin of 1870, the military organization of France was, in many respects, extremely imperfect; that Napoleon III. and one or two of his counsellors were far more alive to this defect than even the most enlightened Frenchmen; that crude and partial as the reforms were which the Emperor rather designed than accomplished, they increased the strength of France for war, and would have made it in the highest degree formidable had time been allowed for their full development. Nor can it be questioned that the jealousy of the Chambers in the later years of the Empire interfered seriously with the plan of Marshal Niel for the re-organization of the national forces, and was, therefore, in part the cause of the disasters. All this, however, does not excuse the Emperor for the calamitous error of having thrown down the gauntlet to Germany, and advanced hastily to the Rhenish frontier, with an army unequal to its task; and the arguments he urges on this vital point—the only one of capital importance in the present condition of French opinion—cannot stand the test of impartial criticism. Had the French army been numerically as strong as Napoleon III. was led to believe, we still think he has failed to show that it would have been anything like a match for the forces of Northern Germany alone, not to speak of her Southern allies. That, as seems certain, he was wholly deceived as to the capabilities of that army, and to its power of rapid concentration, is surely hardly a justification. As for a plea he puts forward that his advance to the Rhine was not more perilous than the celebrated swoop of his uncle in 1815 on Belgium, we cannot see that it avails him much, not to dwell on the essential difference of the facts. Indeed, we should have thought it unwise to provoke attention to such marked contrasts, as regards the military power of France and the abilities of those who swayed it, as the campaign of Waterloo and that of Sedan. We should add that the present publication seems to differ widely in some respects to the celebrated "Note" of Napoleon III., written when a prisoner at Willichshöhe; and it is at variance also with another publication, on the causes of the disasters of 1870, attributed, untruly perhaps, to him.

The Emperor begins with a brief account of the condition and strength of the French army from 1852 to 1870 which appears to us on the whole impartial. When Napoleon III. ascended the Throne, that army, like those of other Powers, had felt the influence of the long peace, or of the easy triumphs over barbarians, and it had little

in common with the formidable legions which had borne the Tricolour from Cadiz to Moscow. How far this was owing to the effect of the known law of 1832, which abolished general military service by allowing substitutes on a large scale, diminished the number of trained soldiers, and made the reserve a mere mass of conscripts, or how far it was due to an increasing want of those special and scientific arms essential to a good military system, it is unnecessary for us to inquire here. In any case, France was not prepared, in 1852, for a great war, even as great wars were conceived at that period. This was clearly seen during the campaigns of the Crimea, when the Emperor found it extremely difficult to keep up his forces at an effective strength of 20,000 men for 12 months, and was only able to attain these numbers by an extraordinary demand upon the Conscription, and by crowding the ranks with raw levies. It appeared again in 1859, when, notwithstanding the greatest exertions, and the enthusiasm caused by brilliant victories, and even the threats of Germany, France could never place on foot an army more than 250,000 strong, and had not 150,000 men ready to confront an enemy on the Rhine. This state of things, we may well believe, could not satisfy the heir of Napoleon I.; and the Emperor is, doubtless, correct in saying that, after the experience of 1860, he addressed himself with diligence to increase the efficiency and power of the national forces, though there is no proof that, except in idea, he ever contemplated imposing on France the Prussian system of universal service and of local and territorial military organization. Napoleon III. during this period—between Solferino and Sadowa—wished that France should possess three good armies, independent of each other, with sufficient reserves, and each from 120,000 to 200,000 strong; and indisputably his views on the subject were not only wiser than those of his usual counsellors, but do not seem to have aimed at extending the military power of France beyond measure, considering the existing relations of Europe. The indolence or prejudices, however, of the Imperial Marshals, blind to the shortcomings of a faulty system, and the incredulity of a Legislative Assembly, tenacious of old traditions of renown, resisted these salutary attempts at reform; and, notwithstanding the seeming power of the sovereign, the forces of France remained ill-organized, and markedly deficient in the requirements of mobility and rapid and easy concentration, of vital importance in modern warfare. Two circumstances, besides, on which the Emperor not unnaturally dwells as little as possible, being himself chiefly responsible for them—the Mexican war and the vicious practice of allowing money to supply the place of men as substitutes for the Conscription—augmented this weakness in no slight degree; and we can readily understand that, in 1865, the French army, deficient even in numbers and with bad reserves, and a feeble Administration, was wholly unequal to the proud mission assigned to it by national vanity. After Sadowa the truth seems in some degree to have made its way into the public mind; and the unwilling acceptance of the celebrated project of Marshal Niel was a tacit acknowledgement of the comparative inferiority of the army, as well as a pointed challenge to Prussia. Marshal Niel's scheme, in its main outlines, may be ascribed to the Emperor himself; and though it was in part marred by the jealousy of the Chambers, growing impatient of the declining Empire, it made some addition to the military power and resources of France from the first moment, and ultimately would have made them extremely great, for, not to speak of the Garde Mobile, it would have raised the standing army and its reserves to the strength of 800,000 men, and would have thoroughly improved its general organization. But nine years were required to bring out the effects of the change in full completeness; and, except in their armament, the forces of France were not in a much more efficient state in the month of July, 1870, than they had been four or five years previously.

These considerations show that the French army was, at no time, under the Second Empire, equal to the pretensions claimed for it; that the Emperor was more alive to its defects than the chief soldiers and statesmen of France; and that, had his power been as great as his will, he would probably have made it a better instrument than it proved in the hour of trial and danger. In this matter, as in many others, Napoleon III. was more sagacious and well-informed than his foremost subjects; and though personal government must be held responsible for the disasters of the State, those who now rail at their disrowned Sovereign as a worthless and incapable fool ought to remember how, only a few years ago, they resisted his well-designed efforts to improve and strengthen the national forces. We fail, however, to perceive how the circumstance that the ill-fated Emperor was less blinded than most Frenchmen by illusions as to his military strength can in any way excuse his declaring war against a Power of the force of Germany, and his undertaking a campaign on the Rhine with an army utterly inadequate to the task. The arguments he

\* *Les Forces Militaires de La France en 1870.* Par Le Comte de La Chapelle. Paris, 1872.

employs here appear to us to have no weight, and we must add that he merely hints at what history, we believe, will say was his only apology for the fatal step—that he was compelled to follow where he seemed to lead, and that he could not withstand the passionate excitement which took possession of the great towns and the capital. The general position of the Emperor is that the French Army was not so unequal to the German in numbers as is supposed, but that, contrary to what he had a right to expect, its organization was so inferior that it was not given time to develop its power, and that this was the real cause of its overthrow. The standing army of France, he says, was not less than 400,000 strong, whereas that of Germany, even if united, was hardly superior in nominal strength, and would almost certainly be weaker on the Rhine, if a French fleet threatened the German seaboard. But though Marshal Niel and Marshal Leboeuf had more than once given a solemn assurance that this mass of 400,000 Frenchmen could be marshalled for service in about "a fortnight," more than twice that time was required for the purpose, the faulty administration of the French service, and the bad arrangements about the reserves, completely frustrating all previous calculations. The German army, on the other hand, arrayed and organized on a local system, was ready for the field in a few days, though scarcely numerically superior to its foe; and being thus collected in its full strength before the French were even half united, it was easily able to overwhelm its more cumbersome and slowly-moved antagonist. It was not, therefore, the want of military power, but the want of sound military institutions, which led to the calamities of France; and as the Emperor could not suppose that the difference between the belligerent nations would in this respect be as great as it proved, or that his best generals would be wholly mistaken, he is hardly to blame for what happened, and certainly does not deserve the charge of having rushed into war with inadequate forces. All this, we are constrained to say, is either in a great degree unfounded in fact, or, as an apology, is of little value. In the first place, if we are to credit the confidential reports of Baron Stoffel, and even the "Note" written at Wilhelmshöhe, the standing army of France did not reach 400,000 men in 1870; and there are grounds to believe that it was much less numerous by reason of scandalous neglect and corruption. In the second place, whatever the strength of that army may have really been, it was, according to every authority, including the "Note" we have just referred to, inferior to that of an united Germany, not to speak of its marked inferiority in many respects as a military instrument. And, in the third place, even if the disproportion of the standing armies of France and Germany was not so great as has been supposed, what reserves had the Emperor to oppose to the immense reserves of his prepared adversary, and how, therefore, is it possible to assert that the hostile forces were even nearly equal? It is clear, accordingly, that France was not a match for Germany when hostilities began; and as to the plea based on the fact that the French army was much slower in being concentrated than its foe, we cannot see how it avails the Emperor. He had been warned over and over again—he must have been well aware himself—of the superiority of the German principle of "mobilization," and, especially after the events of 1866, he ought to have remembered that his opponents would be in full force on the Rhenish frontier, at least as soon as his own legions. That his Marshals deceived him, and deceived themselves, is doubtless, true, and, in fact, palliates conduct otherwise not to be even explained; but, for a Prince exercising personal sovereignty, the excuse cannot in any way be accepted as a real vindication.

The Emperor, therefore, has failed to show that he had reasonable grounds to hope for success when he ventured upon attacking Germany; and though France is probably much more to blame, we cannot wonder that, in her present mood, she held him accountable for all that followed. In July, 1870, the French Army—never more than 220,000 strong, instead of the expected 600,000—was marched hurriedly to the frontier, and, distributed along an immense arc from Thionville by Strasburg to Belfort, it lay dangerously exposed to its gigantic enemy, who was being rapidly concentrated in overwhelming force. It was, we may well believe, with "bitter pain" that the Emperor discovered that days after "the fortnight" of his Marshals had passed, his army was little more than half the force which he had hoped to collect; and we can understand how this "terrible disappointment" must have baffled the Imperial design of assuming a bold and sudden offensive, and separating Northern from Southern Germany. But we have yet to learn why, when the chief of the Army of the Rhine had become aware that it was so much weaker than he had been led to suppose, and that a formidable enemy was at hand, he left it in its perilous position, liable to

be cut through, defeated in detail, and literally crushed by its gigantic adversary. Two operations, and two only remained to Napoleon III. at this juncture consistently with the rules of strategy—either at any cost to risk the initiative, and to march into the Palatinate at once, in the hope of gaining early success and perhaps of dividing the German masses before they had been fully combined, or else, what would have been more prudent, to have drawn the Army of the Rhine together and, passing steadily to the defensive, to have fallen behind the Vosges and Metz, and made a stand only on the plains of Chalons. Instead, however, of taking either course, the Emperor during the first days of August seemed as if he could not form a resolution, and kept his forces in their state of dispersion; and the result appeared in Woerth and Forbach, to be followed by the ruin of Buzaine and the unexampled catastrophe of Sedan. The Emperor's apology for this fatal inaction, not easily explicable on military grounds, and made intelligible, we believe, only by the circumstances of his political situation, is really, we must say, unworthy of him and cannot bear examination for an instant. True it is, he argues, the army of the Rhine was widely scattered in 1870, but so was that of Napoleon I. when he began the campaign of 1815; and as military critics of all nations have joined in admiring the first operation, the second, he submits, is not to be necessarily condemned, although it proved in the event unfortunate. It is surely needless to remind our readers that the two cases have nothing in common, and do not present the faintest analogy. The dissemination of 1815 was an incident in a strategic project, planned and executed with consummate skill, and, in fact, was one of the means employed by a great commander to make his attack; the dissemination of 1870 was obviously the result of vacillation, and led to nothing but false movements almost without parallel in war; and accordingly it is merely trifling to compare the two campaigns to each other, or to insinuate that each was a signal example of genius baffled through calculations for the errors of which it is not accountable. This defence, we repeat, is worse than useless; and, as we have said, it would have been wiser not to have drawn attention to the striking contrast in all that constitutes military ability which the chief and the warriors of 1815 present, even in defeat and ruin, to those of Snarbruck, of Metz, and of Sedan. This publication contains truths which Frenchmen will do well to recollect; but as an Imperial apology for the war of 1870 it is, we think, a decided failure, and before he had written on that catastrophe, Napoleon III., we venture to say, would have done well had he borne in mind the homely but true English adage, "the least said is the soonest mended."

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

July 20, *Decapolis*, Brit. barque, Almond, 631, from Newcastle N. S. W., June 13th, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 23, *Thabor*, Japanese str., Brown, from Southern Coast, to Japanese Lighthouse Department.  
 July 24, *Great Republic*, Am. Str., Howard, 4,454, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 25, *Volga*, Fr. Str., Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to Messageries Maritimes Cie.  
 July 27, *Ashuelot*, Am. Gun-boat, Wallace, 950, from Kobe.  
 July 27, *Golden Age*, Am. Str., Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

### DEPARTURES.

July 20, *Hermine*, N. G. barque, Plembeck, 275, for Hongkong, Rice, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.  
 July 21, *Eastward Ho*, Brit. barque, Charlesworth, 378, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Pitman & Co.  
 July 22, Am. str. *Japan*, Freeman, 4,352, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 20th, Am. barq. *Clara Bell*, Pearce, 200 tons, for San Francisco, Tea,—despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 July 24th, Brit. Str. *Arco*, Andrews, 1,485 tons, for Hongkong, Mails and General,—despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 July 26, *Polly Lewis*, Am. barque, Johnson, 566, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith Baker & Co.  
 July 26, *Wanja*, Brit. brig, Withers, 295, for Nagasaki, Ballast despatched by Pitman & Co.  
 July 26, *Great Republic*, Am. steamer, Howard, 4,454, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 26, *Costa Rica*, Am. steamer, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. S. S. *Japan*, for San Francisco.—Mrs. L. Wheat, Mrs. D. B. Bationi, L. Brahe, and J. Kaderly in the cabin, and six in the steerage. For New York.—Messrs. Rupert Smith and Wm. Lane.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Great Republic* from San Francisco: For Yokohama.—Mrs. Dr. Simmons, Dr. E. Caldwell, Jos. Jopaz, A. Schaffer,

W. A. Malcolm, wife and sister, A. Falco, T. Yamashioya, M. N. Wrekof, M. Tshikani, L. Laufenberg, H. H. Madeson, William Cannon. For Shanghai.—Messrs. B. Dawson, Jno. Dillon, Jr., J. B. Dillon, Capt. B. Hobart, Ewd. Queenell, William Barclay, C. V. Smith, Mrs. R. M. Johnson and inf., Revd. C. Goodrich and wife, Revd. A. H. Smith and wife, Revd. H. D. Porter. For Hongkong.—Messrs. J. J. Shawcross, J. H. Bancroft, J. O. M. Heeran and wife, Mrs. McE. Bailey, and 137 Chinese.

Per M. M. *Volga* from Marseilles: Messrs. Lisco, Meloncelle, Dusina, Gindetti, Pelu, Madames Holz, Dinger, Knipping and Bergan. From Hongkong.—Messrs. N. A. Caragiorg and Kiriakidi. From Saigon.—Captain L. Bretonde Rauzéat, Lieuts. Godin, Loizillon and Le Guenno.

Per P. & O. Steamer *Arcoa* for Hongkong: Messrs. A. F. Gain, R.N., and Macauley, 1st class; 2nd class, Messrs. H. George, A. Rogers, W. Woodley, W. Bazelle, E. Frazer, T. French, J. Barnes, and 3 Chinese.

Per Str. *Golden Age* from Shanghai—Sir Edmund and Lady Hornby, Mrs. Bourne, and servt., Messrs. Grimani, R. H. Boyce, A. H. Prince and servt., T. Holmes, E. George and servt., M. Gebsei, D. Ritchie, H. Le Grand and 104 in the steerage. For United States—E. Fraser, wife and son, Messrs. E. J. Roberts, T. S. Smith, S. Trail, R. Low, and one Japanese for Hakodate.

## CARGOES.

Per P. & O. Steamer *Arcoa* for Hongkong:  
Silk.....211 Bales.  
Per Str. *Golden Age* from Shanghai:—  
Treasure.....\$500,850  
Hakodate.....14,600

## REPORTS.

The British barque *Decapolis* reports fine weather throughout the voyage, winds prevailing from East round South to S. W. July 4th in Lat 6 deg. 32 North, and Long. 157 deg. 24 East, were boarded by a boat from H. M.'s ship *Blanche* with letters for England. On the 11th here close to a Volcanic island not marked on the chart, Lat. 20 deg. 33 N. Long. 144 deg. 49 East.

The P. M. S. *Great Republic* reports having left San Francisco July 1st, at 12 M.; first part of voyage strong W. and N. W. winds. July 7th, Lat. 36° 40' 176 N., Long. 147° 53' 10 W., communicated with Company's steamer *America*, all well. From thence to port, light E. and N. E. winds and calms. Lat. 35° 40 N., Long. 142° 49 E., communicated with steamer *Japan*, all well.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## S A I L E D .

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.  
FROM LIVERPOOL.—None.  
FROM LONDON.—"Glensunnox" str. May 10th; "Craigforth" str. "Cyphrenes" str. May 17th.

## FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Thracian" Dec. 20th; "Abydos" Dec. 8th; "Engelbert" Mar. 27th; "Sarah Scott" Apr. 18th; "Columbus" May 10th; "Florence Nightingale;" "Velocity" May 17th.  
FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Kate Covert" Dec. 23rd; "Woodhall" Jan. 26th; "Devana" Apr. 18th; "Dovenby."  
FROM CARDIFF.—"Ceylon" Mar. 30th; "Beatrice" May 20th.  
FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Zohrab" Apr. 20th.  
FROM NEW YORK.—"Miako" May 1st.  
FROM HAMBURG.—"Ino" May 19th.

## L O A D I N G .

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—"Trinfalgar" str.  
AT LIVERPOOL.—"Atholl" str.

## FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Cleta."  
AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Glamorganshire;" "Parrac."  
AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mary Moore."

## FREIGHTS &amp; CHARTERS.

LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.—35s. weight; 30s. meat. Per Steamer via Suez Canal 100s. meat.  
LONDON TO HIOGO.—40s. weight or meat; via Suez Canal 110s. meat.  
LONDON TO NAGASAKI.—45s. weight; 40s. meat. Per str., via S. C. 100s. meat.  
NEWCASTLE.—(Coal per keel) to Yokohama or Nagasaki £42. 10s.  
CARDIFF, NEWPORT or SWANSEA.—(Coal per ton) to Yokohama or Nagasaki 40s.

## RATES OF INSURANCE RULING IN LONDON.

A I. 3. 3rds. ) Carrying general cargo to North China and equivalent classes. ) Japan.  
Goods in Tarpaulin..... 80s.  
Do. " Tin..... 60s.  
Do. " F. P. A..... 40s. to 45s.  
Coal cargo..... 105s.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held on MONDAY NEXT, at 3 P.M., at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of organising a Society in accordance with the objects of the Royal Asiatic Society of London.

The Chair will be taken by R. G. WATSON, Esq., H. B. M. *Chargé d'Affaires*.

The attendance of all Residents and visitors friendly to this object is earnestly invited.

Yokohama, July 26, 1872

## THE MEDICAL HALL.

J. THOMPSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.

All the English, American and French patent Medicines of repute,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,

&c, &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

11.

## Keating's Cough Lozenges.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

Sold in bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON-BONS,

Or Children's Worm Tablets.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing both in appearance and taste a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and especially adapted for Children.

Sold in bottles of various sizes.

THOS. KEATING, LONDON,

EXPORT CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

Indents for Pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

Yokohama, July 26, 1872.

52 ins.



## MERCHANT STEAMERS IN PORT.

NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG & REG.	TONS.	FROM	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	INTENDED DESPATCH
Ariel	Newell	Am. str.	1,736	Hakodate	July 13	P. M. S. S. Co	Uncertain	July 31st
Denshin Maru	Haswell	Jap. Str.		Nagasaki		Japanese Government.	Uncertain	
Chili		Jap. str.	958	Osaka	June 27	Japanese	Uncertain	
Golden Age	Coy	Am. str.	2,870	Shanghai & Co.	July 27	P. M. S. S. Co	Shanghai & Co.	
Sadkia	Spinks	Tu. Str.	758	Glasgow	May 20	Hudson Malcolm & Co.	Uncertain	
Thabor	Brown	Jap. str.		Southern Coast	July 23	Japanese Department	Uncertain	
Volga	Flambeau	Fr. str.	960	Hongkong	July 25	M. M. Company	Hongkong	
Wilhelmine Emma	Black	Jap. Str.	568	Shanghai & Co.	June 19	Pitman & Co.	Uncertain	
Washi	Coster	Brit. Str.	221	London	Feb. 12	Hudson Malcolm & Co.	Uncertain	

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS IN PORT.

NAME.	CAPTAIN	FLAG & REG.	TONS.	FROM	ARRIVED.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	INTENDED DESPATCH
Albuera	Thomas	Brit. barq.	774	London	July 13	Gilman & Co	Uncertain	
Audax	Graham	Am. barq.	274	Takow	June 19	Chinese.	London	
Decapolis	Almond	Brit. barq.	681	Newcastle	July 20	P. M. S. S. Company	Uncertain	
Eastern Chief	Carr	Brit. barq.	401	Glasgow	July 11	Siber & Brennwald	Uncertain	
Ivanhoe	Phillips	Brit. ship	998	Cardiff	July 17	P. & O. Company	Uncertain	
John McKean	Taylor	Brit. schr.	194	Hongkong	July 11	Hudson Malcolm & Co.	Uncertain	
Leander	Knight	Brit ship	883	London	July 8	Order	New York	
Maria Luz	Herein	Per. barq.	370	Macao	July 10	Captain	Uncertain	
Oceana	Carr	Brit. barq.	499	Liverpool	July 13	Sitwell Schoyer & Co	New York	
Pak-wan	Upton	Brit. ship	795	Swatow	June 14	Gilman & Co.	Uncertain	
White Adder	Harris	Brit. ship	915	London	July 6	Strachan & Thomas	Uncertain	
Yedo	Duboe	Fr barq.	653	Cardiff	June 17	Societe A. F. Japonaise	London	

## VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.

NAME.	GUNS.	TONS	HORSE POWER	DESCRIPTION.	COMMANDER.
BRITISH.—Rinaldo	7	950		Sloop	Captain Robinson.
Iron Duke	14	3,787		Ironclad	Captain Arthur.
Salamis	2	876		Despatch boat	Lieut. Smith.
Teazer	4	484		Gunboat	Captain Blomfield.
FRENCH.—Alma		3,000		Ironclad	Captain de Fritsbuer.
Cosmao		1,800		Covette	Captain Lefevre.
AMERICAN.—Idaho	8	3,700		Store-Ship	Lieut. Commander Watson.
Ashuelot		950		Gun-boat	Captain Wallace

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DEUTSCHE BANK,**  
*ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.*PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,000,000 THALERS,  
(£1,500,000.)

HEAD-OFFICE AT BERLIN.

BRANCHES AT:

HAMBURG, BREMEN, SHANGHAI  
AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.  
GERMAN BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

BY ORDER of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS I have to-day opened at this place a Branch of the DEUTSCHE BANK, Actien-Gesellschaft, of Berlin. This Branch purchases Bills and grants Credits and Drafts on the principal Cities of the World and generally transacts every kind of Banking Business.

**TEMPORARY OFFICES:**  
**NO. 79, MAIN STREET.**

J. MAMMELSDORFF,  
*Manager.*

Yokohama, May 21, 1872. d 1., w 3. & o.m. 6ms.

**THE BANK OF CHINA,**  
(LIMITED.)CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000 in 25,000 Shares  
of Tls. 100 each;

Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;

**With Power to Increase to Tls. 5,000,000.**

**Provisional Committee.**

O. C. BEHN, Esq. .... Messrs. W. PUSTAU & Co.  
A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq. .... Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.  
C. J. KING, Esq. .... Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.  
H. W. LITTLE, Esq. .... Messrs. LITTLE & Co.  
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq. .... Messrs. THORNE BROTHERS & Co.  
D. REID, Esq. .... Messrs. REID & Co.

**Standing Counsel.**

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

**Secretary to the Provisional Committee.**

JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

THE Provisional Committee being now in possession of legal opinion on the subject from London, have decided to establish the Bank by registration under the Companies' Act of 1862. A permanent Board of Direction will be formed in London—as required by the Act—with a Board of Management in Shanghai.

The Provisional Committee therefore give notice that applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned not later than the 31st August, 1872.

It is the intention of the Committee that the business of the Bank shall, if possible, be commenced simultaneously in China and London on the 1st January, 1873.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

J. GILFILLAN,  
*Secretary.*

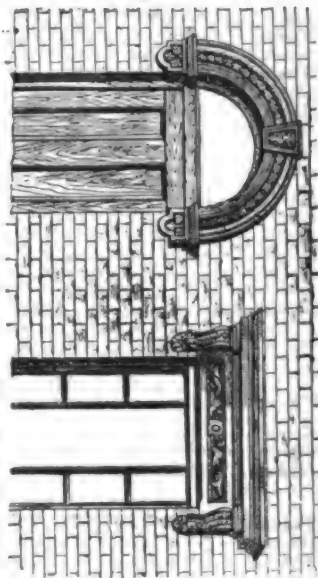
Shanghai, 9th April, 1872.

Ap. 22 1f.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., Thorncliffe Ironworks, Sheffield, England.



Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

Yokohama, April 8, 1871.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.  
CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGN which, being of IRON, are surpassing the use of Wood and Stone.

6ms.

G WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS, ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND LONDON. Manufacture of the very best quality, ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC. BRAKE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS. BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS. GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES. PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC. HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS. IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES. PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC. ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS. IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS. SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY. HOUSE-CLIPPING MACHINES. TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS.)

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, 11th May, 1872.

12m.

**PETROLEUM, KERSENE, & PARAFFIN OIL LAMPS.****ROWATT'S PATENT ANUCAPNIC LAMP**

Is the only Lamp that has yet been made to burn the above Oil.

**WITHOUT CHIMNEY, SMOKE, OR SMELL.**

*It is easily trimmed—never gets out of order—saves great annoyance, trouble, and expense.*

**ROWATT'S PATENT SAFETY STABLE LAMP**

Is the only Lamp that has yet been made to burn the above Oils out of doors.

**With perfect Combustion & perfectly Windproof.**

*It is easily managed, simple in construction, and inexpensive.*

**THOS. ROWATT & SON,**

White Lion St., Bishopsgate, LONDON, N.E.; Lothian Road EDINBURGH; Kilkenny Oil Works, ANSTRUTHER, FIFE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## SANITARY CLOTHING.

IN the greater part of the British Colonies it is not unusual to have many rapid changes of temperature or climate in the course of one day. Medical men have therefore for some time past thought clothing a matter not unworthy of their serious consideration. The result of their consideration of this subject may be found epitomised in an article published in the *Lancet* in July, 1868:—"We learnt from Franklin a century ago that the solar heat is absorbed with greater or less facility according to the colour of the object exposed to its rays. Everyone remembers how he put pieces of cloth, similar in texture and size, but different in colour, upon fresh-fallen snow in the sunlight, and he found the snow melted under the pieces of cloth quickest when the cloth was black, less quickly under the blue, green, purple, red, yellow, in the order enumerated, and very slowly indeed under the white. Each day's experience shows us that we do not need to be made of snow in order to melt rapidly under a black coat in summer. What we then require for comfort is a nearly white material, in order that the heat rays may be reflected as much and absorbed as little as possible. The material should be porous, should imprison large quantities of air in its texture, and serve, therefore, as a very bad conductor of heat, while at the same time facilitating evaporation of the moisture from the surface of the body."

These qualities are possessed in the highest degree by a material manufactured by D. NICOLL & Co., of Fell Street, London, who, feeling satisfied that the information thus imparted came with the weight of great authority, have, from the date of the above publication, studied to give the best and most agreeable effect so such important advice; and a cloth every way answering the intended purpose is now offered for sale.

It may be described as a neutral tint, sufficiently toned down in colour from white as to give it an elegant specialty for a summer costume; and particularly for the sea-side or foreign tour, and, above all, Anglo-Indian purposes. As suggested by Franklin's discovery, the same material, made heavier and dark, will serve for winter use in northern climates; but the material for summer and autumn use is a natural colour-blend of wool, upon which the eyes rest with ease and comfort on account of the absence of all glare, which a higher colour would undoubtedly produce.

Under these circumstances, the manufacturers have concluded arrangements for the immediate supply to the public, through their representatives, of various garments in the new material. Specimens of the cloth are also obtainable on application through the nearest firm authorised to sell Messrs. D. NICOLL & Co.'s manufactures. The appearance of the new material may be easily understood by the following description:—"Many Foreign Wools do not require dyeing to produce those gray and brown mixtures mentioned above as a natural colour-blend. These bleedings of the above manufacture can alone be obtained of

D. NICOLL &amp; CO.,

Merchant Clothiers and Rug Paletot Patentees  
of 6 Fell Street, London,

and, as previous mentioned, through members of the trade only, as the business of the above firm is now exclusively wholesale; but it may be well to add, that at the end of each piece of cloth the words "NICOLL'S SANITARY CLOTH" are stamped, woven, or printed, so as to form a trade mark and facilitate any desire which may exist to obtain the useful manufacture above referred to.

f

dtf.

**CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.**—No Europeans should be without a supply of Jeremie's celebrated "Sedative and Anti-Spasmotic," which has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. The manufacturers, Savory & Moore, of New Bond Street, supply it in bottles, with full directions, and it is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers. The public should see the well-known names of "Savory & Moore" on the bottles.

Yokohama, March 27, 1871.

12ms.

## MARAVILLA COCOA.

For Breakfast.

THE GLOBE SAYS—

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether a thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homeopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

d12m.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ELLWOOD'S

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER

## CORK AND FELT HELMETS

ARE MANUFACTURED

## WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER,

and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

SAMPLE ROOMS—98, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

## Hats, Caps, and Helmets.

Every description manufactured at the Works of

## J. ELLWOOD &amp; SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S. E.

Contractors to the Police Forces. Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD &amp; SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD &amp; SONS'" name.

\*.\* Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.  
dtf.

## CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS,

Wall Lights and Lamps.

## The Patent Challenge "Punkah Lamp,"

The only perfect Lamp yet constructed to burn Mineral Oil  
beneath the Punkah.

TABLE GLASS, CUT, ENGRAVED AND JEWELLED  
in great variety.BOHEMIAN AND ENGLISH VASES, LUSTRES, AND  
ORNAMENTS, in great variety.

Gilt Dinner Services,

from £3 10s. to 1,000 Guineas.

DESSERT, TEA, AND BREAKFAST SERVICES,  
in great variety.

## The New Patent Jewelled China Clock.

which strikes the hours on a Gong, and Chimes the Quarters on  
Bells. Price from £100 to £500.

CLOCK—Special Show Rooms, containing every variety of CLOCKS  
for the DINING and DRAWING ROOM, VESTIBULE, LIBRARY, and  
CARRIAGES, &c.THE ANNUAL CLOCK, with CALENDAR, BAROMETER, &c., goes  
accurately for Twelve Months when once Wound—in Marble,  
Bronze, and Ormolu.THE SINGING-BIRD CLOCK, quite new. MUSICAL BOXES and  
MECHANICAL PICTURES.

## CHANDELIERS IN CRYSTAL,

BRONZE, ORMOLU AND SILVER.

CANDELABRA FOR GAS OR CANDLES,

with the true Oriental Colours.

FOUNTAINS AND MOSQUES FOR INDIA.

REGISTERED DESIGNS OF

Hall Lights, Lamps and Chandeliers for India.

Public and Private Gas Works erected in any part  
of the world.

Contracts taken, and experienced Men sent out, if required, as for  
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM, SECUNDERABAD, INDIA; THE  
SULTAN OF TURKEY; AND VICEROY OF EGYPT.  
Club, Mess, and General Furnishing Orders for Glass, China, and  
Earthenware, promptly executed.  
ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS FREE.

## J. DEFRIES &amp; SONS;

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness the  
Prince of Wales, and Contractors to Government.  
City Show Room, and Principal Depot—

147, HOUNDSDITCH, LONDON,  
Works: LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, and PARIS.

f

dtf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague,  
Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**

(Ex Army Med. Staff.)

**CHLORODYNE**

IS THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE.

**CAUTION.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE: that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**  
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases which in it is found, eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Coughs, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne—See *Lancet*, December, 31st, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Aug. 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

**CAUTION.**—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT,  
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,  
LONDON.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. f. dtf.

**RUPTURES.—By Royal Letters Patent.**

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 500 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the

Manufacturer, Mr. WHITE, 228 Piccadilly, London.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d.; Postage 1s.  
" of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.; Postage 1s. 8d.  
" Unbilled Truss, 42s., and 52s. 6d.; Postage, 1s. 10d.  
Post Office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**

The Material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly ELASTIC and COMPRESSIBLE, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, VARICOSE VEINS, &c. Prices, 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each; Postage, 6d. each.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 22 Piccadilly, London.

The above prices subject to the usual Trade Discount.  
dtf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Health for a Shilling,**

BY THE USE OF

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!**

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is every thing; when it is lacking, all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of these Pills,—the torpid Liver roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

**The Friend to all,**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal-all" has been applied in vain?—"Certainly not," answer grateful thousands.

Even those ulcerous sores, which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints, for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

Yokohama, April 11, 1872.

tf.

**FIRST PRIZE FIRE ENGINES.**

**SHAND, MASON & Co.**

75, UPPER GROUND STREET,

**BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**LAND, FLOATING & FIXED**

**STEAM FIRE ENGINES**

AND

**HAND-WORKED FIRE ENGINES**

Of every description, and for all Climates,

**Fire Escapes, Hose and Suction Pipes, Fire Buckets,  
Fire Cocks, Hose Reels, Hydrants, Firemen's  
Equipments,**

And every article connected with the Extinction of Fire.

SHAND, MASON & Co.'s Steam Fire Engines have been awarded all the Chief First Prizes, have been in use by the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade for sixteen years, and are found to be the most durable Engines yet constructed, also the most readily managed by inexperienced persons. The generative powers of the boiler are such that at the Preston Trials steam of 100-lb. was raised in six minutes and forty-five seconds.

At the great Competitive Trial of Steam Fire Engines, held at Preston, England, May, 1871, the judges, after a searching investigation, decided unanimously in favour of Shand, Mason & Co.'s engine, which was accordingly purchased by the Authorities.

Yokohama, September 2, 1871.

3ms.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. III.—No. 33.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872.

[PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.]

## Notes of the Week.

WHEN we announced on Thursday morning that the fleet which escorted H. M. the Mikado on his trip to the South was on its way to Yedo, we stated that which was then perfectly true. By the time the paper was in the hands of our subscribers it was not so, for His Majesty, with that capriciousness claimed by sovereigns, changed his mind; he determined to see something more of the chief settlement of Japan, and gave orders to make for Yokohama instead of Yedo. The change was one in no way contemplated by the captains of the various vessels, and was made, it is supposed, on account of some message conveyed by a steamer from Yedo which met the fleet outside and which induced the Mikado to order a change of route.

On coming to anchor, three boats put off from the *Joshin Maru* and made for the English Hatoba, where the unwonted spectacle of the Japanese fleet had already attracted a large number of officials. First arrived a white boat with three naval officers: these landed, and, messages being sent to the Saibansho, preparations were made for the reception of His Majesty, although from the short notice it was impossible for anything out of the ordinary course to be done. The police formed line outside the Custom-house, and the Governor, Oye Tak, advanced to the landing steps to meet the Mikado, whose boat at this moment came into the Hatoba. As the boat pulled alongside the steps there was ample opportunity to observe his features and costume. The Mikado appears to be a comparatively young man, of medium height, and, though a little corpulent, his carriage is erect and bearing dignified. His uniform was of dark blue cloth, cut after the fashion of a naval dress uniform. The high collar was covered with flowers worked in gold, while a collet of gold embroidery was worn round the neck, somewhat like a broad ribbon decoration. He wore a cocked hat of beaver with gold tassels at the front and back, and the Imperial bird on each side, the hat being secured by an elastic band under the chin.

As he sat in the barge, manned by ten Japanese sailors, he occupied a wide seat fashioned rather like a sofa and covered with a silk cloth in coloured checkers, each square bearing some device embroidered in gold, the most common being the Imperial crest. In front of him, with their backs to him, were the Chief Chamberlain, Tokudai Jeikunaiku, the Vice Chamberlain, Yoshu Kurai-shoyu, and an officer, said to answer to our Lord High Admiral, named Kama-mura-shoyu. These gentlemen wore blue naval uniforms with an abundance of gold lace, and black velvets cocked hats, and had dress swords. Behind the Mikado were two gentlemen, apparently equerries, dressed in ordinary evening dress, with cavalry swords. In the bow of the boat was a man holding the Imperial banner of a dark coppery red silk with an amber shot silk ball in the centre.

The boat was rapidly pulled up to the steps, when the officials uncovered to receive His Majesty, and at once conducted him into the Custom House, the barge making way for a third boat bearing a box covered with green chintz, embroidered with the Imperial crest, the box apparently containing His Majesty's luggage. Officers also were in this boat, and as soon as they landed the procession—if so it could be called—started on its way to the Saibansho. First came Oye Tak in attendance on His Majesty; then a man bearing the flag already described, then several officers, and lastly the box covered with chintz, borne by two servants.

This small party walked past the English Consulate—

a crowd of Japanese who lined the way on both sides bowing to the ground as His Majesty passed—and, turning first to the right and then to the left, entered the Saibansho by the back entrance, a suite of rooms in the rear of the building being appropriated for the use of the Mikado. A second glimpse of the Mikado showed him seated in an easy chair and conversing freely with those about him, Oye Tak the Governor being among the number. Subsequently His Majesty partook of some ice creams and light refreshments, and it being then about noon orders were given for a departure at one o'clock, a carriage being prepared to convey the Mikado to the railway station. On the way to the station, the only evidence of anything astir was a crowd opposite the back entrance of the Saibansho, another at the Shosha, a general curiosity on the part of the Curio street dealers and policemen stationed at intervals along the line. It having been notified at the station that His Majesty was travelling entirely *incognito*, no attempt at display was made, the only alteration being the addition of a few chairs in the waiting room, and a path being swept from the yard gates to the station doors. It was also announced that only those officials connected with the railway would be allowed inside the enclosure.

After waiting with some considerable patience till nearly two, a number of Japanese officers arrived and it appeared that the Mikado was actually coming at last; but the hope was nipped in the bud by the departure of these officers in the two o'clock train. A return to the Saibansho revealed the fact that the Mikado was not to leave till 6 p.m., he, during the afternoon, having held a long consultation with the Governor. Business was, notwithstanding that the Saibansho was not closed, quite out of the question, the officials evidently being more anxious to catch a glimpse of their Sovereign than to do any work. We should also mention that the arrival of the Mikado being so entirely unexpected, none of the officials wore Court dress, an event which is, we should say, almost without precedent in this country.

In the afternoon, the Mikado, attended by a company of infantry, went to the station, large crowds of both foreigners and natives lining the whole length of Curio Street. At the station he was duly received, and almost immediately entering his state carriage, which was decorated with flags and crests, the train was started for Shinagawa. Passing the return train at Kawasaki the terminus was soon reached. Here His Majesty alighted, and without any ceremony proceeded to his carriage and drove to the Castle. A troop of lancers was in attendance, while his immediate retainers occupied four other carriages. With this His Majesty's visit to Yokohama was brought to a termination. What his reflections were upon the novel scenes which must have everywhere met his eye, none can say; but he must undoubtedly have been fully impressed with the value of those changes which foreigners have wrought in his dominions.

In conclusion, we should say that our statement to the effect that the Mikado was still at Atami was on presumably good authority, and was the more credited since it was recently semi-officially announced that he was at Miyanoshta.

At a Committee meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Wednesday last it was resolved to print and circulate on Sunday any telegrams which might arrive for the Chamber on that day.

We shall ask no pardon for expressing ourselves as freely on this decision as it is our custom to do on all matters pertaining to the welfare, the advancement, and reputation of this com-

munity, but it involves a question of such high importance, that we should be ashamed if we either remained silent, or commented upon it in any uncertain manner. And if we know anything of the world, of the character of Englishmen who form the majority of the Committee, or of the gentlemen of other nationalities who compose the minority, the freedom we shall use will not be misinterpreted, but rather, perhaps, constitute a claim to the more earnest consideration of the few words we have to say, words addressed to free and reasonable men.

Now, we shall not urge our views from a purely theological standpoint, and will frankly confess at once that considerable study of this subject has convinced us that the obligations connected with the observance of the first day of the week are founded, not on any directly given divine command, but on the practice of the Christian Church. Any student of this question cannot do better than read the Bampton lectures of 1862—we forget the exact year, and have neither the work itself nor any review of it at hand—delivered before the University of Oxford by Dr. Hessey, late Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and a divine of great learning and authority in the Church of England. The obligations in respect of Sunday seem to us to have their foundation in the practice and discipline of the early Church, that Church which has moulded the religious mind of Europe into its present form. But they are not the less binding upon us as Christians on that account, and have in themselves the nature of a divine force, inasmuch as we acknowledge the divine origin of our religion. And the legislation of all Christian countries has, to a greater or less degree, recognised these obligations. Wise and good men of all ages have agreed upon the wisdom of this legislation, and while there is a great and growing tendency to relax the undue severity in respect of Sunday observance created by law, or imposed by custom or by social pressure, in certain countries of Europe—a relaxation we think most wise and salutary—there is not the less a conviction existing in the most mature and thoughtful minds of Christendom that the general tendency and effect of that legislation is sound and wholesome. All our traditions, habits, and feelings bear its impress to a greater or less degree, and either voluntarily or involuntarily, tacitly or by acknowledged consent, each of us gives to it his personal confirmation. It is consonant with our habits of mind, with our religious convictions, and with the general practice of the countries in which we have lived. We shall admit that this is more the case with Englishmen and Americans than with Germans and Frenchmen, although we appeal without fear to the thoughtful representatives of the two latter nationalities to bear us out in regard to the main facts on which our appeal to the Chamber is based.

But we should do wrongly were we to ignore the opinion of many men, oftentimes worthy members of society, who, starting from a different point, or even starting with us, arrive at wholly different conclusions from ourselves on this subject. They recognise no obligations in respect of Sunday. Those of them who entertain strong religious convictions esteem one day as another, and so spend each day that they require to make no special religious reservation in favour of a seventh. Not stopping to inquire whether it would not be better to set apart a seventh day for special observance, without lowering the average level of the other six, we may generally remark that minds so well constituted and balanced are very rare, and need hardly be taken into account. It might also be observed that those who thus regulate the six days, do, as a rule, specially consecrate the seventh to peculiar sanctity. Others fail to see these obligations because they look upon human life from a side which is purely secular, and from which the divine and supernatural element in man cannot be recognised. Either they fail to find it in spite of arduous and conscientious search, or the film which covers their eyes—more voluntarily than they may imagine or would plead—hides it from them. To the first class, as we have said, we shall make no appeal, and to the second we can only appeal on purely secular grounds.

We have, therefore, many different classes of minds to deal with.

Now, with regard to those who, taking the old theo-

gical grounds, acknowledge the obligations of Sunday observance to proceed from a divine command, and to be actually a transference of the obligations of the Fourth Commandment from the seventh to the first day of the week, the position is perfectly clear. It is impossible to plead that the printing and publishing of the telegrams on Sunday is necessary. It is not done in London, the commercial centre of the world, nor, as far as we know, is it done in any city in Europe or America.\* It is not necessary in the sense that work while at sea on Sunday is necessary on board a steamer, the economy of which makes that work obligatory. It is not necessary in the sense that the transfer of mails from steamer to steamer on Sunday on long voyages is necessary. The demands of modern life exact this, and Christianity does not enjoin a rigid iron formalism which would militate against proper and natural provision being made for these demands. But Christianity does undoubtedly embody in its spirit, if not in its actual letter, the sanctification of a special day in the week; the Christian Church enjoins and practices this; and the legislation of Christian countries reflects these injunctions of the Church. Believers in Christianity, therefore, who cannot plead the actual necessity of this work, have not a leg to stand upon, and must submit to have their relative estimates of the value of their souls and their pockets inferred from their vote on this question.

The next class consists of those who cannot see their way to acknowledge these obligations as of divine origin, except, perhaps, inferentially, in as far as they believe that the Christian Church itself has such an origin, and that that Church has enjoined the practice of Sunday observance. It seems to us, that this class is bound by the general example and injunctions of its religious creed, wherever these can be proved to exercise a salutary influence over society, and in this manner cannot conscientiously give its adhesion to the decision of the Chamber. It is, with the first class, equally unable to urge the plea of necessity, and though not so distinctly violating a command believed to be divine, is still disobedient to the dictates of an admitted superior, and inaugurates a line of conduct subversive of his discipline and fatal to his rule. Does the class to which we now appeal think this right, or wise, or salutary? Let them put the telegrams into one balance, and the civilizing influence of the Christian Church into the other and answer us—which weighs most? The Church? Why not then abide by its rules? The telegram? Will it weigh less on Monday?

The third, and only remaining class to which we appeal, is that class which, from whatever cause, fails to recognise the divine element in man. Some of them appreciate, indeed, his sublime hopes and splendid potentialities, for they have cherished the one and give evidence of the possession of the other. But they are forced—often in cruel despair—to confess that the hopes are only hopes, beliefs of the heart and the imagination, and that these potentialities, instead of being seeds destined to blossom in immortality, must perish with the life of the body, and revert into other forms of force without retaining their consciousness of individuality. Such minds want not in attraction for us, nor, indeed, in sympathy. For iron law at most seems too often to rule the universe; the agony of a parent to count no more than the hum of an insect; and the world to be resolved into a laboratory where human hearts are the objects of heartless experiment. But this class will hardly deny that it is well for man to have stated periods of rest;—times when he can resolve to pitch this only life high, for the very reason that it is our only life; times when something may be done to redeem it from its daily meanness, its sordid cares, its poor occupations, its unworthy strifes and bitternesses. And if it concedes this much, why demand some new division of days and moons? Will not a day consecrated by near two thousand years of reverential observation answer the purpose? What objections are there to it? Do they weigh much as against the arguments on the other side?

To others of this class we must appeal on grounds of simple economy, good feeling or good sense. Admitting for a moment—

\* We are informed as we go to press that telegrams are published in New York, in the Sunday papers.

though we cannot, even for a moment—that this is our only life, and that it should be consumed in money-making and nothing else, is it wise for oneself, or humane towards others, so to strain the faculties by incessant wear and tear that they lose their elasticity, their readiness and willingness to act? Admitting for a moment—though we cannot even for a moment—that man's life consisteth in the abundance of things he possesses; still, variety is an element of pleasure, and we can hardly suppose, save in very exceptional instances, that money is sought for its own sake and not for the pleasures it enables its possessor to command. Would not the very variation of the daily routine of life, by twenty-four hours of rest or otherwise directed activity, be an additional pleasure in life? Indeed, we think so.

We have thus, shortly, though we think sufficiently, and we are certain, temperately, argued the various grounds on which the decision of the Chamber seems to be unsound. The printing and circulating of these small slips of paper may seem a small thing, but there is really a great question of principle involved in it. The question is: is it necessary; is it desirable; is it salutary; is it right? The Chamber of Commerce is the only corporate body in Yokohama, and to all intents and purposes we are a Christian community. Should our only corporate body give its sanction to, indeed, should it directly command, the violation of one of the most sacred injunctions of our religion, and one of the most cherished observances of our native lands? In London and Manchester, in Liverpool and elsewhere, the busy men who influencing the world's destinies, and many of whom have much to do with ruling its commerce, do without their telegrams. They may be statesmen, or officials, or bankers, or merchants. But they are in some sense our parents, and their example should be worth something. What plea have we that they have not? How many more pleas have they than we? Yet they abstain, and why should not we? The reduction of a better day to the average level of other days is bad. It degrades the general average. It is a step in the wrong direction, apparently a small step, but a well-defined and recognizable one. The feverish high-pressure of modern life requires a corrective, and the rest of Sunday affords this to a great extent. Exciting telegrams—as they sometimes will be—will set the whole business machinery of the settlement in motion on Sunday. Is this desirable? If we were called upon to give our votes as legislators on this question, knowing that good and evil would result to mankind according to the direction of those votes, how should we give them?

For ourselves, apart from all theologies, and in spite of all materialisms, we believe that man has a soul, of which religion is the natural and necessary food. We have no severe Sabbatarian views, and the attitude of "the publican" is that which alone befits us. But we could not leave this question untouched without seeming to fly from our responsibilities, and it is in this mind that we appeal to the Chamber to reconsider—peradventure, to reverse—its decision.

THE arguments against the detention of the *Maria Luz* have been fairly put before the public, and, we presume, before the Japanese Government, nor can their weight be denied. But we shall not retract one word we have said on the subject of the case itself or the nature of the trade out of which it has arisen. The Captain has threatened us with legal proceedings, and we most devoutly hope he will take them. Whatever may be their consequences to us, they shall bear fruits in regard to this trade that China, at least, shall bless. Very many of the residents have been off to the ship, and are surprised to find her passengers so comfortable. To what do they attribute this? And they lose sight of the fact that eight men died between Macao and Yokohama. To what do they attribute *this*? Can people be so simple as to think that the sweeping and garnishing of to-day, which has gone on since attention was drawn to the whole subject, is any thing more than the preparation for the seven extra devils of to-morrow? The coolies are called passengers by the Captain. By what right does he cut his passengers' tails off if they go or get ashore? Either conduct of this kind is legal or it is not. If it is, let all the world know that it escapes with impunity. If not, let it be

punished. There is no moral doubt about the nature of this trade as carried on from Macao. Old China residents are not to be deceived about this. It is characterised by a wholesale system of kidnapping, and half the contracts signed by the coolies are extorted from them by intimidation, in spite of such care as the Portuguese Government may bestow on the subject, in the thoroughness and efficiency of which, however, we are not large believers. Macao in these cases listens to Peru, and Peru is constantly remonstrating against the difficulties thrown in her way by the regulations at Macao. Then the Peruvian Government charters its own ships, which officers of the Peruvian navy are apparently not ashamed to command, and the results are those we have before us. It is conceivable that the captain might not, as a stranger, know all the devices resorted to to procure coolies and detain them when procured. But if a naval officer permits himself to be detached on such errands as these, he must accept the unpleasant consequences of being identified with practices which the civilized world has agreed to condemn as infamous. He may be the most humane man that ever cut a Chinaman's tail off for taking a passenger's liberty of going ashore when and how it pleased him. But if he does these things, and eight other Chinamen are found on board in a similar condition, who, he says, cut off their own tails—a thing which a Chinaman would rather die than do—ugly suspicions are raised which justify some strong language, and this we have used, because no other language would be applicable. Before law, when clearly ascertained, we bow. But when only difficulties are suggested, we are apt to put the telescope up to our blind eye. Meanwhile we are satisfied that much good will come of this agitation, which will touch the reputation and possibly the conscience of Portugal. The world is so vast and complex that its advance in any given direction can only be made by steps which are individually imperceptible, but each effort made in the right direction is something to the good.

For some time past complaints against the Custom-house officers have been both loud and frequent, and we cannot but acknowledge that there is good reason for at least some of them. The charge of assault against Mr. Badoock, of the *Ariel* will well illustrate the conduct of the Custom-house officers which gives rise to these troubles. In this instance some sheep were being trans-shipped from the *Oregonian* to the *Ariel*, and being intended for the provision of the ship, were neither liable to entry nor duty. But the Customs' officer on board was of a different opinion, and refused to allow them to be shipped. This was told to Mr. Badoock, who at once ordered the sailors to go down to the boat and pass up the sheep, he himself going down also. The evidence goes to prove that the officer seized Mr. Badoock as he was going down the ladder, and attempted to pull him back, the result being that Mr. Badoock turned and struck the officer. On Friday the charge of assault was heard, and Mr. Shepard being of opinion that the balance of evidence went to show that Mr. Badoock was first assaulted before he retaliated, dismissed the charge. The remarks he made on the case, which we publish elsewhere, are worthy of note. Mr. Shepard pointed out that the Custom-house officers are too ready to assume an authority they do not possess, and while he could not from his position say that it served the officer right, yet he could not feel any sympathy for him.

The Custom-house authorities should be more careful to employ men of some little judgment. Their position is one which eminently requires it, and if from the indiscriminate employment of men without a thorough knowledge of their duties, and with but imperfect idea of the treaties under which they exercise their authority, troubles arise, they have only themselves to thank for it.

The new Superintendent of Customs has, we understand, issued an order that on all such invoices as are evidently fair, and not drawn up to deceive, the duties shall not be indiscriminately "raised," as the custom has been hitherto. This is a good change; but it would be well to take measures to ensure the employment of more competent subordinates, or at least to issue such orders as will prevent future difficulties.

THE Japanese Government have appointed Mr. Boyle, a gentleman known in connection with the construction of railways and other engineering works in India, and whose services there gained him the distinction of the decoration of the Star of India, to be Engineer-in-Chief of Japanese Railways. Mr. Boyle is now on his way to Japan.

WE learn with regret that Mr. Searle was drowned on Friday at Kanasawa. It appears that he, with several others, were bathing, and while in the water Mr. Searle was missed. On search being made, he was discovered with his feet fast in the mud and his head just under water. As the deceased had suffered a slight paralytic stroke the day before, it is supposed that on finding his feet fast in the mud, his exertions to free himself brought on a nervous fit, and he was drowned. When the body was recovered, every effort was made to restore him by Japanese doctors, but life was extinct.

It was recently stated that Mr. J. O. P. Stearns was to receive a sum between \$6,000 and \$10,000 for the services rendered by the *Aroostook* at the time of the loss of the *Oneida*, and it has been reported that Mr. De Long was to bring the money with him. This last is incorrect; though it is true that a bill has been sent home for the services rendered, and there is little doubt that it will be paid. No answer can be received, however, for two months from the present time.

WE are informed that by request of the Chamber of Commerce the noon gun hitherto fired on Saturday from the *Tiptree* will henceforth be fired on Wednesday. We shall thus have a time gun on both Wednesday and Saturday.

Pillar posts are being placed about the settlement by order of the Government and promise to be great conveniences now that the postal system is being so much extended.

The batteries for the Telegraph line between this and Kobe have arrived in the *Thracian*, and we may now hope that telegraphic communication will shortly be established.

The *Godavery* is reported to have made one of the fastest passages from Hongkong on record. The trip occupied exactly 5 days 11½ hours.

H. M.'s storeship *Manila* was sold on Wednesday for \$1,000 to Mr. Cook. She will probably be broken up.

The *Emma Augusta*, from Nagasaki, with coal, was reported to have got on the Saratoga Spit on Monday, and the *Ashuelot* was sent down to render assistance. She was eventually got off.

#### OUR RIGHT OF APPEAL.

EVERY one must know the welcome sensation of waking from a dreadful dream and finding all its terrors dispelled. You were to be shot or hanged, given to lions, or put in "the boot," instead of which your executioners disappear, the lions melt away, or you only remember having read a chapter of Macaulay over night in which James appeared gloating over his favourite mode of torture. We were recently thrown into much the same state by a decision from the Bench that the establishment of the Supreme Court here, from which we have derived many various and undeniable advantages, had practically deprived us of the right of appeal against its decisions. This was no imaginary grievance, and if we dilated upon it with some amplification, it was because we were brought suddenly face to face with the conviction that a common law right had been taken away from us unawares.

He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stolen,

Let him not know it, and he's not robbed at all.

But if and when he discovers his loss, and especially when the discovery is coincident with the want of the

missing object, it is not unnatural that he should sing the same tune with many variations, and that none of these should be in a major key. Nor are we concerned to know, or consoled by knowing, that there are others in the same plight. All the tailless foxes in creation would never reconcile us to a similar condition. We have an indestructible prejudice in favour of our born rights, and sooner than steal about this world with an ever present consciousness that we had lost them, we would run the risk of the worst that might befall us in any other. No one can really feel himself wholly an Englishman who has to register himself yearly, and pay the odious five dollars for the transcription into the Consulate books of records hitherto confined to his family Bible. If no human power can add a cubit to our stature, an Order in Council can apparently deprive us of a good inch of it. This is bad enough in all conscience. But to take away our right of appeal! We might as well be on board the *Maria Luz* at once. These things are well enough for men who are accustomed to the domiciliary visits of creatures in cocked hats and side arms. But, thanks to sturdy wills, a free press, and the Straits of Dover, we know nothing of such matters—at least, not in that blessed land of fogs and freedom.

But we have not retrieved our temporarily lost right without such a convulsion as has brought down the Supreme Court altogether, and this is quite enough to show how grave the case was. As long as the Court was looked upon as a Supreme Court, we undoubtedly were without the right and power to appeal, except to the Privy Council, and this for all practical purposes was an useless privilege. Could any such knot be tied here as would justify the interference of such a deity? Hardly, we should imagine. We may honour such gods, as Confucius commands, but we are compelled also to follow his recommendation and keep them at a distance.

The able argument of Mr. DICKINS on the whole subject, which will be found elsewhere, well deserves analysis, and as many of our readers, especially our more distant ones, may be repelled by its technical nature from mastering it for themselves, we think we may do some service by recapitulating its main features in a condensed form.

The learned Counsel, then, first argues that the Chief Judge, in appointing Mr. HANNEN, could never have had the intention, if, indeed, he had the power, of depriving us of a cheap and speedy method of obtaining the opinion of the Chief Judge himself to revise any supposed wrong done us by a first judgement here; and further shows that however much we might have gained, as we confessedly have gained, by Mr. HANNEN's appointment, we should have lost as much on one side as we gained on the other if it involved this privation. He then proceeds to show that in view of the restricted jurisdiction of the Court, and especially of the absence of all appellate jurisdiction, it cannot be called a Supreme Court at all. The utmost that could be claimed for it is that it might hold the relation of a *nisi prius* Court to a superior Court at common law, or to the Judges of the common law Courts sitting *in banco*; for if more were claimed, the Chief Judge would have the power of placing an Acting Law Secretary in the position of exercising what is tantamount to a final jurisdiction.



Mr. DICKINS then proceeds to the great constitutional point in his argument, and urges that the right of appeal is a common law right of which no Order in Council can deprive the subject without a special enabling Act of Parliament. He contends that the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, which is the sanction of the Order in Council, gives the Queen no power to abrogate the Common and Statute law rights which the subject possesses while resident in non-Christian states and under the jurisdiction of British authority, and goes so far as to argue that every British subject carries with him those rights into countries unprovided with legal systems, to the extent, at all events, of their applicability. And he urges that as these Common Law rights must, if abolished, be abolished expressly or by certain implication, and as they have not been so abolished, they must remain with us.

He goes on to contend that from the very terms of sec. 131 of the Order in Council, the appeal to the Privy Council is only from a decree or final Order of the Supreme Court. But could the visit here of the Assistant-Judge, whether more or less protracted, convert a Court which does not possess an appellate jurisdiction, and which is not a Court of *dernier ressort*, into the Supreme Court? Some of the powers of the Supreme Court might be held to be delegated to the Court under such circumstances, but certainly not to the extent of converting it into a Supreme Court.

Having shewn, therefore, what it is not and cannot be, the learned Counsel proceeds to urge that it must be one of two things; either:

1st.; a *Nisi prius* or circuit portion of the Supreme Court, from the decisions of which there is a right of appeal to the Chief-Judge or the Supreme Court *in banco*:—

Or 2nd.; a Provincial Court with or without certain increased jurisdiction, in which case the right to appeal is clear.

He shows that the jurisdiction of the Court, being only co-extensive with that of the Provincial Court, is an argument that it is no more than a Provincial Court, and contends that there is no authority in the Order in Council for the permanent establishment here of any circuit branch of the Supreme Court. It therefore cannot be the first, and thus, by an exhaustive process, is shewn to be the second, viz., a Provincial Court, presided over, indeed, by the Assistant-Judge, and about to be furnished with Admiralty jurisdiction, but still a Provincial Court, from the decisions of which the right to appeal is not only a common law right, but one expressly provided for by the Order in Council.

We must congratulate Mr. DICKINS on his argument and on its success. Nothing could have been more unsatisfactory than the former condition of affairs, which was oppressive to the Judge, bad for the bar, and worse for the snitor. Upon the delivery of the judgment which opened this question, the anomalies it exposed were so grave that we drew immediate attention to them, and at that time expressed a decided opinion that they could only be resolved by regarding this Court as a Provincial Court, for which alone provision appeared to have been made in the Order in Council. The matter is now placed beyond the reach of a doubt.

We think it right also to say that the doubts which in

the same article we threw upon the binding force of the decisions of the Court—doubts for which we had ample grounds at the time—have since been dispelled, and we should regret if any misgivings on so important a subject still remained in the minds of any of our readers.

#### SHIMADZU SABURO.

SHIMADZU SABURO is certainly an outspoken man. Last year when the Mikado sent down Iwakura Dainagon on a mission the object of which was to conciliate him and draw him out of his retirement, he stated in reply to the gracious letter of his Sovereign his opinion that the reforms so grandiloquently announced by the Government were nothing but an empty name, and now we have another specimen of the same style. He seems to have taken advantage of the Mikado's visit to Kagoshima to enlarge upon the shortcomings of the present Government in the document which we print to-day, under the accustomed heading of "Japanese Notes," and certainly some of his suggestions are very pertinent. 'The banishment of greed, the prizing of virtue, the rejection of deceitful arts and the reverencing of truthfulness' are matters to which the present leaders of the country might well give their attention. We do not mean to apply this remark to the leaders themselves, but it is a notorious fact that bribery, corruption and speculation go on amongst the lower ranks of the official class to an extent unprecedented, except in Russia. The last two items, the lightening of taxation and the careful calculation of income and expenditure, are also pieces of excellent advice. To the heavy burdens laid on the peasantry must be entirely attributed the squalor of their general appearance, the raggedness of their clothing, and the ruined state of the mud cottages which they inhabit, things which cannot fail to have struck the eye of every traveller in the interior. So long, however, as the object of the Government is to gather in as much revenue as possible, in order to squander the same again in magnificent schemes of material improvement, imposing burdens on the country which it is not yet in a condition to bear, so long will the peasant have to groan.

Many of the items of advice bear evidence of a strongly-marked Chinese form of thought, which expends all its energy in high-sounding general phrases, and the old dislike to foreigners, which is what really keeps Shimadzu Saburô at Kagoshima, manifests itself strongly. But the Government scarcely needs any spurring in this direction. Under its apparent desire to cultivate friendly relations with foreigners, and to profit thereby to civilize its subjects, lurks the old feeling of superiority to the rest of the world, which one day, when Japan thinks it has mastered the use of barbarian appliances, will burst forth with violence, but which at present manifests itself chiefly in the extra allowance of lace worn by their admirals.

#### THE MARIA LUZ.

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser of the 12th.)

We do not ignore or attempt to make light of the difficulties connected with the stopping of the *Maria Luz*. They are patent enough. The question is whether they are insuperable. The captain of the vessel has brought himself within range of the Japanese law for illegal acts

committed in their waters. The evidence elicited during his examination and facts which have transpired since the vessel arrived here, prove conclusively that measures of the worst kind were resorted to in order to entrap the coolies on board, and punishments of great severity have been inflicted upon those of them who attempted their escape. Is there no possibility of getting so much and such evidence from numbers more of these men as to bring the action of the captain within the broad general definition of piracy? There cannot be the shadow of a doubt left in the mind of any one that to all intents and purposes this vessel is a slaver, and the evidence already elicited is sufficient, we should imagine, to constitute legal proof of this. Cannot Japan call that piracy which other nations have agreed to call so? She has entered the comity of nations, recognizes the obligations of international law, claims its privileges, and abides by its provisions. Why cannot she act upon its dictates?

Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires is away and we cannot appeal to him to assist the Japanese with his counsel in this matter. In his absence, therefore, we would ask the offices of the American Minister. We have had our differences with Mr. De Long, and have perhaps urged our side of them with some asperity. But we will not do him the injustice to suppose that the recollection of these would weigh with him for one moment in an appeal where the great doctrines or dictates of humanity are concerned. He represents here a people whose greatest and most admirable characteristic—we have said so a hundred times—is an impulsive, warm-hearted and sympathetic generosity, nor have we ever heard that he was personally deficient in this admirable trait. He is a lawyer, and knows what can and may be done; and he cannot be an American and be deficient in enterprise. We wish to make no meretricious appeal to him, or invoke his action on grounds personal to himself. It is to the spirit and love of freedom of the American people that we appeal—that spirit which has grappled with slavery and overthrown it, and which prizes freedom as the greatest of earthly blessings. And if by some means or another—we have small technical lore to guide us—the mercies inherent in this spirit can be showered on these poor wretched slaves, we hope that no mere difficulties will be allowed to interpose between them and their liberation. The chances of giving a vital wound to this iniquitous traffic are rare. Now we have one; and to men of action the best definition of opportunity is now.

### JAPANESE NOTES.

#### THE AUGUST STUDIES OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS.

The establishment of national principles of action and the execution of the laws. The adoption of a system of dress and strict regulation of the outward man.

The reform of learning.

The careful selection of human talent.

The careful conduct of foreign relations and the establishment of a clear distinction between the rights of Japanese and foreigners.

The cultivation of a military spirit and the reform of the army laws.

The establishment of a clear distinction between the rights of noble and mean.

The banishment of greed, the prizing of virtue, the rejection of deceitful arts and the reverencing of truthfulness.

The strict prohibition of debauchery and the establishment of a strongly marked line between the sexes.

The right of all to address the Sovereign.

The careful judgment of disputes and rightful apportioning of reward and punishment.

The lightening of taxes and the abatement of burdens.

The careful calculation of income and expenditure.

The above paper contains a summary of the opinions held by your Majesty's servant during many years, and he entertained them at the time of his short visit to the capital four years ago (1869), but finding no convenient opportunity for expressing them, and not being favoured either with your Majesty's gracious interrogation, he was obliged to be silent. But now he has, in your Majesty's tour, been fortunate enough to worship the heavenly countenance, and he can no longer refrain from giving vent to his humble sentiments. In this critical moment he can no longer sit by and look on with indifference at passing events; and though he is convinced that your Majesty cannot adopt his retrograde and unlightened views, still he feels that a convenient occasion will perhaps never offer itself again, and he ventures to make this abrupt representation. He most humbly apologizes for his audacity, but the fact is that by your Majesty's present system of government the fortunes of this country are daily declining; the Imperial line which should last for ever and ever is in danger of falling into the vice called republicanism, and he can see as clearly as in a mirror that Japan will eventually become a dependency of the western barbarians. He can only sigh and weep.

Your servant Hisamitsu awaits any punishment for his audacity and want of reverence in speaking thus freely.

Respectfully represented with real fear, and real awe and prostrations.

JUSAMMI HISAMITSU.

[August, 1872.]

### NIHON GUAISHI.

ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

VOL. III.

(Continued from our Last.)

When first Yoritomo wanted to select a commander-in-chief for his western expedition, he desired to try the capabilities of his younger brothers, and secretly heated a metal water jug red hot, with which he made each of his brothers serve him in turn. As soon as they took hold of it, they let it go in a fright. Yoshitsuné alone held it until he had finished washing, his heart and colour remaining unchanged. Yoritomo knew by this means that he was fit for the business, but in his heart he secretly stood in awe of him. Kajiwara Kagétoki, who was a favourite of Yoritomo's, acted as inspector with Yoshitsuné's army, but the latter never asked his advice, and Kagétoki becoming angry, joined Noriyori. Hatakéyama Shigétada had at first served Noriyori, but hated Kagétoki because he presumed on the favour he enjoyed with Yoshitsuné. Kagétoki became more angry than before, and gradually prejudiced Yoritomo against Yoshitsuné. Yoritomo was of a suspicious and malignant nature. Taira no Hirotsuné and Minamoto no Tadayori were both put to death by him on the pretext that they had behaved with haughty insolence, and having heard that Yoshitsuné, presuming on his services, was giving himself airs, little by little he began to hate him. Kagétoki, who had disputed the proposal about the reversing towers, also harboured constantly increasing resentment against him. At the battle of Dannoura he had prayed to be made leader of the van, but Yoshitsuné refused him and went first himself, for which Kagétoki abused and slandered him without ceasing. Yoshitsuné grew angry and wished to put him to death, but Kagétoki stroked his sword, saying: "I only recognize the existence of my lord of 'Kamakura.'" The commanders acted as mediators and the affair was quietly settled. Kagétoki returned to Kamakura and slandered Yoshitsuné in every possible way. Taira no Tokitada was a distant relation of the Heishi, and when he followed them in their flight to the west, he had secretly assisted them in their plans. When he was taken prisoner, he had in his possession a box full of books and documents, which was seized by Yoshitsuné. Tokitada conspired with his son to get this back, and so eliminate what would be a source of calamity. He therefore married his daughter to Yoshitsuné, who thereupon returned the box. Yoritomo heard of this and hated him. Yoritomo had just had a male child born to him, and placed great confidence in his father-in-law Hōjō Tokimasa, while all his own flesh and blood became objects of suspic-

ion to him. Yoshitsuné went east to present the prisoners at Kamakura, and when he got to the post town of Koshigoyé,<sup>(182)</sup> Yoritomo refused to admit him, but sent out Tokimasa to receive them. Yoshitsuné then sent a letter to Oyé no Hiromoto, complaining in these terms: "I, Yoshitsuné, undertook the labour of punishing the rebels in Yoritomo's stead. On the one hand I reduced those who were traitors to their Sovereign and on the other purged away the family shame. In my heart I secretly expected praise and reward, but have contrary to my expectation suddenly become the victim of slander. I am wasting my time here and have no chance of clearing myself, but simply shed ineffectual tears. I am about to miss the beneficent countenance [of my brother] for a long time, and the affection between flesh and bone is about to be severed, for unless my father come to life again, who will explain matters for me? When I was a young orphan I followed my mother and fled to a place of concealment. I changed my residence from province to province, and servants became my masters, I so that never had a single day of rest. Suddenly, however, I met with good fortune, and was graciously promoted to an important place of trust. I have whipped my horse down steep hills,<sup>(183)</sup> have dared the dangers of the wind on the ocean, without ever giving a thought to my own personal safety, desiring thereby to give satisfaction to the unjustly accused spirit,<sup>(184)</sup> and gratify my own long felt indignation. How could I have any other designs? I have had the office of *jō*<sup>(185)</sup> and the fifth rank (*go-i*) conferred on me. What glory for me; and now suddenly I encounter this distress. My sorrow is profound and my grief unlimited. I have ventured to offer an oath in writing, and have called the hundred gods to witness, and yet wrath does not clear off. I am compelled to look to your Lordship for aid and protection. Prostrate I pray you to take advantage of an opportunity to represent these facts [to Yoritomo], and I beseech you to make my fidelity clear. If then I receive a bounteous pardon I shall be able to end my days in peace." No answer being given, Yoshitsuné became indignant and went back to Kiôto. Yoritomo heard that he resented this treatment and in his anger confiscated Yoshitsuné's fief. At this time Yukiiyé was concealed in the capital, and Yoshitsuné had intercourse with him secretly. Yoritomo sent Kajiwaru Kagesuyé to order Yoshitsuné to punish Yukiiyé with death, and to spy out the proceedings of Yoshitsuné himself. Yoshitsuné declared himself indisposed, and after the next day but one saw Kagesuyé. Kagesuyé returned and reported how weak he looked after his illness. Kagétoki said: "He left off sleeping and eating for a couple of days and so managed to make himself look ill." Yoritomo thereupon summoned the commanders, and addressing them, said: "Who will attack Kurô for me? Kurô does not act contrary to what I knew him to be. But he has had audience of the Emperor before me. He has become a *jō* of the fifth rank without informing me. His carriage<sup>(186)</sup> and dress are handsome and extravagant, and he swaggers about the palace of the retired Emperor. Even allowing that he enjoys the favour of his sovereign, why does he not behave with modesty. At the battle of Dannoura he was in the same ship with the Empress Dowager, and moreover has married the daughter of a Taira prisoner. Such are his audacity and presumption. He must be hoed up without mercy. Who will attack Kurô for me?" No one dared to answer. Yoritomo was displeased, and then ordered Kagétoki to do it. Kagétoki declined, saying: "The Hauguan has always hated your servant. If I go, he will take his precautions. You cannot do better than to send some one who would not attract his notice, to take him by surprise." Yoritomo then appointed Shôjiun. Shôjiun was a priest of Nara, who, being in Kamakura on business, was admitted near to

Yoritomo's person on account of his courage and fierceness. Hereupon the scheme was imparted to him and he was sent westward. On arriving at the capital he took a lodging four *chô* distant from Yoshitsuné's palace. Yoshitsuné complained of his not coming to present himself at once, and summoning him administered a rebuke. He replied saying: "The object of your servant's journey was to visit the Seven Great Monasteries<sup>(187)</sup>, and he wished to finish that business before presenting himself." Yoshitsuné laughed, and said: "Not so! Not so! It is impossible but that you are plotting against me by instructions from the Nii<sup>(188)</sup>. I have a great desire to put you in prison, but on reflection I am afraid people would think me a coward. Besides you are my elder brother's messenger. I will not be the first to proceed to action." Shôjiun presented to him an oath in writing, and returned to his lodging. Yoshitsuné's favourite hand-maiden, who was called Shidzuka, spied upon Shôjiun, and addressing Yoshitsuné, said: "When that fellow was leaving he looked all round the palace, and fixed his eyes upon the stable. I fear he means treachery." Yoshitsuné did not trouble himself. When dusk came she told him again, saying: "Dust rises on the high road. Men are marching with hurried step. You must absolutely take precautions." Yoshitsuné sent two youths to go and spy out the state of things at Shôjiun's lodging, but a long time elapsing without their returning, he again sent a waiting-maid. The waiting-maid hurried back, and said: "The two youths are lying dead with their heads together at the gate. Inside the gate were about fifty horses ready saddled. The *Samurai* were putting on their corselets preparatory to mounting on horseback." In the third watch a loud noise was heard outside the palace, where only seven men were on guard. Shidzuka hastily took a corselet and put it on Yoshitsuné. Yoshitsuné ordered the door to be opened, and charged out on horseback, shouting: "Who dares to-day to plot against Yoshitsuné?" Shôjiun and more than sixty horsemen of the Kodama band scattered, and shot wildly. Yoshitsuné's followers hearing of the attack, arrived from every side, and Yukiiyé also came to the rescue. Shôjiun at last was defeated and put to flight. Yoshitsuné went straight to the palace of the Cloistered Emperor. The arrows on his helmet were like the quills on a porcupine, and he had only three left in his quiver. He reported the attack and returned home. Shôjiun fled to Kurumayama,<sup>(189)</sup> but the priests, who were old friends of Yoshitsuné, having sought out and captured him, delivered him up. Yoshitsuné reproached him for having acted contrary to his oath. He answered and said: "It was Shôjiun who took the oath, but the Nii<sup>(190)</sup> who attacked you." Yoshitsuné was wrath, and slapped his face. Shôjiun said: "My face is the face of the Nii. If you slap my face, it is really slapping his." Yoshitsuné admired his courage, and wished to send him back alive, but he begged to be put to death at once, upon which his head was cut off. Yoshitsuné and Yoriyé then demanded a commission from the Emperor to chastise Yoritomo. The high officers of State (*Kugió*) fearing the former, wished to give permission for the moment, but Fujiwara no Kan'zané alone refused to agree, saying: "Yoritomo has not yet committed crimes worthy of chastisement. Besides, what a strange proceeding to order the younger brother to chastise the elder." The Cloistered Emperor at last gave his permission. Yoshitsuné's servant Adachi Kiyotsuné was a constant spy on his master in the interest of Yoritomo, and when this happened he departed in haste with the information to Kamakura. Yoritomo was just celebrating the completion of Chô-shô-jiu In, and on receiving the report he merely said: "It is well." When the ceremonies were over, he returned home and said: "This fellow wished to kill my messenger. I will chastise him for it." He then warned his officers to make their preparations, saying: "We will start at break of day." Oyama Tomomasa and more than fifty others having asked leave to

(182) Province of Sagami, a little on the Kamakura side of Katsû.  
(183) This refers to his riding down the Hyôtorigoyé before the battle of Ichino tani, and to his crossing from Watanabe to attack the Heishi in Awa, as narrated above.

(184) Of his father Yoshitomo.

(185) Of the Sayémon guards.

(186) The *rensha* or carriage ordinarily used seems to have been a palanquin mounted on wheels, propelled by men in front and behind. There is a drawing of one in the 1st vol. of the *Giokuseki Zasshi*.

(187) Yamato no Shichi-daiji, seven monasteries, namely Tôdaiji at Nara, Kôfukuji in Yamato, Saidaiji in Yamato, Guankôji at Nara, Dai-anji, Yakushiji and Kôrinji, all in Yamato.

(188) Yoritomo.

(189) On the north of Kiôto near the source of the Kamogawa. This was the monastery where Yoshitsuné had passed his boyhood.

(190) Yoritomo.

start the same night, he constituted them his advanced guard, and commanded them, saying: "Destroy these two villains before I arrive." He started himself from Kamakura five days later, sending summonses to all the circuits to join his army on the road. Yoshitsuné, on hearing of this, went to the Cloistered Emperor, and besought him to order the troops of the Kuansei to assist him. The Cloistered Emperor consented, and appointed Yoshitsuné *jito* of Kiushiu and Yukiiyé *jito* of Shikoku. On the third day of the eleventh month Yoshitsuné, Yukiiyé, and Minamoto no Arisuna, son-in-law of the latter, fled together for concealment in the Saikaidô, and no man knew whither they had gone. Isé Yoshimori took leave of Yoshitsuné, and, returning to Isé, attempted to surprise the *Shingo* Sūdô Tsunétoshi, but was defeated, and concealed himself in the Suzuka hills, where Tsunétoshi attacked and killed him.

When Yoritomo arrived at Kiségawa he heard that Yoshitsuné had already fled, upon which he returned to Kamakura. He ceased not to complain of the Imperial Court for having given orders for his chastisement, in spite of his innocence, in consequence of which the Cloistered Emperor sent orders in haste to all the provinces to make search for Yoshitsuné, but he could not be found. The remnants of the Heishi party were also lying concealed in various places, and the tranquillity of the Empire was disturbed. Yoritomo grieved at this. Oyé no Hiromoto proposed a plan of action, saying: "The universal commotion has now been put down, and the Kuantô reposes tranquilly under the administration of its military chief. But wicked ruffians lie concealed in every circuit, who rise as often as they are put down. The labour and expense of calling out the eastern forces is incalculable, and the people groan under the burdens laid upon them. The best plan possible at the present moment would be to place *Shingo*<sup>191</sup> with the *Kokushi* and *jito* in the *Shô-yen*.<sup>192</sup> Then the Empire will be kept quiet without your having to move." Yoritomo was much pleased, and despatching Hojô Tokimasa to command the garrison at the capital, took advantage of the occasion to lay this matter before the Emperor, and he also asked leave to levy a tax of 5 *shô* per *tan* throughout the home provinces and the four Western and Southern circuits,<sup>193</sup> to provide food for the troops. The Court discussed and adopted these propositions. Yoritomo also proposed that those of his own relations who had performed meritorious services should be appointed *Shiun* and *Jitô* in different parts, and that he should himself have them under his orders. He was therefore commonly styled the *Sô-tsui-ho-shi* (supreme pursuing and capturing-messenger) of the sixty-six Provinces.

Yoritomo had always heard of the great virtues of Kanézané, and was thankful to him for his having opposed the Imperial order.<sup>194</sup> He wrote a letter to him saying: "When the Taira rebels were most flourishing Yoritomo took up the cause of justice and right with his solitary person, and was enabled to report the performance of that service. However, he did not venture to assume arbitrary power. Disturbers of the public peace then possessed themselves of a decree, and relying on the power it gave them, plotted that which their position did not warrant. The requests which he lately preferred were prompted by the fear that disturbance and calamity might again arise from the same cause; he was not laying the foundation of his own

private advantage. He has only put down disturbance in the interests of the Empire itself." He also preferred a request that ten *Giô*<sup>195</sup> (Imperial Councillors) might be created, and high officers of State appointed to this office, to judge and punish those other high officers of State and others who had been concerned in the issue of the mandate ordering the chastisement of the East. In the spring of the second year (1186) Kanézané finally became Sesshō. In the fourth month Yoritomo sent a letter to the *Giô*, saying: "Your servant was born in the military class and grew up in an uncultivated and provincial region, so that he is ignorant of the Court rules. If he should at any time make representations, he prays your lordships to discriminate, to adopt just and impartial measures only, so as to give peace to the Empire. As for the Imperial mandates, should any of them not accord with the interests of the people, I shall be obliged to express my opinion fully. Eye-service is not loyalty." At this time Hojô Tokisada, who protected the capital in Tokimasa's stead, captured Yukiiyé in Idzumi, and Arisuna in Yamato, both of whom he decapitated. In the twelfth month Amano Tokagé was made governor (*bujiô*) of Tsukushi<sup>196</sup>, and hearing that partisans of Yukiiyé and Yoshitsuné were concealed in Kikai-ga-shima he attacked and conquered them.

Yoritomo had previously made representations that the people not having been able to cultivate the ground, owing to the constant war-contributions which had been required of late years, he intended to remit the arrears of tribute in the nine provinces<sup>197</sup> under his jurisdiction; next to diminish the usual tax, and to have the same practice followed in the remaining provinces. This year he also opened his stores and relieved the poor of Sagami.

In the spring of the third year (1187) he despatched Nakahara Chikayoshi, Oyé no Hiromoto and others to repair the Kamin Palace. At this period there were a large number of powerful robbers in the capital, and he despatched Chiba Tsunétané and Shimokobé Yukihira to search them out. He also sent a letter to Fujiwara no Tsunefusa declaring that no one could repress turbulent rebels like these two men. When they arrived at the capital the brigands were entirely put down.

In the sixth month of the fourth year (1188) the Palace of Rokujô was built.

In the first month of the fifth (1189) year, Yoritomo was raised to the rank of *Jô-ni-i*. In the third month the Imperial Palace was repaired.

## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

YEDO, August 14th, 1872.

SIR.—In a foot-note to the first column of the second page of your issue of the 10th instant I find the word *Nipon* used in such a manner as to justify the inference that it is the name of the main island in the Japan Archipelago, since you would have employed the word *Japan* had you meant the whole and not the part. It is an old error industriously propagated by every geographer and map-maker from the earliest days of European intercourse, to suppose that the island in question is called *Nipon* or *Niphon*. It is *no* name at all. The word *Nihon* or *Nippon* (the former is more elegant) is applied by the natives to the whole of the dominions of the Mikado, and is simply the Japanese pronunciation of the Chinese word which we have altered into *Japan*.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

AN ATTENTIVE READER.

[We thank our correspondent much for his letter. The word *Nipon* in the note referred to was used in the sense he supposes, and the wide-spread nature of the error he corrects may be inferred from the fact that the note was sent us by one who is far from a contemptible Japanese scholar. The old school geographies have to a book fallen into the error. —ED. J. W. M.]

(191) Under the Tokugawa *Shôguns* the number of *Giô* was reduced to five.

(196) Ancient name of the two provinces of Chikuzen and Chikugo.

(197) Sagami, Musashi, Idzu, Suruga, Katsura, Shinôsa, Suânano, Echigo and Bungo.

(191) *Shingo* means literally 'Protector.' One of these officers was appointed to each province, and received one-fifth of the assessed yearly rental of all the lands as his salary. He resided at the provincial capital and had joint authority with the *Kokushi* in all matters of administration; the latter being a civilian and the former a fighting man. The *Shingo* gradually usurped the whole authority and expelled the civilian, and the *Kokushi daimitô* of the Tokugawa period, who ruled over whole provinces in a semi-independent manner, are their modern representatives.

(192) *Shôgen*, literally 'villages and gardens,' were departments or smaller districts in a province exempt from the jurisdiction of the civilian provincial governments (*Kokushi*), like the fiefs of more modern times. A *jito* or 'head of the land' was appointed to each of these, and each *tan* (about a quarter of an acre) was bound to supply a certain quantity of rice for the maintenance of the troops under his command.

(193) Yoritomo had actual possession of the Kuantô, which in those days meant the whole country east of the Barrier near Zôze in Omi, and the districts here meant, namely the Gokinai, Nankaidô, Sôkaidô, Sanindô and Sanyôdô, make up the Kuansei or West of the Barrier.

(194) The order to destroy Yoritomo, extorted by Yoshitsuné and Yukiiyé from the Cloistered Emperor Go-shirakawa.



## OUR RIGHT OF APPEAL.

SIR EDMUND HORNBY's decision in the case of Findlay Richardson & Co. *versus* Pitman & Co. was read on Tuesday from the Bench by Mr. Acting-Assistant-Judge HANNEN, and will be found below, together with the able argument of Mr. DICKINS, to which it is virtually a reply, and to the force of which it yields.

The effect of the decision is of high importance to British subjects in Yokohama, inasmuch as it affirms that the Court here is not a Supreme, but a provincial, Court, under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Assistant Judge, and entirely confirms the views we expressed in our Weekly issue of the 20th July. After arguing that it could not be considered a Supreme Court, we said:—"But if we look" "on our Court as a Provincial Court, presided over by" "one of the officers of the Supreme Court, who holds" "some of the powers vested in that Court, we have an" "intelligible position, though we cannot find that any" "provision is made for that position."

The Court will revert, therefore, until or unless the Order in Council is amended, into a Provincial Court, although the Chief Judge promises that he will take measures to enable the Assistant Judge to exercise an admiralty jurisdiction. Until such amendment of the Order in Council, the Court will be hereafter styled Her Majesty's Provincial Court for Kanagawa.

Mr. DICKINS' argument is as follows:—

1st.—Before Mr. Hannen came over to Yokohama, the suitor had, in every case over \$250 in value, the advantage of a cheap and speedy mode of obtaining the opinion of the Chief Justice at Shanghai, by way of appeal. This he possessed under the Order in Council and the Rules attached thereto, and the Chief Judge, in appointing Mr. Hannen, could not have had the intention, even if the Chief Judge possessed the power, of taking away the right, and leaving the suitor here to act under the 14th Section only of the Order in Council, which section is clearly insufficient, as it provides only for a "re-hearing" of points arising in a case originally brought before the Supreme Court, presumed before the Chief Judge, after a reference of such points to the Assistant Judge, by the order of the Chief Judge.

2nd.—If the ruling of Mr. Hannen be correct, then in appointing Mr. Hannen to his present post what was given with one hand was taken away with the other, to say the least, and the community of Yokohama, while great gainers by the substitution of a trained judge for an untrained Consul, are great losers in that they are deprived of all recourse to the opinion of the Chief-Judge by the convenient and cheap mode of appeal they formerly possessed, while, as already shown, they cannot obtain any re-hearing under Section 14, and thus are, in effect, deprived of any mode of appeal or re-hearing whatever, except in cases of \$2,500 in value. In such latter cases, even, they can only appeal directly to the Privy Council, a proceeding practically out of the question, except in very rare instances.

3rd.—This, however, it is contended was not intended by, and has not resulted from, the appointment of Mr. Hannen. The Court here, it is submitted, is not the Supreme Court to all intents and purposes. It is not, indeed, properly speaking, the Supreme Court at all. For its jurisdiction, besides being entirely confined to the Yokohama Consular district, is much less extensive than that of the Supreme Court, and the special and distinguishing function of a Supreme Court, namely, an appellate jurisdiction from inferior Courts, is, in the case of the Court at Yokohama, wholly wanting. The Court may possibly hold the relation to the Supreme Court that a *Nisi Prius* Court at home holds to one of the Superior Courts at common law. In such case the Provincial Court is not

abolished by it, but suspended by and incorporated with it, in such manner that while the Acting Assistant Judge has jurisdiction over and above that possessed by the Provincial Court, he ought yet, where no express provision to the contrary has been made, to follow as closely as circumstances will permit the rules of procedure relating to a Provincial Court, and to consider himself bound by the Sections of the Order in Council applicable to Provincial Courts in circumstances to which those Sections are applicable. A common law Judge may in certain cases sit in the High Court of Admiralty, but he does not, by doing so, in any way alter the procedure of that Court.

4th.—It is clear that under Section 14 decisions in suits here cannot be re-heard, and if the right of appeal from the Court here as a branch or circuit Court of the Supreme Court to the Supreme Court or Court *in banco* at Shanghai does not exist, then it would seem that the Chief-Judge has the power of depriving any suitor in any Provincial district of his right to seek the opinion of the Chief Judge, either by way of re-hearing or by way of appeal, by simply appointing the Assistant Judge or Law Secretary, or Acting Law Secretary, under Section 38, to visit "in a magisterial or judicial capacity" any Provincial Court. It can hardly be the intention of the Order to confer this power, and even in the event of its having been conferred, it can hardly be the intention of the Chief Judge to exercise it in the appointment of Mr. Hannen.

5th.—No harm, it is obvious, is done to the suitor when the Chief Judge himself visits a Provincial Court, the intention of the Order in Council being simply that in cases under \$2,500 and over \$250, the parties shall have the faculty of resorting to the Chief Judge, and in cases over that amount shall resort to the Chief Judge ere appealing to the Privy Council. The Chief Judge brings the Supreme Court with him.

6th.—If Mr. Hannen's ruling be right, in cases under \$2,500 his decisions are absolutely final, and in cases over \$2,500 no appeal lies except direct to the Privy Council, practically a useless privilege, and thus, in the event of Mr. Hannen's opinion being correct, there is in fact no appeal from his judgments, except upon such grounds as are mentioned in the class of cases of which the case of *Ko Khiue v. Snadden*, L.R. 2 P.C. 50, is a type.

It is contended that there is a common law right of appeal from a *Nisi Prius* Judge to the Full Court, or from any inferior branch of a Court to the Court itself, and that an Order in Council cannot abrogate the common law rights of the subject in non-Christian states neither conquered nor ceded, except by the aid of an enabling Act of Parliament. Now, the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, the sanction, so to speak, of the Order in Council, gives the Queen the same powers over British subjects in China and Japan that Her Majesty possesses over British subjects in conquered or ceded countries, and no other power, except, perhaps, incidentally, the power to create certain offences, such as those which result from infraction of treaties by British subjects. It is submitted that every British subject carries with him into ceded countries not retaining their own laws, or unprovided with legal systems, the Common and Statute law of England, to the extent of its applicability, save so far as his rights may be controlled by Acts of Parliament and Orders made in pursuance thereof, and in accordance therewith. It is not, therefore, probable that the Queen could, by a mere Order in Council, take away even the common law right of appeal from any inferior Court established by the said Order. Blackstone, it is true, says that "any colony acquired by conquest or cession is subject to such laws as the Sovereign in Council may impose," but he only quotes two cases in support of the assertion, Calvin's case, in which the main point decided by the Judges was quite other, and the case of *Campbell vs. Hall*, Cowper, which gave the Crown legislative power over conquered countries. But it is quite certain that at the present day this prerogative (always over-rulable by Parliament) could not be legally extended beyond the demands of necessity and the public weal, and such demands, in these days of quick communication, are much less imperative and much less common than in former times. This particular question, however, need not be discussed, for until such prerogative is exercised

and laws imposed thereby, a British subject may still refer to the common law of England, and British subjects in any conquered or ceded country can always refer to the law of England, so far as not abrogated by such exercise as aforesaid of the Crown's prerogative and applicable to his circumstances (*Lautour v. Teesdale* cited below.) His common law rights, in a word, if abolished at all, must be so expressly or by certain implication. That has not taken place with respect to the common law right of appeal inherent in British subjects within the jurisdiction of the Order. Indeed, sections 4, 5 and 6 specially reserve his rights both as to law and procedure civil and criminal. By section 38 the visiting of a Provincial Court by an Assistant Judge is contemplated. It is not said that the Provincial Court is abolished by such visiting, nor is it anywhere said that there shall be *no* appeal from an inferior Court presided over for a time by the Assistant Judge, or even changed into an intermediate Court between a Provincial Court and the Supreme Court, or even made thereby for a time a subordinate part of the Supreme Court, to the Supreme Court of the whole area coming under the operation of the Order in Council. It was probably not thought necessary to say any thing about it, since in all probability it was deemed that any Judge so superseding the Provincial Judge would be naturally bound in states of circumstances where applicable and necessary, by the rules governing Provincial Courts. If that were not so, the good effects of such an interference would be exceedingly problematical. A pending suit, for instance, begun by the suitor under the expectation of being able to have recourse if necessary to the opinion of the Chief Judge, might have to be finally determined by the Assistant Judge or Law Secretary or even by an Acting Law Secretary, or if appealed from to the Privy Council only—a luxury in which few suitors here can indulge. In other words so far as appeals to the Privy Council are concerned, a Court presided over by an Acting Law Secretary would be on the same level as the High court of Judicature in India, or the Supreme Courts of the Australian colonies, the appealable amounts in which are about the same as the amount mentioned in the Order in Council, namely £500. (2,500 Dollars.)

8th.—The learned Assistant Judge is of opinion that since an appeal of some sort must lie from his decisions, such appeal must be direct to the Privy Council. If my contention is correct, this cannot be the case, since the Court here is not one of *dernier ressort*. And if it can be shown that under the Order there is no appeal from the decision of the Assistant Judge direct home, this is a strong argument. Let sec. 131 then be examined. The appeal to the Privy Council is only from a final decree or order of the Supreme Court. Does an Assistant Judge, visiting a Provincial Court, not as Deputy Chief Judge, but “in a magisterial or judicial capacity” under sec. 38, convert that Court into a Supreme Court? Confessedly not, to all intents and purposes, at least. Why then into a Court of *dernier ressort*, the only Court from which an appeal to the Privy Council can lie? Some of the powers of the Supreme Court may be delegated to the Court here under such circumstances, but not, it is submitted that of being a Court of final resort. Were a Deputy Chief Judge or the Chief Judge himself to visit the Provincial Court the case is obviously different, and does not need any argument. Is the visit by the Assistant Judge or Law Secretary to have the same effect as the visit by the Chief Judge? If so, with what object can the Chief Judge visit a Court presided over by an Assistant Judge?

9th.—The Chief Judge may no doubt in proper cases appoint a Deputy, but it is submitted that he cannot in any case clothe the Assistant Judge or Law Secretary as such with all the power of the Supreme Court. It is open to doubt whether they can be so clothed with any of the attributes of the Supreme Court. That their decisions should not be subject to the revision of the very authority that appointed them, seems not intelligible, and, as before urged, Sec. 14 does not refer to decisions of an Assistant Judge *on a suit*, but on matters and questions specially referred to him *in a suit*. It is more than doubtful whether the Court at Yokohama is anything more than a Provincial Court, presided over, because of its importance, by the Assistant Judge, in lieu of being presided over by a non-legally trained Consul.

10th.—Section 14 shows that decisions of the Assistant

Judge upon questions *in a suit* are not final, and this seems probative of my contention that his decisions *on a suit* were not intended to be final. It would be contrary to common sense that a judicial officer whose decisions on even mere incidental points referred to him in a pending suit are subject to re-hearing as of course, should be able to deliver final judgments from which, when involving less than \$2,500, there is no appeal whatever, and from which whatever the sum involved, there is, practically, no appeal whatever. The learned Judge of the Court at Yokohama must be regarded as appointed under Section 38 and not under Section 14, and there is absolutely nothing whatever in the Order to show that the right of appeal to the Chief Judge from a Provincial Court is taken away by the mere substitution of the Assistant Judge by the Chief Judge for the ordinary Judge of such a Court.

11th.—The Court here must be either—1st. a subordinate, *nisi prius*, or circuit portion of the Supreme Court, in which case it is contended that the common law right of appeal to the Full or Supreme Court not having been expressly taken away by the Order in Council, still subsists, and must be exercised either in the manner directed to be observed in the case of appeals from a Provincial Court, or in that to be followed in appeals to the Privy Council. Mr. Hannen, it is believed, is of opinion that he has Vice Admiralty jurisdiction. He does not possess jurisdiction in Matrimonial causes, nor, it is contended, a lunacy or contentious probate jurisdiction. And it appears very doubtful whether he possesses Admiralty jurisdiction, but, if he does, that is not sufficient to make the Court a Supreme Court for the purposes of appeals, not even in Admiralty cases, or at all events, for the purposes of appeals generally.

It is obvious that special reasons may exist, however, for bestowing final Admiralty jurisdiction upon any Court sitting at Yokohama on the ground of public interest.

Or, 2nd.—A Provincial Court, with or without certain increased jurisdiction, in which case the right to appeal is clear.

It is difficult *a priori* to conceive how a Court can be Supreme with no inferior courts subordinate to it, and equally difficult to conceive how, if the Court here is the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and not either an inferior branch of it or a Provincial Court, it should possess only so limited a jurisdiction in Japan—a jurisdiction precisely co-extensive in area with that of the ordinary Provincial Court of the place. And I can see no authority for any sort of permanent establishment of a circuit branch of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court cannot be sitting in Shanghai and Yokohama at the same time. Section 38 does not give the Supreme Court at Shanghai any other power than that of “visiting” a Provincial Court, not of abolishing such a Court, and the very word “visiting” implies the temporary character of the arrangement. It is contended, therefore, that in reality the Court here is neither more nor less than a Provincial Court, and that, as such, an appeal lies from it to Shanghai. It is contended that even if Mr. Hannen has a jurisdiction beyond that of an ordinary Provincial Court, which appears very doubtful, that delegated jurisdiction does not alter in any way the right of appeal. The Courts of *dernier ressort* are those provided for in the Order and none other, namely, the Provincial Courts in cases involving less than \$250, the Supreme Court at Shanghai in cases involving no more than \$2,500.

This Court, if not the former, is, at least, a branch of the latter, a subordinate and inferior portion of it, bound by its decisions and as such, not such Court of *dernier ressort* as to induce the Privy Council Committee to hear appeals from it.

12th.—The motion to which this argument is attached closes with a request for a partial re-hearing for the purpose of raising the question whether in the event of an appeal not being grantable, a partial re-hearing similar in effect to an appeal, can be accorded under Section 14 of the Order in Council.

#### APPENDIX.

*Blankart v. Galdy* Salkeld 411.

Any uninhabited country newly discovered and inhabited by the English is governed by the laws of England.

*Adv. General v. Rance Sarnomoye Dossee* 2 Moore P. C. C.

When Englishmen establish themselves in an uninhabited or barbarous (the case referring to India shows that under barbarous, for legal purposes to a considerable extent, are included non-Christian countries) country they carry with them their own laws.

*Lantour v. Teesdale* 8 Taunton 830.

British subjects resident in a British settlement abroad are governed by the laws of this country. Thus a marriage at Madras according to the canon law (which was the common law as to marriage, obtaining in England before the Marriage Act which was applicable to England only) though not according to custom at Madras, was held valid.

*Bentinch v. Willink* 2 Haro 1. The general laws of this country, not being peculiar or technical merely, are applicable to questions relating to laws in a colony where a different jurisprudence prevails, unless it is shown that the colonial laws have provided for and are different in such questions.

So, too, in America, to this day in many cases the English Common Law is still applied. I wish I could refer to a case lately before the Supreme Court of New York in which a very long and elaborate judgment was delivered by the most eminent Judge on the New York Bench, Judge Daly, I believe. The case related to a lunatic Parsee in New York whose friends in Bombay wished to get him back again, while on his side it was urged that his relatives were more anxious about his money than about him personally. The evidence as to whether it would be good for him to go back or not was on the whole very conflicting, but in the end the Judge ordered him to be taken back. The lunatic passed through this port on his way to Bombay in charge of Major Constable who kindly lent me a printed copy of the Judgment to peruse. For guidance upon the numerous points arising in the case and not provided for in the Municipal law of New York, the Judgment constantly referred to the principles of the English common law as it existed at the time of the separation of the States from the mother country. So, too, Mr. Mayne, in his notes to the 4th Section of the Indian Penal Code contained in his treatise on that Code, shows that to certain classes of persons in the Indian Empire the old criminal law of England is still applicable, not by virtue of any special arrangement, legislative Act, or Act of Parliament, but simply because the criminal law of India does not provide for the punishment of offences committed by individuals belonging to such classes.

F. V. DICKINS,  
Defendants' Counsel.

#### JUDGMENT.

13th August, 1872.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co. v. PITMAN & Co.

The order against which it is sought to appeal, purports to be an order of the Supreme Court.

All the documents, both those of the Defendants and the Plaintiffs, are headed in the Supreme Court. Had the decision of the Court been in the Defendant's favor, he would have derived from this fact the same advantage that the plaintiffs now obtain. It does not therefore lie in the mouth of either the Plaintiffs or the Defendants to deny that the Court before which they appeared, was the Supreme Court.

The Order in question must also be taken to be an Order of the Supreme Court, and as such can only be appealed against under the provisions specified in the Order in Council. These provisions direct an appeal to the Privy Council, and not an appeal to whoever may be the superior judicial officer of the person rendering the decision.

It has also been contended that if there is no right of appeal, there is at least a right of re-hearing under Section 14, but I am of opinion that cases tried in this Court before the Assistant Judge come neither within the spirit nor the wording of this Section. The cases are not

"matters from time to time referred to the Assistant Judge," they are cases of which the Assistant Judge takes cognizance under the concurrent jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, given to it in Section 37, and which he is sent to enquire of and determine under Section 38.

It is evident that the appeal to the Privy Council is an unsatisfactory method of reviewing the decisions of this Court. How can this be remedied? If all powers of the Supreme Court are withdrawn from the Assistant Judge while residing here, the Court will remain a Provincial Court, and its decisions will be subject to review under the sections relating to appeals from Provincial Courts. The same device of making this a Provincial Court will take away from suitors even the pretence for claiming a right to a rehearing as of course—for such right can only refer to causes originally instituted in the Supreme Court, and until the Order in Council is amended, so as to give the Assistant Judge resident in Japan the authority and jurisdiction which now pertains only to the Supreme Court, this Court will remain a Provincial Court under the presidency of Her Majesty's Assistant Judge. I shall however take measures to enable him to exercise an admiralty jurisdiction.

The defendants in the present case can therefore apply for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council if they think fit.

I may, however, say, that I have read over the pleadings, the evidence given in Court and the Judgment of the Assistant Judge, and that I concur with the latter. As a matter of right, the sum claimed being under \$2,500, there is no appeal to the Privy Council, but I am willing to hear the defendants' application for leave to appeal, if they desire that I should do so, and a day may be fixed during the first week in September for that purpose.

#### Law & Police.

##### IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul ROBERTSON.

Monday, August 12th.

Thomas Ryder, of the *Leander*, was charged with assaulting the mate of that ship. He "did not think he was quite guilty." The prosecutor said that on Saturday morning he was in charge of the ship. Ryder came aft and demanded half an hour's liberty to go on board the *Salamis* which prosecutor refused. Prisoner asked three times, and then told him he could hoist the police flag as he didn't intend to do any more work. Witness ordered him to go forward and gave him a slight push, on which prisoner turned round and struck him with his fist. Whilst securing him, prisoner bit him in the shoulder very severely, and when in irons, contrived to break his handcuffs. On behalf of the prisoner a man named Cornish swore that the mate gave prisoner a blow over the eye first, and then, as he was descending the steps from the poop, kicked him on the back.—Prisoner bared his shoulder, whence a good sized strip of skin was missing.—The mate said that this had resulted from the man's back grazing the ladder, and not from a blow. There was no blackness, or appearance of bruise about the wound. The captain gave the man a very good character, and he got off with a fine of a dollar.

David Wilkes and William Cornish left the ship without leave on Saturday,—the latter after having been taken back by the Police boat just before. The latter went to gaol for a fortnight, and the former for a week.

Thomas Stanley was charged with being absent without leave, assaulting the master of the *Leander*, and refusing duty. This man had been brought off shore by the police, and when still under the influence of liquor kicked the skipper's hat off. Next morning he refused to turn to. He was sent gaol for a month.

Tuesday, August 13th.

Three men of the *Seaforth* were charged with repeated refusal of duty.

His Honour sentenced them to three weeks' imprisonment.

## IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul SHEPARD.

Tuesday, August 13th,

J. Conolly was charged with fraudulently obtaining goods from a Japanese and assaulting him. From the evidence it appeared that last night he went to a restaurant-keeper and refreshed exhausted nature with a dozen eggs, seven cups of coffee, and other inconsiderable trifles. The proprietor began to entertain doubts as to his customer's solvency toward the conclusion of the repast—when he asked for sherry, but did not get it—which were confirmed when he asked for payment. Trembling on the brink of financial ruin, he threatened to procure the intervention of the police to prop his failing fortune. Prisoner "propped" him—in the eye, and knocked him down.

The Consul recommended the man to get paid in advance in future, before he served such customers.

The prisoner said that a man called Fitzgerald ordered the provisions. He was willing to pay what was due—two boos and two tempos. He didn't pay it last night because he hadn't any money with him. He didn't kick plaintiff on the foot; he might have stood on his foot when the Japanese had seized him by the coat, and was asking him for money. He had been discharged from the *Audax*, and had since earned \$6 for rigging the *Maria Luz*. He had drunk part of the money, and paid part for a pair of boots.

The Consul told him he was getting to be quite a noted character about Yokohama.

The Vice-Consul said he had been confined in gaol once, but had caused a great deal of trouble about the town.

Prisoner said he didn't know what he had been sent to gaol for, unless it was contempt of Court. He spoke rather hastily, as he had a little whisky inside him. It could be nothing else.

The Consul enquired if prisoner considered whisky a good thing to drink as a morning beverage.

Prisoner evaded the question, saying that he hadn't drunk any since 1860 till he came to Yokohama. He boarded round at Whites', and guessed his advance would pay what he owed the Japanese. He was going away in the *Maria Luz*.

The Consul was not so sure about that as prisoner had not at that moment the option of controlling his own movements.

The case was adjourned, and after a while, a man named Fitzgerald said he ordered the food consumed by prisoner, and would pay for it.

Conolly was sent to gaol for 20 days,—but to leave the place if he could be shipped in an American craft before the sentence expired.

Wednesday, 14th August 1872.

J. Chase was charged with assaulting a Chinaman in the employment of Textor & Co., at the Custom House yesterday. He was fined \$15, and warned that if again found guilty of a similar offence he would be deported.

Friday, August 16th.

George Miller pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon James E. Keely. He was fined \$25.

Thomas Hocken was charged with assaulting Japanese police officers and a jinrikisha coolie, and breaking the vehicle.—Kambetto, a policeman, cautioned said: Yesterday I was on duty at the Hatoba and saw the prisoner strike complainant two or three times on the breast. I went up to them and asked what was the matter, on which the jinrikisha man said that he had been dragging prisoner about the town and had not been paid. Prisoner tried to assault me, and in the scuffle the middle cross piece of the jinrikisha got broken in the end. Hocken had got angry, because the man would not take him to No. 75.—Complainant said that when he refused to pull prisoner further, because he had not been paid, the other struck him several times; but did not hurt him much. He had ridden for four hours. The charge for that was two boos and a half.—Hocken admitted being intoxicated, but denied any intention of doing damage. He was fined \$1 and costs besides payment of \$1 to the jin-riki-shaman.

—Badcock, an officer of the *Ariel*, was charged with assaulting Japanese customs officers.

Michi-toshi, deposed that he was a tide waiter and it was his duty to see that all goods or articles brought off from the shore to ships on which he was stationed bore the Government stamp. On the 11th day of the 6th month he was on board the *Ariel*, when Badcock wanted some sheep taken in. He told him to wait a moment. Defendant first put his hand upon witness' shoulders and afterwards struck him in the eye. He did not know if the

sheep were for ship's use. He was instructed that all goods for the provision of the ship were allowed to be passed on board without a permit. He did not enquire if they were for the ship, nor did he provoke Badcock. He did not know if there was any duty on sheep, but he was placed on ship board under strict orders from his officers to require a permit for everything taken on board. He thought if the sheep had not a permit, it was not proper.

The Consul asked if he thought it was proper for a passenger to come on board without a permit?

Witness said he had nothing to do with that.

S'zuki Tadachika, another officer, deposed that he saw these sheep which had come off to the ship and asked if they had a permit? Last witness enquired whence they had been brought, and was told from the foot of the hill (P. M. S. S. Co's. shed). He saw last witness go towards Badcock, and the latter strike him on the eye. He went between them and stopped the fight.

For the defence, John Farrier, the P. M. S. S. Co's. butcher, Kerry, the steward of the *Ariel*, and the defendant, deposed that the sheep were kept over half an hour alongside, the tide-waiters refusing to allow them to be hoisted in, though they were repeatedly told, and must have understood, the sheep were for the ships. The defendant was called on to interfere, and ordered the sendos to bring them up. The complainant tried to rush past defendant as he was descending the gangway, pushed him back and tore his shirt, on which the other lifted him on the guard and struck him.

His Honour said the only question involved was as to who struck the first blow? He must, however, say the Japanese Custom House officer was greatly in the wrong for not allowing the sheep to be taken on board. He could not help expressing surprise that the Customs authorities should permit men to hold such positions, the duties of which they were not conversant with. He could not blame the officer very much for stopping the sheep, as he was doubtless acting under instructions from his superior officer, but he must really deprecate such proceedings on the part of the Custom House officials, which in themselves amounted to little, but caused great annoyance and delay to ships. He was, moreover surprised to find that the authorities should think a company like the P. M. S. S. Company would condescend to such a mean action. If the Custom House officials did not know that, according to treaty, ships' supplies were allowed to be taken on board without paying Customs' duties, it was quite time they learned; whilst he was always ready to punish any offender against the Custom House rules, the authorities must be made aware that on the other hand, he could not permit ships to be stopped in the manner they are, and he wished the Custom House interpreter who was present in court to convey these sentiments to the authorities. As regards the assault, the balance of evidence was in Mr. Badcock's favour, and he should therefore dismiss the case.

## Extracts.

## THE INDEMNITY, AND WHAT BECOMES OF IT.

(Economist.)

ONE of the promises in the speech of the German Emperor at the opening of the Reichstag was to introduce a Bill for the distribution of the indemnity and other monies which France paid to Germany, or has engaged to pay, on account of the war. The promise has now been fulfilled, and the Bill, with its "motives," enables us to say, subject to one condition, what the ultimate disposal of the money will be. The Bill is not quite final, for though it says what is to be done with the residue after making all other payments, it leaves the door open for farther legislation by which the residue may be farther diminished. Still it would appear what the general payments have hitherto been or are arranged to be, and we may also infer what the present estimate of residue is, a fact which is of some interest whatever the farther legislation may be.

The first point to be clearly apprehended is one which we have often dwelt upon, and is quite openly stated in the introduction to the present Bill. The Germans receive altogether not merely two hundred millions sterling from France, the round sum of the indemnity, but a good deal more. Besides this round sum they receive, or have received, interest on unpaid instalments, the unpaid taxes and contributions they levied in France, and the ransom of Paris. The account in full is as follows:—

1.—The indemnity ... ..	£200,000,000
2.—Interest due on March 3rd, 1871 ... ..	6,000,000
3.—Contribution levied on Paris ... ..	8,000,000



4.—Taxes levied in France, and district contributions not spent for special military purposes, deducting the cost of administering the localities of France where levied—to end of 1871... 2,203,000

216,203,000

Add—5 per cent. interest on £120,000,000 from March 2nd, 1872, to March, 1874, if not previously paid ... 12,000,000

Total ... 228,203,000

Thus the Germans count on receiving altogether about £230,000,000 in cash, or its equivalent, from France, should the last instalments of the indemnity not be paid before the term stipulated by the Treaty of Peace. If the instalments were to be paid now, they would still have received 216,000,000l plus the interest accrued on 120,000,000l since the 2nd of March last. We doubt if even these large figures cover everything. The payments by France on account of the German army of occupation are not mentioned, though they must amount to more than the actual cost incurred. What is still more important, nothing is said of the value of Alsace and Lorraine as a revenue-producing province, though the acquisition of that province is, in all strictness, as direct a gain of capital to the German Government as the indemnity itself. The cost of Government undoubtedly increases with the increase of population and territory, but not in exact proportion. The task of German defence, the main cause of expenditure, is in no way made more difficult as a military operation by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine; but the annexation really gives Germany between two and three millions sterling a year with which to provide the defence. But we make this remark *en passant*. Without estimating anything for Alsace and Lorraine, or for the sums received in excess of the cost of occupation, the Germans frankly acknowledge the acquisition in money from France, when the indemnity has been paid them, of very nearly 230,000,000l.

One of the items in the above list will strike people as very curious—the item of 2,000,000l odd for taxes and contributions levied in France, and not appropriated for military purposes, or spent in local administration. We know from the French accounts that the inhabitants of the invaded provinces claim 16,000,000l in all for the German contributions, taxes and requisitions which they paid, not to speak of what may have been paid by the annexed districts of Alsace and Lorraine. But small as these requisitions are, remembering that the Germans had half-a-million of men in France for nearly seven months, and what outcry was made about them at the time, it would now appear that they were in excess of the actual needs of the Germans. The latter have two millions and upwards to spare. The explanation must be that the requisitions of an invading army do not necessarily sweep a country so clean as might at first sight be expected. Military operations conducted with thoroughness, and the Germans, with every disposition to live upon France, undoubtedly found it most convenient to bring up the bulk of what they wanted from home. Thus it happens that, while levying a comparatively small amount, they have actually saved 2,000,000l for subsequent disposal.

The second point is the disposal of the above sum of from 216,000,000l to 228,000,000l. The sums already appropriated to general purposes are stated to be:—

Purchase money of Alsace and Lorraine railways, taken from instalments of the indemnity.....	£ 13,000,000
Indemnities to German subjects (Law of 14 June, 1871) .....	5,505,000
Do. for shipping losses, &c., (Law of 14 June, ) .....	900,000
Assistance to German subjects expelled from France (Law of 14 June, 1871).....	300,000
Do. to dependents of Reserve and Landwehr (Law of 22 June, 1871).....	600,000
For dotations (Law of 22 June, 1871).....	600,000
Imperial war treasure.....	6,000,000
Repairs and reconstruction of Imperial railways (Law of 22 November, 1871).....	1,716,000
For pensions, &c., in Budget of 1872 under Law of 4 December, 1871.....	2,205,000
Loss of income in Budget of 1872 through abolition of tax and excise credits .....	2,970,000
Extraordinary expenses for Imperial army and marine in Budget of 1872.....	1,424,000
Total.....	35,220,300

These were the appropriations for general purposes until the law which is now proposed, and they absorbed obviously but a small part of the indemnity.

The law now under discussion carries us a little farther. 1. It appropriates to the enlargement and construction of fortresses and military buildings in Alsace and Lorraine a sum of £5,888,000, of which £2,500,000 is to be spent before the end of the present year.

2. It provides for reimbursing to the individual States of the empire certain expenses recognised to be in connection with the war, without, however, specifying the amount. An approximate estimate appears, nevertheless, to have been made, showing the amount claimed by the several Governments to be about £9,000,000, viz.:

	£
Arming and disarming of fortresses.....	1,471,000
Siege material .....	1,192,000
Extraordinary expenses of Prussian marine .....	1,368,000
Purchase of site for artillery experiments and construction of works .....	206,000
Coast defence, etc. ....	454,000
Repair and reconstruction of railways.....	906,000
Field telegraphs .....	103,000
Provisional civil administration in France .....	697,000
Miscellaneous expenses (including £2,000 for managing war indemnity and £67,000 for English ships sunk at Duclair.....	87,000
Imperial head-quarters .....	151,000
Post and telegraph administration during occupation of France .....	82,000
Excess of peace expenditure on account of occupation (1st July, 1871, to 31st December, 1872) .....	1,920,000
Additional expenses for garrisoning Alsace and Lorraine in same period.....	140,000
Total.....	8,777,000

3. Provision is made for expending £500,000 for a military academy, cadet barracks, and other military buildings at Berlin. These three sums amount together to about £15,000,000, and will make the total appropriations out of the war indemnity almost exactly £50,000,000. The indemnity being £230,000,000, there is a residue of about £180,000,000 to be the subject of farther legislation, or to be handed over to the separate States of the Empire.

We are thus brought to the question of the disposal of the residue, whatever it may be found to be. A peculiarly complicated arrangement has been resolved upon. Three fourths of it are to be appropriated to North Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and South Hesse in one way, and one-fourth is another way—the three-fourths according to the military preparations of the respective States during the war, and the one-fourth according to the proportion of soldiers enrolled (*matrikular beiträge*) in 1871. The actual proportions in which the three-fourths will be appropriated are ascertained to be:—

	Parts.
North Germany ... ..	107,679,125
Bavaria ... ..	14,638,825
Wurtemberg ... ..	4,345,150
Baden ... ..	3,768,450
South Hesse... ..	1,869,975
Total... ..	132,201,325

In other words, Germany is to get about nine-elevenths of the three-fourths, that being its indicated share in the military preparations. The arrangement for the division of the remaining fourth is understood to be more favourable to the South German States, and to be in the nature of a bonus, the military preparation being popularly accepted, according to the Berlin accounts, as the equitable basis for the division.

Such is the account of the indemnity; but while it is very clear on some points, it is very dubious on others about which a good deal of interest would be felt at the present moment. Above all, it tells us really nothing as to the disposal of the money actually in hand. Of the above 228,000,000l, the amount still to receive is 132,000,000l, so that the Germans have actually had to dispose of 96,000,000l—actual cash in hand or its equivalent. Deducting 13,000,000l for the purchase of the Alsace and Lorraine railways, there is still 83,000,000l to be accounted for. What has become of the money? So far as we can judge, very large sums must be retained by the Berlin Governments. The appropriations for general purposes amount to 50,000,000l altogether (including 6,000,000l for the war treasure), and are only in process of being spent, though how much is being spent we do not know. A large part being only just appropriated, we should say very little has been spent, provision being made, in the case of several items, for only spending less than half before the end of the present year. There would remain 33,000,000l of the residue appropriated to the separate State Governments, and probably the bulk of this has been divided and spent by the separate Governments chiefly in repaying debts, but any balance left over would swell the large unexpended balance of fifty millions. The exact facts cannot be known, but we should say it is quite clear from the figures that the Berlin Governments must at the present moment have large sums of cash in hand, or lent at short notice, which can be

\* See *Economist* of May 18, 1872, p. 611,

speedily called in; and that, according to the arrangements for spending the indemnity, they must retain large amounts for a long while to come, whether or not they ever get the last three milliards of the indemnity.

Another conclusion is suggested by the figures—the immensity of the sum which Germany is receiving far above what the war actually cost it. Its receipts can hardly be reckoned far short of 300,000,000, viz. :—

Indemnity and war contributions already received..	£ 96,000,000
Three milliards to receive with interest ... ..	132,000,000
Capital value of taxpaying resources of Alsace and Lorraine ... ..	60,000,000

Total ... .. 288,000,000

And its war expenses, including compensations and other extras in the above £50,000,000, were in comparison insignificant. They were :—

Expended on the war to end of 1871* ... ..	£34,000,000
Arming and disarming of fortresses, and other miscellaneous expenses, as above ... ..	9,500,000
Indemnities and pensions, included in first appropriations of £35,000,000 for general purposes from the indemnity ... ..	12,000,000

Total... .. 55,500,000

This sum of £55,500,000 includes apparently about everything which Germany has spent or will spend on the war, including all sorts of miscellaneous compensations. As she receives £288,000,000, she is, in other words, a gainer of £232,000,000, by the war. Deducting the capital value of Alsace and Lorraine, she would still be a gainer of £172,000,000, or about £4 per head. It will be said perhaps that the £172,000,000 will only compensate the indirect losses of individual Germans; but it would be difficult indeed to show that the indirect losses could amount to so enormous a sum. The conclusion must remain that the war has yielded to Germany a net profit of unexampled magnitude in military history.

#### "GOETHE AND MENDELSSOHN."†

(*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

In one respect this little book is the most important contribution that has yet been made towards a correct estimate of the genius of Mendelssohn. It brings out more distinctly his distinguishing characteristic—namely, his unexampled precocity. In this point he stands alone among musicians. Great musical gifts, indeed, always exhibit themselves very early in life, in comparison with ordinary reasoning or imaginative genius. No man has ever become a great musician who did not play and compose astonishingly well while yet a boy. In other cases, in fact, precocity is usually the token of a premature development which ends in hopeless mediocrity. But from some unknown cause it is not so with musical growth. Handel, Bach, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, and all the lesser men to whom has been given the faculty of vigorous and original musical writing, began life by surprising everybody around them by the rapidity with which they mastered the mechanical difficulties of performance and the theoretical difficulties of composition.

In every instance, at the same time, except that of Mendelssohn, their earlier works have displayed no originality. They thought the thoughts of the composers whom they studied, only that in expressing them they employed a vigour of musical language which at once attracted the attention of every capable critic. With advancing manhood their striking talent developed itself into individual genius, and the longer their lives were prolonged the more fruitful and energetic was their creative fertility. But not so with Mendelssohn. At sixteen years old he was a master. He not only treated his musical ideas with the breadth and unity of purpose which other musicians attain after years of laborious study and practice in composition; but, what is even more remarkable, he invented new

\* See Economist, of May 18th. The following is the account of this item :—

Army ... ..	£29,260,000
Marine ... ..	191,000
Postal department ... ..	133,000
Telegraph department ... ..	134,000
War preparations ... ..	1,484,000
Interest of North German war debt...	88,000
Miscellaneous expenses ... ..	396,000
Compensation to shipping trade ... ..	1,812,000
Replacement of war damages, &c ... ..	600,000

34,102,000

† "Goethe and Mendelssohn." Translated, with additions from the German of Dr. Karl Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, by M. E. Von Glehn. With portraits and facsimile, and letters by Mendelssohn of later date. (London: Macmillan & Co. 1872.)

melodies themselves, which were no mere reproductions of other men's tunes, but bore that stamp of individuality which his works retained until his dying day. His octet for stringed instruments stands unrivalled among the compositions of boys. In two years more he had achieved as absolute an originality as any composer ever attained. Both in its melodies, in its progressive development, in its truth of picturesque ideality, and in the subtleties of its orchestral details, the "Overture to the Midsummer Night's Dream," stands alone among the works of young composers.

But the penalty had to be paid. This unnaturally early originality was accompanied with a vivacity of temperament and generally premature growth of mind which issued in brain exhaustion when he was barely entering middle life, and the wonderful boy died just when more healthy frames are attaining their complete growth. The much more remarkable fact, however, is this, that Mendelssohn's early genius remained to the last what it was when he was quite a young man. There is but little more power in his later than in his earlier works, and there certainly is no greater originality in melody. In studying them chronologically, there is not much to be traced of those successive changes in style which have marked the advance of the genius of other great men, whether painters or musicians. Taking the portions of his unfinished oratorio "Christus," and comparing them with his orchestral writings produced eighteen or nineteen years before, it is surprising to observe how little real advance has been made, and how, to the last, he failed in suggesting that transcendent sense of strength and intensity of which we are conscious in Bach, in Handel, and in Beethoven. Comparing, for instance, Mendelssohn's treatment of the scenes in the Hall of Pilate with Bach's treatment of the same in his "Matthews-Passion" and "Johannes-Passion," the effect is comparatively poor and cold.

In the monograph of "Goethe and Mendelssohn" written by his son, Karl Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, this unprecedented precocity of the composer's nature is exhibited in all its attractiveness. For nothing was more surprising in the extraordinary boy than the charm of his disposition and the simplicity of his character. Every one who knew him tells the same story. Of course, he had his faults, and those faults which were the results of his highly wrought temperament were naturally not lessened when excitability was merging into incipient brain disease. But it is impossible to resist the testimony of so many competent witnesses, themselves by no means apt to be misled by mere musical enthusiasm, as to the nobleness of his nature and the wideness of his general intelligence. The quickness with which the much-worshipped auerant of Weimar took to the boy of twelve years old is unlike anything else in the poet's own intercourse with others. His master, Zelter, having some good excuse to offer for it, carried young Felix with him, professedly "to show him to Goethe." The experiment was hazardous, for who could say what the boy might prove under such a trial to his modesty, or how far Goethe might sympathize with and understand a nature so singularly unlike his own? The experiment, however, succeeded. Goethe was actually charmed with the child's simplicity, attractiveness of look and manner, and amazing powers of performance. He stroked and patted his head and fondled him, till Felix lost all his bashfulness, and gave way to his ordinary animal spirits in all their freshness. "My friend Zelter," Goethe wrote to Rellstab, "has brought his little pupil to see me; we are to have a trial of his musical powers, but he has extraordinary gifts in other ways as well. You know the doctrine of temperaments; every one has all the four in him, only in different proportions. Well, this boy, I should say, possesses the smallest possible modicum of the phlegmatic, and the maximum of the opposite quality." When he played, Goethe was enthralled, wisely abstaining, at the same time, from those extravagant praises which he knew to be the very worst food with which a child can be fed. But he kept him several days at Weimar; made him come again the next year; and always held him in affectionate remembrance. The whole story forms as pleasant a little episode as can be found in the lives of musicians and poets. Dr. Karl Mendelssohn has put together the letters and reminiscences at his command with much good taste and naturalness of feeling, and the translation reads well and easily. The sketch first appeared as a lecture delivered before the "Historical Science Society" at Freiburg in Breisgau, in March, 1871, when the society met to celebrate the establishment of the German Empire. It is significant of the German nature that such an occasion should be celebrated by such a characteristic mode of rejoicing. The "letters of later date" which have been added by the English translator, and which make up one-third of the volume, are for the most part without interest, and we can easily imagine what would have been the astonishment of Mendelssohn himself if he had foreseen that some day they would be published to the world.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 12, *Engelbert*, N. G. barque, Ballehr, 460, from London, March 13th, General, to Hudson Malcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 12, *Oregonian*, Am. steamer, Dearborn, 1,914, from Shanghai and Ports, August 3rd, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Aug. 12, *Tai-Bun-Maru*, Brit. barque, Chesterman, 403 from Newchwang via Nagasaki, June 21st and July 27th, General, to Chinese.  
 Aug. 12, *Thracian*, Brit. barque, Ifay, 538, from London, February 15th, General, to Strachan & Thomas.  
 Aug. 12, *Devana*, Brit. ship, Thomson, 795, from London, April 21st, General, to Wilkin & Robison.  
 Aug. 13, *Kate Covert*, Brit. barque, Stewart, 856, from Cardiff, March 13th, Coal, to Order.  
 Aug. 13, *Jessie Isabel*, Brit. ship, Ochiltree, 721, from Hongkong, July 22nd, General, to A. Heard & Co.  
 Aug. 14th, French str. *Godavéry*, Vailhen, 950, from Hongkong, Mails and General,—M. M. Company.  
 Aug. 14th, Am. three-masted schr. *Emma Augusta*, Gilman, 285 from Nagasaki Aug. 5th, Coal,—Pitman and Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 10, *New York*, Am. steamer, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Aug. 11, *Salamia*, H. M.'s despatch boat, Lieut. Smith, 867 tons, for Hakodate.  
 Aug. 11, *China*, Am. steamer, Morse, 3,836, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Aug. 13th, H. M. Gunboat *Teaser*, Bloomfield, 464, for Kobe.  
 Aug. 13th, Brit. ship *Red Riding Hood*, Robertson, 709, for Kobe, Ballast,—Despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Aug. 14th, Brit. schr. *John M'Kean*, Taylor, 196, for Niigata, General,—Hudson, Mulcolm & Co.  
 Aug. 17, *Godavéry*, French steamer, Vailhen, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Aug. 17, *Ashuelot*, Am. corvette, Wallace, 950, for Hiogo.  
 Aug. 17, *Oregonian*, Am. str., Dearborn, 1914, for Shanghai, general, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, for Yokohama.—Rev. J. W. Lambeth and daughter, Mr. F. White, wife, two children, and two servants, Messrs. S. Bradford, F. J. Pullman and servant, Voight, Bavier and servant, Restalio, thirty-six Japanese officers, and 161 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Miss Etta Chase.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *New York*, for Hiogo.—Messrs. Van Doom, J. Andrews, L. Joseph, M. Mourilyan, E. Rosenthal, and 26 Japanese in the cabin, 50 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—3 Japanese in the cabin, 39 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Mr. John Wilson, Dr. S. Wells Williams, and 3 in the steerage.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *China*, for Hongkong.—Miss Cora Bell, Mr. J. Nesmith, and 1 Chinaman in the steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai:—  
 Treasure..... \$912,150

## REPORTS.

The *Engelbert* reports after leaving London met with strong S.W. winds down channel and till well to the westward of the land; found the N.E. winds very moderate, crossing the equator on the 10th of April in 26° west: met with favourable S.E. winds and the same wind prevailed till near the Cape. Made the casting in 41° South, the usual strong westerly wind blowing, and arrived at Anjer July 13th. Two days before spoke the Dutch ship *Elizabeth*, from Rotterdam to Batavia. Coming up the China Sea had S.W. and southerly wind with heavy rain at times. Passed through the Bashee channel and met with S.W. winds and generally fine weather up to the Japan coast. Got a pilot on board on the 10th, and anchored here next morning, 150 days from London.

The *Tai-bun-Maru* reports, after leaving Newchwang met with some severe weather before reaching Nagasaki, and thence along the coast to this Port had some heavy gales, commencing at North and veering round by the East to South, when the wind would ease.

The P. M. S. S. *Oregonian* reports having left Shanghai August 3rd at 10.30 a.m. Anchored eight hours in the Inland Sea on account of thick weather. Left Nagasaki August 6th at 12.29 p.m. Left Hiogo on the 9th at 5.25 p.m.

The *Devana* reports leaving Gravesend April 18th; had a good run down Channel, but beyond had very unsettled weather as far as Cape Finisterre. On the afternoon of the 27th, off there, had a sharp and remarkably short gale, lasting only four hours, the captain wondering how the masts stood it out. It began at E. and veered to N.N.W., from which quarter it blew hardest; thence fine weather to the equator, which was crossed May 17th in 26 deg. 54 min. W. S.E. trades were moderate for a few days, hauling to S. and S.S.W. Was beating about till May 30th, when westerly winds set in, taking the vessel clear of the land. Were off the Cape June 15th, 57 days from Gravesend. Strong northerly and N.E. winds to St. Paul's, passing it June 26th. Had a very severe N.W. gale, the ship labouring considerably. Passed Java Head, July 12th. In Gaspar strait spoke the ship *Cully Lark* and *Thermopylae* from Shanghai; came up through Formosa channel, were off the North end of it, August 1st: thence light N.E. winds up to Linschoten on the 8th; afterwards strong S.W. to S.E. winds, with dark and cloudy weather. Made

Rock Island at 4 p. m. on the 11th, and anchored here next morning, 115 days from Gravesend. The captain remarks that for seven days, between Formosa and Linschoten, his barometer never stood higher than 29.60, and at times was even considerably lower.

The *Thracian* reports leaving London Dec. 29th. On the 2nd of January anchored in the Downs on account of heavy S.W. gales blowing—while lying there a vessel drove foul of the ship carrying away stanchions, bulwarks and rails on the port side, with the poop rails and stanchions and other damage, had to put back to London for repairs; left again February 12th, and for 30 days afterwards experienced heavy S.W. gales. Had light winds up the China Sea. Calms from Lat. 23 to 27° North, lasting for nine days; S.W. winds prevailing since. On the 9th inst. encountered a severe gale from the S.W. which lasted for five hours.

The *Devana* spoke the British barque *Kate Covert* from Cardiff to Yokohama July 20th in Lat. 2° North and Long. 106° 45 East, and the British barque *Helen* from Hongkong to Japan August 4th Lat. 27° 55 N. and Long. 124° 30 E.

Coming up the Gulf on Monday morning, the *Emma Augusta* ran on the Saratoga Spit, and had to throw overboard nearly half the cargo before she could be got off again. The U. S. *Ashuelot* subsequently towed her up to the anchorage. The vessel apparently has not sustained any damage, and is not making any more water than usual.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## S A I L E D .

## FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—“Atholl” str.  
 FROM LONDON.—“Glensannox” str. May 10th; “Craigforth” str. “Trafalgar” str. May 31st.

## FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—“Abydos” Dec. 8th; “Sarah Scott” Apr. 18th; “Columbus” May 10th; “Florence Nightingale,” “Velocity” May 17th; “Parraca” May 27th.  
 FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“Kate Covert” Dec. 23rd; “Dovenby” May 24th.  
 FROM CARDIFF.—“Ceylon” Mar. 30th; “Beatrice” May 20th.  
 FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—“Zohrab” Apr. 20th.  
 FROM NEW YORK.—“Miako” May 1st; “Walton” May 18th.  
 FROM HAMBURG.—“Ino” May 19th.

## L O A D I N G .

## FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—“Teviot,” str.  
 AT LIVERPOOL.—

## FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—“Cleta.”  
 AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“Glamorganshire,”  
 AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“Mary Moore.”

## FREIGHTS &amp; CHARTERS.

LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.—35s. weight; 30s. meas. Per Steamer via Suez Canal 100s. meas.  
 LONDON TO HIOGO.—40s. weight or meas.; via Suez Canal 110s. meas.  
 LONDON TO NAGASAKI.—45s. weight; 40s. meas. Per str., via S. C. 100s. meas.  
 NEWCASTLE.—(Coal per keel) to Yokohama or Nagasaki £42. 10s.  
 CARDIFF, NEWPORT or SWANSEA.—(Coal per ton) to Yokohama or Nagasaki 40s.

## RATES OF INSURANCE RULING IN LONDON.

A I. 3/3rds.	Carrying general cargo to North China and equivalent classes. ( Japan.
	Goods in Tarpaulin..... 80s:
	Do. " Tin..... 50s.
	Do. " F. P. A..... 40s. to 45s.
	Coal cargo..... 105s.
STEAMERS, OVERLAND	—Goods..... 30s.
	Tin or F. P. A..... 20s. to 25s.
	Specie..... 15s.

## TO BUYERS OF BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

G. T. TOBY, 19 & 21, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON, S. E. ENGLAND.

## WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,

Having extensively enlarged his Manufactory, and added all the latest improvements in Machinery, is prepared at the shortest notice to ship in any quantity, and to any Port in India, Japan, China, and the Eastern Seas, all kinds of

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Orders forwarded direct to G. T. TOBY should be accompanied with a remittance or a reference to a London House. G. T. TOBY'S Goods are well-known and highly appreciated in the Colonies and other parts for their durability, comfort, and Fashion.

Most favourable Terms to Large Buyers.

Sample cases forwarded on application.  
 Yokohama, June 22, 1872. 6ms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE BANK OF CHINA, (LIMITED.)

**CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000 in 25,000 Shares**  
of Tls. 100 each;

Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;

**With Power to Increase to Tls. 5,000,000.**

### Provisional Committee.

O. C. BEHN, Esq. .... Messrs. W. PUSTAU & Co.  
A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq. .... Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.  
C. J. KING, Esq. .... Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.  
B. W. LITTLE, Esq. .... Messrs. LITTLE & Co.  
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq. .... Messrs. THORNE BROTHERS & Co.  
D. REID, Esq. .... Messrs. REID & Co.

### Standing Counsel.

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

**Secretary to the Provisional Committee.**

JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

**T**HE Provisional Committee being now in possession of legal opinion on the subject from London, have decided to establish the Bank by registration under the Companies' Act of 1862. A permanent Board of Direction will be formed in London—as required by the Act—with a Board of Management in Shanghai.

The Provisional Committee therefore give notice that applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned not later than the 31st August, 1872.

It is the intention of the Committee that the business of the Bank shall, if possible, be commenced simultaneously in China and London on the 1st January, 1873. By order of the Provisional Committee.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of

THE BANK OF CHINA, (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,

—request that you will be pleased to allot—  
shares of One Hundred Taels (Tls. 100) each in the  
above-named Bank, and—agree to accept such shares,  
or any less number which may be allotted to—  
(such allotment not to be made before the Bank has been  
legally constituted as a limited Company), and—  
agree to pay a call of Twenty-five Taels (Tls. 25) per  
share on allotment, and further calls as may be deemed  
necessary by the Directors.

—also agree to confirm the acts of the Provisional  
Committee, pending the appointment of a permanent  
Board of Directors, and to Subscribe to the Deed of  
Settlement, when called on to do so.

—Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

J. GILFILLAN,  
*Secretary.*

Yokohama, August 13, 1872.

tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## DEUTSCHE BANK, ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

**PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,000,000 THALERS,**  
(£1,500,000.)

**HEAD-OFFICE AT BERLIN.**

BRANCHES AT:

HAMBURG, BREMEN, SHANGHAI  
AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.  
GERMAN BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

**BY ORDER** of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS I  
have to-day opened at this place a Branch of the  
DEUTSCHE BANK, Actien-Gesellschaft, of Berlin.  
This Branch purchases Bills and grants Credits and  
Drafts on the principal Cities of the World and general-  
ly transacts every kind of Banking Business.

**TEMPORARY OFFICES:**

**NO. 79, MAIN STREET.**

J. MAMMELSDORFF,

*Manager.*

Yokohama, May 21, 1872. d 1., w 3. & o.m. Gma.

## THE MEDICAL HALL.

J. THOMPSON & CO.,

*Wholesale and Retail Druggists,*

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

**Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.**

All the English, American and French patent  
Medicines of repute,

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus

Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

*Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,*

&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

tf.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. III.—No. 34.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

[PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.]

## Notes of the Week.

ALL attention this week has been fixed upon the enquiry into the case of the *Maria Luz* with coolies from Macao. Reports of the proceedings will be found elsewhere and some comments which the present position of the case suggests.

THE railway traffic is increasing at a prodigious rate and much difficulty is found in meeting its requirements, a difficulty which will be largely removed when the section between Shinagawa and Yedo is open.

WE extract the following from a recent issue of the *Alla California*. The action of England at Hongkong has crushed the coolie trade there, while it is notorious that that of the Portuguese Government has fostered it at Macao. The Government of the United States has also taken a warm part in the question, and little by little our hopes increase that it will be put down. It is on this account that we heartily rejoice over the action of Japan in the present conjuncture, and feel certain that in any negotiations to which it may give rise the Anglo-Saxon Powers at least will support her cordially.

A sharp official correspondence is passing between the British and Portuguese Cabinets about the Coolie traffic at Macao. When the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon was called to the abuses practiced by the Portuguese officials and merchants in China, he replied by saying the Englishmen at Hongkong were just as bad, assuming that that statement was true and that it relieved him and his countrymen from all further responsibility. The British Secretary denies the charge against Hongkong, offers to have an investigation whenever Portugal will present specific charges and to punish the offences if proved, and asks whether the Lisbon Cabinet intends to investigate and correct the abuse under its own dominion. We trust that our Government will unite with that of Great Britain in using its moral influence at least to suppress this Coolie traffic.

Although the line is not yet publicly open, telegraphic communication has been completed between Kobe and Yokohama, and various official messages have passed over the line.

THE statement made in our daily issue of the 13th July in respect of the death of the six men on board the *Maria Luz* on the passage from Macao to Yokohama, was based on the assertion to that effect of the Captain or the mate of the ship made to our reporter at the time of his first visit. We mention this for the sole reason that the statement has been contradicted, and it has been said that only one man has died, and he in Yokohama. The cause of death of the six men was stated to have been yellow fever. Subsequently to this first statement of our reporter, we have, in commenting on the case said eight men, and though we were assured of the truth of this, we are anxious that as far as we are concerned no misstatements of any kind should prejudice the case of the Chinese or the Captain, and thus prefer leaving the number as six. If any doubt should be thrown over this, we can only say that the information was obtained at head-quarters.

The following correspondence will show the amount of truth contained in a paragraph in the *Gazette* of Thursday evening, in which it was stated that an apology had been offered by the editor of the *Japan Mail* to Mr. Loureiro, for comments made in that journal upon the case of the *Maria Luz*.

The explanation which we shall demand from the Editor of the paper must come later.

Thursday Evening.

MY DEAR SIR.—I send you the *Japan Gazette* of this evening, and pending a reference to the Editor, I shall be glad to know whether there is any and what truth in the statement which it contains in which your name and my own are placed in juxtaposition.

I am, my dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully.

W. G. HOWELL.

E. LOUREIRO, Esq.

I will thank you for a reply at your earliest convenience.

Thursday Evening.

MY DEAR SIR.—In reply to your note regarding a paragraph in the *Japan Gazette* of this evening in which your name and mine are mentioned, I beg to inform you that the said statement is incorrect, and without any authority whatever.

I am, my dear Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

E. LOUREIRO.

W. G. HOWELL, Esq.

The following is the list of tea and silk shipments per the P. M. S. S. *Great Republic* :—

TEA.									
From	S. F.	N. Y.	Chica.	Best.	Mon.	Tor.	St. Ls.	St. Am.	Total
Shanghai .....	1,521	6,116	1,000	—	—	13	—	—	8,650
Nagasaki .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hio-go .....	375	2,221	701	—	—	—	—	—	3,297
Yokohama ....	1,711	3,213	131	1,089	413	—	—	—	6,587
Hongkong.....	2,056	1,872	—	609	—	—	150	293	4,980
Total.....	5,663	13,122	1,832	1,698	413	13	150	293	23,514

SILK.				
From	San Francisco.	New York.	Total.	
Shanghai .....	1	312	313	
Yokohama .....	—	28	28	
Hongkong .....	14	311	325	
Total.....	15	649	666	

## THE MARIA LUZ.

WE shall not affect to ignore the force of the arguments which have been brought against the action of the Japanese Government in the detention of the *Maria Luz*, and which are embodied in the protest of the captain and in a letter which will be found elsewhere in our columns. Speaking generally, there is not a word in either with which one who supports the position of the Government would not agree. The whole question would seem rather, are these arguments exactly to the point? Is not the position rather that which, in the few following words, written in no affectation of legal knowledge, we shall attempt to define with such general accuracy as is possible to us?

It comes to the knowledge of the Japanese authorities that the captain of the *Maria Luz* has committed illegal acts while in their waters and under their jurisdiction, and he is arraigned on this charge. The com-

plaints of those against whom the alleged acts have been committed reveal facts which seem to demand investigation. The ship has sought the hospitality of Japan, and this involves the extension of that hospitality to her passengers. Allegations are made by those passengers which if disregarded would involve a slur upon that hospitality. They complain that they have been carried off from their own country against their will; that they are held in duress; that they are cruelly treated, insufficiently fed and severely punished. The complainants are examined, and the conditions under which they are held in duress investigated. Strong *prima facie* evidence is adduced to show that they have been kidnapped, and that the contracts they are said to have signed are either fraudulent in their nature or that the signatures to them have been obtained by intimidation of the severest kind. As the examination proceeds this evidence becomes stronger, until the conviction is arrived at that whatever may have been the care exercised at Macao, there are strong grounds for believing that measures have been resorted to there which, with or without the knowledge and connivance of the local authorities, are repugnant alike to law and the instincts of humanity. It is wished to give the benefit of the hospitality sought to all those who claim it, and the coolies are landed and examined in a body. All this involves delay, but having once entered on the examination, this delay is inevitable. It not only reveals a vast amount of indisposition to go to Peru, which could neither be considered unnatural nor worth very much—but further, the strong presumption that illegal measures were resorted to to entrap the coolies into going on board. They were at first called passengers by the captain. They are landed here at the request of the Government. The evidence that some of them have been kidnapped is strong. By what law of Japan can they be forced again on board the vessel? The Japanese Government has the sovereign right of issuing what we barbarously call a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, demanding by what right the liberty of men who have come within their jurisdiction and who seek at once their hospitality and protection is curtailed. This writ is in a general sense the prerogative of a Government attaching to it by right of an universal morality, and the force of it is claimed on the same grounds. It is the protest of this universal morality against slavery in the disguised form under which it appears in the coolie trade, and is issued as such, not in our form, indeed, but in a similar sense and with a similar force.

And that this trade is only a disguised form of the slave trade cannot be doubted. The contracts which bind the coolies are assignable. No provision is made in them for their return to China, and the late insurrection of Coolies in Peru with all its attendant horrors must convince any rational being that their condition there is in no sense better than that of slaves. Even if the ship and captain are to be treated solely according to law of their own country, that law must assuredly agree that no fraudulent contract can be enforced, while the fraud with which some at least of these contracts were obtained can neither be denied nor concealed.

As regards the decision given by Mr. Joshua Bates, to which reference has been made, it cannot be pretended that this, the decision of a London merchant, has the binding force of international law. It was made at a

time when American law was strongly tainted with the necessity for upholding slavery, a taint from which it has been thoroughly purged since the civil war, and would assuredly be disputed now by the more advanced average morality of America upon this point.

Japan, therefore, in this whole matter is taking a ground based rather upon an accepted universal morality than upon the nice refinements of international law. She showed but two years ago her own detestation of this trade by sending down a Commission to Hawaii to enquire into the condition of some of her own subjects, who during the Tokugawa *régime* had been transported thither in a position more or less similar to that of the Chinese in Peru, and released those who wished to return to Japan. And the instincts which led her to do this have supported her in her present course of action. It is conceivable that this course might be impugned on strict grounds of international law, and that a claim for compensation might lie against her for her humane action. But the spirit and instincts which led her to adopt the course are sound and noble. The cause she supports is one based on the advanced principles of the most advanced nations, and she, the youngest in their comity, has shewn that she can rise to the height of these principles. Technical objections may be raised against her act, but she will assuredly win by it the sympathy and respect of the civilized world, whose sentiments will be touched and whose admiration will be extorted by conduct inspired by so much spirit and so much humanity.

#### HALF-VIEWS.

IN the *New York Tribune* of the 5th July there is a long and able letter upon Japanese affairs. It deals chiefly with the relations actual and possible between Japan and the United States, and from internal evidence would seem to have come from the same hand which lately defended the cause of the American politicians against an article which had appeared some time previously in this Journal entitled "Dangers from Without." That article was accused of being pointed against Americans generally, and the letter referred to indirectly reiterates this charge. We disproved the accusation very effectually at the time, and therefore need not refer to it again, further than to say that the article was written solely in view of the danger of bad appointments for this country being made through American political influence. How far circumstances which have since transpired have justified it, we leave to candid Americans to tell, but assuredly we, at least, have no cause to retract a word of it. As the letter from the *Tribune* has been republished here, we shall presume our readers to be familiar at least with the outline of it. Speaking generally, it may be characterized as a plea upon the downfall of English influence in this country, the rise of American influence in its place, the advantages which will accrue to Japan from this, the number of appointments in this country held by Americans, and the irritation which the change has caused to our countrymen. Now, it is of course open to any writer to depict his country in the position of a dog quarrelling over a bone and running off with it. But the picture is not one calculated to raise it in the eyes of the Japanese, or to gratify those self-respecting Americans who are content

with the legitimate influence to which the geographical position of America relatively to Japan and the enterprise of the American people must necessarily sooner or later produce. But it comports so little with our notions of the dignity of England or Englishmen in the East to accept this picture as in any sense one which fairly represents us, that we shall not even dispute the truth it is supposed to embody. We refuse entirely to regard this empire as a hunting ground for placemen, and are so little solicitous to determine the relative number of English or Americans now in the service of the Japanese Government, that we shall not even stop to question the correctness of the statements made by the correspondent of the *Tribune*. But we would have him remark that truth alone possesses bottom. He may fire off these rockets to his heart's content in the eyes of the American people, and by constant persistence in this may persuade them of the truth of his assertions. But attentive listening to the fall to the sticks may produce legitimate misgivings as to the permanence of those lights to which they were once attached. Of late there has been a cruel shower of them, and theories which rejoice in an airy independence of facts possess an annoying propensity to imitate these descents. We shall however do the writer in the *Tribune* the justice to say that we are convinced he believes what he writes. He commends to his countrymen and his Government a policy of honesty towards this country and does it evidently from his heart. He makes admissions in regard to that policy which only an honest man would make. In his own words regarding the appointments of Americans in this country ;—"The Japanese have uttered no complaint concerning them and in one or two cases they are undoubtedly as good as are required. They are not, however, altogether of a class which will give satisfaction in the future. The ministry here want solid counsel upon almost all of their foreign associations. They will not take anything of the sort from English, French, and German sources, but they would gladly accept it from the United States if they could fairly feel that our representatives here were animated by a genuine regard for the welfare of their country." These admissions are frank indeed, and amount to this—That Japan, for some mysterious cause unintelligible to the writer, is desirous of confiding in America alone, but cannot do so because she has no security that her confidences will be honestly met. We ask the writer to tell us frankly whether these appointments made at Washington to posts in the Japanese service—the very thing we warned the Government against, and for doing which we were rewarded by the abuse of this very writer—are not the main causes of the growth of this distrust? And if this is so, who was the real friend of America—we leave Japan out for the moment—he or we? He who denied the danger, or we who demonstrated it? We who rang the fire-bell, or he who said there was no danger of fire?

He goes on to say that a great majority of the higher public offices are either advised or directly administered by citizens of the United States. Now, there is not a single department of the Government directly administered by a foreigner of any nationality whatever, and though it is true that some of them are advised by Americans, it is wholly incorrect to say that this is the case in the great majority of instances.

The writer says that "of nine-tenths of the murderous assaults committed upon foreigners since Japan was opened, Englishmen have been the victims, while so far as I can learn, no native-born American has ever suffered the slightest injury. A feeling favourable to Americans doubtless exists," etc., etc. Now, would it not have been more fair to have added that for one American in this country there are perhaps five Englishmen—including the troops, perhaps, many more? Englishmen, too, are, we think, much more inclined to roam through the country than Americans. For one American who has made the ascent of Fusiyama, we should think there must be twenty Englishmen. We carry our old roving pedestrian habits with us. It is not a month ago that a young naval officer told us that he and a brother officer made their seventy miles in two days under this broiling sun. Americans are undoubtedly less addicted to these feats, and are perhaps also more easy and amiable in their dispositions than Englishmen, who, for better or worse, are undoubtedly a more irascible race.

The simple truth in these matters is this. The majority of Americans labour under an obvious disadvantage in being placed at a great distance from the leading Powers of the world, and seeing and hearing of little but their own country except through newspaper reports. An Englishman rises in the morning and, if he wishes it, may be in the heart of a country as great as his own to dinner on the same day, in Berlin the next day, in Vienna the day after, or in St. Petersburg the day after that. He thus is constantly brought face to face with Powers which rank with that of his own country. The doings in Paris, Berlin or Vienna are nearly as important to him as those in London, and he is surrounded by and in constant immediate contact with all these great Powers. In America it is wholly different. The average American is brought up upon histories which are notoriously one-sided. He is taught to think of America as a country growing every day in vigour while others are daily going to decay. He reads American newspapers, is launched into life at fifteen, and from that moment, save under exceptional circumstances—America is all the world to him, almost as

sufficient opportunity for abstraction and comparison, and in consequence these mental processes are not performed. The passion for bigness gets possession of him and he looks at everything in a distorted light; he sees America everywhere and nothing else anywhere. It is the same here. An American comes to Japan and settles in Yedo, associates with Americans, and possibly does not talk to an Englishman once a month. He sees the railway managed under the Japanese by Englishmen, but all he says of it is that \$10,000 a week are required to pay the interest of the money expended on its construction, a statement which is not only incorrect, but ludicrously so. He sees the coinage of the country, and that the Master of the Mint should be an Englishman is nothing against his theory, because he is not accustomed to look at all facts, but only such as tally with that theory. At night he may see the light-ship, or in his travels round the coast, the lighthouses, and it is nothing to him that the lighthouse department is in charge of Englishmen. Some one mentions the arsenal of Yokoska, but he does not hear—or

does not heed—because M. Verny, the foreign superintendent of it is a Frenchman. He sees one hospital in the hands of a German, another in those of a Dutchman and so on, but it never occurs to him that this weakens his theory. It is not even the witty *Tant pis pour les faits*. It is an absolute insensibility to the fact that there are facts on the other side. Now we say this in all possible good humour. There is nothing morally wrong in it. It does no harm. But is it wise to go about the world in this state of mind? Do men get or give clearer perceptions of truth by it? Do they apprehend the relative proportions of things better for indulging in this propensity? Or does it not rather make men, as Bacon says, see things “as they would,” that is, as they would have them, and not as they really are? If we are right in associating the correspondent of the *Tribune* with our old assailant—we would say antagonist with pleasure had he addressed his letters, as he should have done, to us—is not this the same spirit which made him say that we imputed the dangers against which we forewarned the Japanese to the “national corruption” of America,—placing the words in inverted commas as if we had used them, when not only was this not the case, but when we expressly disclaimed all such inferences or the possibility of their being fairly made? But is this intellectual honesty or compatible with it? Is there not rather a very distinct intellectual immorality in it? Are we only to see that which flatters us, and then pronounce judgment as if we had seen all? Are those the habits of mind we should desire to cultivate in our countrymen? Is it not better to wait until we can say—“So and so is true, and nothing else is of any account?” It was an old argument in England against too great an extension of the franchise that men should be taught to win it, which they could only do by rising. Would not this argument apply in the case we are considering? It might be very pleasant to have all this influence as the result of our virtue, our genius, and our attainments. But have we got it? Is there no illusion about this towering supremacy? In other words, is it true? This is what honest Americans naturally ask.

Whatever may be our faults, they do not lie in this direction. We are far too calm and self-respecting to be of a jealous character. The world's opinion of us troubles us little, and we have never yet had any misgivings about holding our own if there is fair play.

We should be sorry to be misunderstood, however. There is some excellent American influence at work in Japan. Its foreign education is largely in American hands, and for the most part in excellent hands. The disposition which in secular life takes the form of that kindliness of character so remarkable in Americans, becomes, when intensified by religious fervour, an ardent and enduring desire to promote the progress of a beneficent faith, and the missionary cause has been and is represented in this country by American men and women of truly noble character. In these two departments of work America seems to us to be far before England, and no reader of this journal can doubt the high estimate we have ever set upon such work. But far from having any jealousy in respect of good American influence we sincerely rejoice in it. We have

ever been perfectly frank and outspoken on the whole subject. Where the influence has appeared to us good, we have congratulated both Americans and Japanese upon it, and where it seemed to be dangerous we have openly said so. We will never believe that the frank open temper of the Americans—touchy though it undoubtedly is—has been really wounded by our remarks, for tolerance of different opinions is a great American characteristic, and respect always attaches to the disposition which openly states them. Mr. Facing-Both-Ways gains no more regard here than he did in the old allegory, and even if he did, he most find some other imitator, for we utterly forswear his example.

In conclusion, we must generally deprecate, as we have already often done, all such comparisons as those which have been instituted between the respective influence of America and England in this country. They are not calculated to do any good, or to exhibit the two nations in their true light. From any statement of facts the world can draw its own conclusions. But such statements should as far as possible be truthful, not only in stating what may be said on one side, but what should be said on the other. Meanwhile let all our work tend to the good of this country, and the preservation by ourselves of that attitude in which alone the Japanese can learn to respect us.

#### NIHON GUAISHI.

#### ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

#### VOL. III.

(Continued from our Last.)

In the seventh month he preferred a petition for leave to chastise the Fujiwara family in Mutsu, on account of its having given shelter to Yoshiakira. Yoshiakira was Yoshitsuné. Yoritomo had erased him from the rolls (out-lawed him) and had changed his name. When Yoshitsuné left the capital he went to Daimotsunoura<sup>(198)</sup> by ship, but encountering a storm, he and Yukiyé were separated. He concealed himself at Yoshino<sup>(199)</sup> during five days. The priests assembled together to capture him. Satô Tadanobu said: “Your servant's elder brother sacrificed his “life at Yashima, and your servant will now die in place “of his lord.” He then falsely declared himself to be Yoshitsuné, and shot fiercely. Yoshitsuné profited by the interval to make his escape and came to Tônomine, whence he again removed to Totsugawa<sup>(200)</sup>. He then came back to the capital and concealed himself there. Tadanobu also came and concealed himself, but was discovered. He fought with the officials and their men, and finally killed himself. Yoshitsuné then with his wife the lady Kawagoyé, Benkei and the rest, assumed the costume of *Yamabushi* and fled into Mutsu by way of the Hokurikudô. Yoshitsuné's mistress Shidzuka had in the first place followed him to Yoshino, but Yoshitsuné persuaded her to separate from him; and he made his servant escort her back to the capital with funds for her use. The servant stole the funds and abandoned Shidzuka, who travelling alone and exposed to the wind and snow was captured by the priests, and sent to Hôjô Tokimasa. Tokimasa forwarded her to Kamakura where she was examined as to the whereabouts of Yoshitsuné. Shidzuka firmly asserted that she was ignorant, and she was detained there, being with child. Yoritomo's wife Masago having heard that she sang and danced well, wished to see her, but she pretexted illness and did not go. Yoritomo and his wife paid a visit to the Shrine of Tsurugaoka, and summoning Shidzuka ordered her to dance, and placed themselves behind a transparent blind to look on. Shidzuka firmly declined, but after being pressed two or three times, she arose and ascended the stage. Kudô Suketsuné beat

(198) At the mouth of the Yodokawa, at Osaka.

(199) In Yamato.

(200) Both in the province of Yamato.



the drum, while Hatakéyama Shigétaka kept time with the cymbals. Shidzuka having arranged her clothes, advanced and sang a farewell song. She also composed a verse, which expressed the love she felt for Yoshitsuné. The whole company shed tears, but Yoritomo changed countenance and said: "Does this low concubine venture to omit my praises, and to express love for a disturber of the peace?" and he desired to slay her. Masago remonstrated and stopped him from doing this, and making her a present sent her away. Sukétsuné, was Kajiware Kagétoki's youngest son. He got drunk and tried to seduce Shidzuka, who became angry and said with tears: "I once served Yoshia, <sup>(201)</sup> and is he not younger brother to my lord of Kamakura?" "How dare you, a retainer of his Lordship, to treat me so insolently?" "If my lord had done his duty as a brother, would you even have the gratification of knowing me by sight?" Kagémochi was greatly ashamed. Shortly afterwards she was brought to bed, and bore a boy. Adachi Kiyotsuné received orders from Yoritomo to seize the infant and put it to death, while Shidzuka was released and sent home. Masago loaded her with gifts before dismissing her. Yoritomo had previously heard that Fujiwara no Hidésato had afforded a home to Yoshitsuné, and accused him to the Emperor of harbouring a disturber of the public peace. The Cloistered Emperor issued a mandate reprimanding Hidéhira, who made excuses in his defence. Shortly afterwards he fell sick and died, leaving injunctions to his son Yasuhira and the rest to place the two provinces <sup>(202)</sup> at the disposal of Yoshitsuné, so that he might be able to resist Yoritomo. The Cloistered Emperor issued a mandate ordering Yasuhira to plot against Yoshitsuné's life, which sore perplexed him. In the second month of this year Yoritomo made representations to the Emperor, saying: "Yasuhira harbours a traitor, or, and has thereby committed treason himself. Your servant prays the Imperial commands to smite him." He consequently levied a large army. On the last day of the fourth month Yasuhira sent troops to surprise Koromogawa [where Yoshitsuné was living] Benkei, Tsunéharu and the rest fought valiantly and died. Yoshitsuné slew his wife and children with his own hand and then committed suicide. In the fifth month Yasuhira sent a messenger to bring Yoshitsuné's head and present it at Kamakura. Yoritomo was just celebrating the completion of the Buddhist temple at Tsurugaoka, and sent a messenger to stop the head on the road. In the sixth month it arrived, contained in a lacquered box, and moistened with strong wine. Yoritomo caused Wada no Yoshimori and Kajiware Kagétoki to inspect it. Some one said: "Yoshitsuné is not dead. He is concealed in Yezo," but Yoritomo did not pursue the inquiry. He then reported to the Emperor that Yasuhira, presuming upon the inaccessible nature of his position, had defied the Imperial authority, and that as he (Yasuhira) had not at once carried out the imperial orders it was necessary to smite him. The Court discussed the matter, but refused its consent. The troops called out by Yoritomo, nevertheless, gradually assembled. He asked Oba Kagéyoshi what he should do, who replied: "When a commander-in-chief is about to proceed to action, he does not take heed of his Prince's orders. Besides Yasuhira's predecessor was a retainer of my Prince. If my Prince will chastise his crimes, why need he wait for the Imperial Sanction? Do not let the cost of collecting these troops be wasted." Yoritomo followed his advice. Having left Kagéyoshi, Miyoshi Yasunobu and others to defend Kamakura during his absence, he divided his army into three. The Hitachi and Shimôsa troops advanced by the Tôkaidô under the command of Chiba Tsunétané and Yada Tomoiyé; those of Musashi and Kôzuke by the Hôkurikudô under the command of Hiki Yoshikazu and Usami Sanémasu. Yoritomo himself commanded the central column, and made Hatakéyama Shigétada commander of the vanguard. He entered Mutsu direct by the Tôzandô, and passed the night at Tako. <sup>(203)</sup> Oyama Masamitsu came forth to welcome him, and to feast his troops. When he was admitted to audience, he saw a samurai in attendance clad in armour, and inquired his

name. Yoritomo replied: "This is Kumagai Nawoiyé, a valiant warrior whose equal does not exist in this realm. Masamitsu said: "The reason why this fellow has so easily gained his reputation is that he advances alone, unlike your servants. Why should any difference be made amongst warriors who aid their Prince in time of peril?" He turned round to his sons Tomomasa and Tomomitsu, and said: "Do you also advance alone." In the eighth month Yoritomo advanced as far as Shirakawa. Yasuhira was encamped at Muchidatô and had built a castle on the north of Mount Atsugashi, <sup>(204)</sup> of which he appointed his illegitimate elder brother Kunihiro commander with twenty thousand picked troops. Kunihiro's lieutenant Kongô Hidétsuna commanded the vanguard, consisting of several thousand men. He dug a great trench at the bottom of the mountain and led the river Abukuma <sup>(205)</sup> so as to fill it up. Yoritomo ordered Shigétada to go and attack him, and to send forth labourers to fill up the trench. Tomomitsu marched ahead of the army and advanced to the attack with Katô Kagékado and others. Shigétada followed close behind, and inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy. Hidétsuna retreated and effected a junction with Kunihiro. The sun had now set. Yoritomo issued orders throughout his army to attack the castle on the following day. Miura Yoshimura and Kasai Kiyoshigé were foremost in the assault, and killed several thousand men. When the day broke Yoritomo advanced in person to the attack. The castle was very strong, and Kunihiro made a good defence. Tomomasa, Tomomitsu, and their followers all fought with desperation. The sound of their cries shook the earth, and the arrow-heads were heaped in piles. Tomomitsu and his relation Tomotsuna had previously sent seven fearless warriors to climb the precipice at the back of the castle, and so effect an entrance. They shouted loudly and discharged a flight of arrows. The garrison imagined that a large force was attacking them in front and rear, and fell into great confusion. Kunihiro forced his way through the besieging force, and fled northwards. Wada no Yoshimori bent his bow and pursued him. Kunihiro also turned his horse round and shot, but Yoshimori shot first, and hit him in the left side, and Kunihiro fled wounded. A certain Ogushi, a divisional commander under Shigétada, pursued him and cut off his head. Tomomitsu also pursued and caught Hidétsuna, while Yasuhira fled on hearing of the defeat. Yoritomo advanced to the provincial capital. The army of the Tokaidô having decapitated Satô Motoharu, one of the enemy's commanders, and eighteen of lesser note, came up and joined him. Yoritomo was still ignorant of the whereabouts of Yasuhira, and despatched Tomomasa and some others to attack the Monomi hill, while he himself laid siege to the castle of Tagababa. All the garrison surrendered, upon which he issued orders, saying: "As our army reaches Tsugumo-hashi, the enemy will evade it by going to Hiraizumi, <sup>(206)</sup> which he will defend with desperation. Let not the commanders of the vanguard, in their greed for glory, advance too lightly, or hurt a single one of my warriors." He then advanced with the whole army, and took the forts of Kurihara <sup>(207)</sup> and Sannohasama, <sup>(208)</sup> one after the other. At last he reached Hiraizumi, whereupon Yasuhira burnt the castle and fled, sending a messenger to make an offer of surrender, which was not accepted. In the ninth month he advanced and encamped at Jingaoka. The army of the Hôkurikudô having passed the barrier of Nezu, <sup>(209)</sup> and decapitated Tagawa Yukibun, a commander of the enemy, and others, came and joined him. The whole of his force amounted to three hundred thousand horsemen, and the white banners filled the sky. Yasuhira fled towards Yezo. On his arriving at the stockade of Nié, one of his commanders, named Kawada Jirô, sur-

(204) Daté department in Mutsu

(205) This river rises in a mountain on the western side of the department of Iwase in the province of Mutsu, flows northwards past Miharu, Nihommatsu, and Fukushima, and discharges itself into the bay of Sendai.

(206) In the centre of the department of Iwai in the province of Mutsu.

(207) In the department of the same name in the province of Rikuzen (Mutsu) near Hiraizumi.

(208) In Iwai department in the province of Rikuchiu [Mutsu] near Hiraizumi.

(209) On the frontier between Echigo and Dewa, close to the seashore, in the department of Tagawa.

(201) Yoshitsuné had been made Iyo no kami. Yoshia is the Chinese name of the province of Iyo in Shikoku.

(202) Mutsu and Dewa.

(203) Probably a mistake for Kota in Shimotsuké.

prised and killed him, and came to offer his submission with the head in his hand. Yoritomo reproached him bitterly, saying: "Yasuhira was within my grasp. Did you imagine that I needed your assistance? You have forgotten what gratitude is in your hope to profit yourself. Parricide and villain;" upon which he had him decapitated, and commanded that Yasuhira's head should be pilloried. At this moment the Cloistered Emperor's mandate arrived. He then advanced as far as the Kuriya river. Toshihira, a kinsman of Yasuhira's, and others of lesser note come forth and surrendered. Yoritomo had thus subdued Mutsu and Dewa in forty odd days from his leaving Kamakura. He then demanded the archives, but they had all been burnt in the fires necessitated by the war; having however heard that Sanétoshi and Sanémasa knew the affairs of the province by heart, he summoned them to his presence, and made them write down what they remembered. By this means he ascertained the number of houses, the extent of the population and the configuration of the soil. He recalled the scattered people, relieved the old, released the prisoners, and forbade the practice of plundering. He derived all his supplies from Kôdzuké and Shimotsuké, and did not trouble the natives an atom. He then reached the capital of the province, and wrote up in large characters at the government offices: "The laws of the province shall follow the practice of Hidéhira, nor shall they be changed." He ordered Kasai Kiyoshigé to remain behind in order to put the affairs of the province in order, and despatched a messenger to announce his victory and to apologize for his having made war without asking leave. At the same time he sent in also a list of the services performed by his officers, and asked leave to divide the lands of the two provinces among them. In the tenth month he returned to Kamakura. In the eleventh month the Cloistered Emperor having expressed a desire to reward him for the services he had performed in the field, he despatched Oyé no Hiromoto to decline; asking leave at the same time to relieve the poor of Mutsu by loans. In the twelfth month the Cloistered Emperor granted him the provinces of Idzu and Sagami as a fief, and pressed him to pay his court at the capital.

Some time previously the agent in Dewa had surveyed the villages, and wished to put a tax on all lands held in excess of the assessment. Yoritomo forbade this, and by so doing tranquillized the minds of the people. Shortly afterwards Ogawa Kanétô, a former retainer of Yasuhira, being in Dewa collected several thousand men, and falsely gave himself out to be Minamoto no Yoshitsuné and Kiso no Yoshitaka<sup>210</sup>. In the first month of the first year of Kenku (1190) he proceeded on to Mutsu. Yuri Koréhira went forth to fight him and was killed. Kiyoshigé reported the troubles. His messenger by mistake reported that Yuri Koréhira had run away, and that Tachibana no Kinnari had been killed. Yoritomo said: "Koréhira is not the man to run away, and Kinnari is not the man to be killed." On inquiry it was found to be as he had said. Yoritomo then ordered Ashikaga Yoshikané, *suké* of Kadzusa, Chiba Tsunétané and Hiki Yoshikazu, to go and smite Kanétô at the head of some troops. Oyama Tomomitsu and others of lesser note who possessed villages in Mutsu were instructed to joined them on the way. The provinces from Sagami westward were to set troops in readiness and await orders. Those who had been forced to go over to Kanétô against their inclinations were not to be killed. In the second month Yoshikané and the others fought with Kanétô at Kurihara and inflicted a severe defeat on him. Kanétô retreated and encamped on the other side of the Koromogawa, but Yoshikané and the others forded the stream and again inflicted a severe defeat on him. Kiyotsuné having come to join them at the head of the troops of the province, Kanétô fled to Sotogahama<sup>211</sup> and threw up earthworks on Tômaizan. Yoshikané and others laid siege to the place and slaughtered all the defenders. Kanétô escaped and fled, and was slain by a woodman with an axe in crossing Kaméyama. Yoritomo reprimanded his agent in Dewa for having misgoverned, and fined him a hundred suits of armour.

The Empire being now entirely restored to tranquillity, Yoritomo proposed to go to Court. Shigétada commanded the van of his train, and Tsunétané brought up

the rear. He left Kamakura in the tenth month, and went to Court by way of the Tôkaidô. On the way he passed Utsumi, and visited the tomb of Yoshitomo. On reaching Awobaka, he summoned the woman Yenju. Some time before, on hearing that Yoritomo had risen, she had sent back to him the sword Beard-cutter, which had been entrusted to her care, and now they had an interview and talked over old times. In the eleventh month he entered the capital and abode at Rokuhara. He first had audience of the Cloistered Emperor, and paid his respects to the reigning Emperor on the same day. The Emperor immediately invested him with the office of Acting (*Gon*) Dainagon, and shortly afterwards gave him that of Ukonyé no Taishô. The Cloistered Emperor treated him with the greatest kindness. Every time he went to see the latter he was not dismissed until several hours had elapsed by the water-clock. In the twelfth month he resigned both his offices and received a hundred *chô*<sup>212</sup> of land as a reward for his services. He recommended ten of his own retainers who had done good service to be appointed to offices in the Guards; and after having appointed Fujiwara no Takayoshi to guard Kokuhara in his absence, he took his leave to return to Kamakura. Whenever he had requisitions to make on his way to the capital or back, he was careful not to burden the peasants, so that far and near submitted joyfully to him.

In the first month of the second year (1191) he changed the name of the Kumonjo and called it Mandokoro. The whole administration was carried on by means of decrees issued from it.

In the second month he repaired the Palace of Hôjiuji. In the winter the Cloistered Emperor (Go-Shirakawa) fell ill. Yoritomo fasted and prayed for him, but he died in the third month of the third year (1192). Yoritomo caused magnificent services to be performed on the occasion, and provided baths for the populace during one hundred days.

In the seventh month the Emperor issued a decree creating Yoritomo Sei-i-tai-shôgun (Barbarian subjugating Generalissimo), and sent Nakahara Kagéyoshi to invest him with the office. Yoritomo said: "Shall I who am but a military vassal dare to sit still to receive the commands of my sovereign?" and he despatched Miura Yoshizumi to meet the Imperial messenger at the shrine of Tsurugaoka and receive the letter containing the decree. Yoritomo conferred this honour upon him because he recollected how Yoshizumi's father<sup>213</sup> had died in defence of the right cause. In the first month of the fourth year (1193) he determined the relative ranks of the officers. In the fourth month he hunted at Nasuno.<sup>214</sup>

(To be continued.)

## Correspondence.

### THE CASE OF THE MARIA LUZ.\*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

SIR,—Those who are stirred to a holy indignation by the reported proceedings on board the *Maria Luz*, and are endeavouring to move the Japanese Government to adopt the strongest measures against a vessel driven by distress to seek Japanese hospitality, should remember that two wrongs do not make a right, and that in urging any course of action upon a new-born and inexperienced government such as that of this country, already sufficiently beset with perils of its own, although we may listen to our sympathies, we must not be guided by them; we ought simply to allow them to awake our minds to a consideration of the question, and then, if we can, we may well tender such advice as may be warranted by the law and practice of nations. Our sympathies, when unregulated, prompt us to view the sufferings, real or imaginary, of others with a pain equivalent to that we think we should experience were we, in our own persons, to endure similar

<sup>212</sup> A *chû* is three thousand *tsûbu*, or about 2½ acres. *Kôden*, or grants of land in reward for good service, are frequently mentioned. As Yoritomo owned the freehold of two provinces, the gift of 250 acres could be but of nominal value to him.

<sup>213</sup> Yoshizumi's father Yoshiakira had lost his life at the taking of Kinugasa at the commencement of the civil war.

<sup>214</sup> In Shimotsuké, in the department of Nasu.

\* From having come late into our hands, this letter was omitted from our last week's issue.

<sup>210</sup> Son of Yoshinaka.

<sup>211</sup> In the department of Tsugaru, in the province of Michinoku [Mutsu] on the seashore.

sufferings; but nothing can be cheaper than the benevolence which permits us to satisfy *vi et armis alienis* an indignation aroused in us, however properly, by any sufferings we may witness or be informed of. It may, therefore, be not out of place, briefly to set before your readers some reasons why the course recommended to be pursued in the case of the *Maria Luz* ought not to be adopted together with the main points of International Law applicable to the matter in question, premising that in my treatment of the subject, the Japanese government is considered as being on a par with the civilized governments of Europe.

A private vessel coming within the limits of a foreign state is subject to the jurisdiction of that state only so far as may be necessary to ensure the preservation of the public peace, and to protect the public interests of such state, and the private interests of its individual citizens. Thus Halleck, a deservedly esteemed publicist, at page 171 of his treatise, explains the state of International Law on the subject of private vessels in a foreign port as being, briefly, that so far as regards the general regulation of the rights and duties of those belonging on board, the vessel is exempt from local jurisdiction, but if the acts done on board affect the peace of the country in whose port she lies, or the persons or property of its subjects, to that extent the state has jurisdiction. The Municipal Law of France, as explained in a decision of the Conseil d'Etat in 1806, follows in express terms this rule of International Law, and by it, offences by the officers or crew or any other person on board the foreign ship do not come within the local jurisdiction unless the peace of the port is disturbed. Now the charge against the Captain of the *Maria Luz* seems to be simply that he maltreats his human cargo—this general charge being founded upon isolated instances of ill-treatment alleged to have occurred in port, upon the conduct of some among the Chinese on board, and upon general surmise much helped by a profound detestation of the traffic the ship is employed in.

Now, for maltreatment of persons on board, whether belonging to the crew or not, while in this port, the captain is clearly liable and deserves punishment. But the Japanese Government is asked to retain the ship, to inquire into the treatment of the Chinese passengers, not in this port only, but during the whole voyage, and if the result of the inquiry should be unfavourable to the ship, to send the Chinese back to China—I suppose at the expense of the ship and her captain. In plain words, the Japanese are asked to institute an inquiry, detaining the ship for the purpose, with a view of doing that which, in consequence of the inquiry, will amount to a confiscation of the cargo and to a part confiscation of the ship—indeed, to be logically consistent, to a total confiscation of ship and cargo.

The Japanese Government, wishful to act even towards non-treaty powers in accordance with the rules of civilized nations, will not, I am sure, commit the serious breach of hospitality they are urged to commit, without some far stronger reasons than any yet pressed upon them to break through the rules followed by all western nations under circumstances analogous to those of the *Maria Luz*. No moderately-informed student of International Law could advise them to adopt a course of action against a coolie ship which no European nation, except under treaty, could adopt against an actual slaver.

In the case of *Madrago v. Willes* (*vide* B. & A., vol. 3, p. 353), the plaintiff, a Spaniard, sought compensation in a British Court for the seizure of slaves on board a ship employed by him, and openly engaged in the slave trade. His claim was admitted by the full court of Kings Bench to be good, in that there was no treaty with Spain for the suppression of the slave trade. Mr. Justice Best, in his judgment, referred to various authorities in support of the doctrine that the slave trade is not condemned by International Law, however contrary it may be to justice and humanity, and that a ship cannot be confiscated unless acting contrary to the law of nations, and decided that until the slave trade should so come under the ban of International Law, a subject of a State by the laws of which the slave trade was legal, was entitled to the protection of the Tribunals of those States by the laws of which traffic in slaves was made illegal. Mr. Justice Best, in common with the rest of the Bench, deplored the

necessity of affirming the plaintiff's demand; but the rules of international law were binding upon the Court, and the Tribunals of no country could interfere with the prosecution of the slave trade by subjects of countries which permitted it to be carried on.

If, then, the slave trade is not contrary to International Law, and if contracts of which the subject matter is the traffic in slaves are capable of being upheld in the Courts of a country by whose laws such traffic is illegal, *à fortiori* is the traffic in coolies entitled to a similar protection, or at the least, ships engaged in it are entitled to a freedom from official interference in the port of a country which has no law at all upon the subject,—except, indeed, such interference is necessary to protect the public or private rights of the sheltering state or its citizens in a port, too, entered solely for the purposes of repairing sea-damage, and not for any other purpose, not even for taking in water or provisions. The following case corroborates the views above expressed. A full account of it may be found in Wheaton. In 1841 the American brig *Creole*, sailed from a Virginian port for New Orleans with a cargo of slaves. A portion of the slaves rose and took possession of the ship, and forced the mate to take her to Nassau. On her arrival there the rest of the slaves got on shore, chiefly, as it appeared, by the positive and officious interference of the authorities of the port. Mr. Webster expressed the views of the American Government in a letter to Lord Ashburton from which the following is an extract:\*

Mr. Wheaton in an article upon the subject in the *Revue Française et étrangère* upheld the views contained in the above extract, expressing his opinion that not only was the master of the *Creole* entitled to freedom from any officious intermeddling in the part of the British authorities, but was further entitled to their assistance in regaining possession of his vessel.

Restoration of the slaves was demanded, but refused. A claim for pecuniary indemnity was afterwards submitted to the commission under the Convention of February 8th, 1853, by which Convention the whole question was finally referred to Mr. Joshua Bates, of London. Mr. Bates decided generally in favour of the *Creole*, finding more especially that English law did not authorize a forcible dissolution of the relations which, according to the law of his own country, the master was bound to preserve on board.

What Dana says in his note on this case is quite correct. The local authorities ought to assist the master in carrying out the law of his own country. But they are not bound to render active assistance against persons quietly dissolving a relation between them and the master existing only by the laws of the flag, and regarded by the foreign country as against common right and public morals.

What the Japanese are asked to do is not merely to encourage the Chinese passengers to break their contract, but to break that contract for them without any indemnity to the ship. And this not in the case of a slaver, but in that of a vessel engaged in a traffic in which numerous English and French vessels are engaged.

No doubt if the coolie traffic were interdicted by Peruvian law the case would be far other.

Torture is against English law and the municipal laws of all civilized countries. Suppose the Captain of a Japanese ship in an English port in due exercise of his powers as captain under Japanese custom exercised the power of torture, would any English Court do more than convict the Captain of an assault?

If any of the coolies escape ashore the Captain of the *Maria Luz* has only a personal remedy against them. Whether he could ask a Court to compel them as he could ask the Court to compel a sailor to return to the ship, is a question into which I will not enter here.

Finally the coolie traffic is not slavery, and if it were, slavery is not piracy, and not therefore punishable in any other than the country of the offender. Whatever the Captain may have done on the high seas is utterly out of the jurisdiction of Japan. Whatever he may have done in port tending to disturb the peace of the port he may

\* The demand for Wheaton has been so great that we cannot get the work for the extract. We will publish it early next week.



justly be punished for. For all other acts he is only responsible to the tribunals of his flag, and if the Japanese government usurp any of the jurisdiction of that flag, they do so in the most direct opposition possible to International Law.

Necessity, doubtless, overrides law, and there may occur extreme cases in which a foreign state may rightly enough overstep its jurisdiction. But the present is not such a case. Your reporter described the vessel and its accommodation in almost glowing terms. A gentleman of experience, a member of this community, describes the accommodation as superior to that of most emigrant vessels. One Chinaman, however, has had his tail cut off—no doubt a grievous offence if done with full knowledge of the severity of such a punishment to a Chinaman—and two or three out of 200 to 300 have swum to other ships in the harbour, whether from ill-treatment by the Captain or from quarrelling with their countrymen is not quite clear. This is surely slender evidence—what other evidence there is is entirely *ex parte*—on which to found the high handed proceedings advised. Again, good and evil are relative terms, and fairly to appreciate the present condition of the coolies on board the *Maria Luz* one ought to compare it with their former condition as peasants of South China who, so far as my experience, a pretty varied one, of the world goes, lead an existence which is about the most wretched and precarious imaginable.

I trust I shall not be considered as for a moment defending the traffic in which the *Maria Luz* is engaged. I have no desire to do so. But I believe that coolies are just as badly treated in the colonies of France and England as in Peru, and that we as Englishmen cannot decently raise a howl against Peru; we are, by the bye, her chief customer for the produce of coolie labour in this matter of coolie-traffic and transport. There is a good deal of insolent hypocrisy in the dear old country, where people are too often loud enough in reprobating a system of which they pretty contentedly reap the benefits. Just as, I daresay, not a few members of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals swallow *pâté de fois gras* without a scintilla of remorse. But whatever may be the evils inherent in the coolie traffic as at present conducted, such high handed measures as are advised are the very worst and most ineffectual means of remedying them. There are no unjust means of rendering justice. If the regulations adopted at Macao and in Peru for the protection of the coolie's interests are insufficient, let them be amended. Proper diplomatic action, if pressed with sufficient energy, would be amply adequate to ensure due protection to the coolie both in the inception and in the performance of the contract made with him. But to treat a ship, as only a pirate ship ought to be treated, when not only is there no violation of the rules of International Law, but not even an infringement of the Municipal Law of the country in whose port she lies, is monstrous. The *Maria Luz* at the worst could be held a slaver, and a slaver is no pirate. The Municipal Law of Japan, such as it is, may perhaps forbid slavery, though a modified slavery of the very worst description certainly exists in country. But the Municipal Law of Japan cannot have any application to acts done outside of Japanese territory except when committed by Japanese subjects. If the captain of the *Maria Luz* has maltreated any person under his command while in port, let him be punished. If an enquiry be thought necessary into his conduct while in port, let that enquiry be held, and if in the course of it, it should appear that he has systematically ill-treated his passengers, or neglected to furnish them with proper food and accommodation, let the Japanese Government request the treaty powers to draw up a joint note on the subject to the Peruvian Government which cannot, dare not, fail to inflict such punishment on the captain as the circumstances of the case may require. What the Japanese are asked to do is what no European Government could do or ever has done under analogous circumstances. I trust that the captain of the *Maria Luz* will get some impartial person to board his vessel in company with a Chinese interpreter, whose report may put the public in possession of the real facts of the case, for I must confess that in my poor judgment the facts alleged hitherto are miserably inadequate to sustain the serious charges brought against a gentleman, who, as an officer of the Peruvian Navy, has, *primâ facie*,

a claim to be considered and treated as a man of honour and humanity.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

Yokohama, August 17th, 1872.

## Law & Police.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held at No. 82 on Saturday August 17th on the body of Joseph Searle, who met his death on Friday at Kanasawa.

Mr. Consul Russell Robertson, Coroner. Jury, Messrs. W. H. Smith, Tripp, and T. Wallace.

A Mitchell, sworn, said that on Friday afternoon, at Kanasawa, Mr. Searle proposed a bathe. Mr. Gray and himself acquiesced, and the three went in. Mr. Gray came out first, followed by witness; the deceased went in for another swim. On their return to the shore they saw deceased and told him to come in. Mr. Gray and witness then commenced dressing. They missed deceased and called to him to come in; no answer was returned, Mr. Gray then went to a small hillock and at first saw nothing, but he afterwards said he saw something on the water; they both undressed and went in and got within three or four yards of the object. Mr. Gray then said he was afraid of the mud. A boat was obtained immediately they landed, and they then went in search of the deceased, within three minutes; the body was in the mud, and great difficulty in getting it out was experienced. Deceased was got in the boat, and a lot of mud was clinging to the feet. The body was taken to the tea house and all remedies were applied with no effect for the space of an hour and a half. Japanese doctors were called in but they pronounced him dead. The body was then removed to Yokohama and Dr. Siddall was sent for.

To Mr. Smith. The water was not deep, mud could be touched.

To Mr. Wallace. Deceased was very nervous, but he appeared in good health.

To Mr. Smith. About three minutes only elapsed after returning to the shore to our missing him.

To Mr. Wallace: He stood upright, and must have been two feet in the mud.

To Mr. Tripp: The deceased had been subject to fits, and had mentioned that he had had a paralytic stroke the day before.

J. G. Gray, steward of the *Thabor* gave similar testimony.

To Mr. Tripp: We made no attempt to get the body out of the mud, because we said it was useless, and were afraid of sticking fast in the mud the same as the deceased. We swam out to it.

Tanakoi Kozo said he was a doctor at Kanasawa. Yesterday, at about four o'clock, at a tea house at Kanasawa, he was called on to attend an urgent case. The body had just come out of the water. It was quite dead. Restoratives were applied, but to no effect.

The jury then returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased met his death by accidental drowning.

### THE MARIA LUZ.

IN THE KANAGAWA KENCHO.

Before OYE TAK, Governor.

Monday, 19th August, 1872.

This hearing of this case was continued to-day.

During the proceedings the Governor was assisted by Mr. W. Hill and Mr. Peshine Smith, who was attired in Japanese costume, and Mr. Hannen, also by the Consuls for England, Germany, Holland, Portugal, &c.

On the opening of the Court, the Governor stated that concerning the case of the men who had been punished for trying to escape from the *Maria Luz* he had been ordered by the Foreign Office to further inquire as to a complaint made by some coolies, who stated that they had been kidnapped, and he begged the Consuls then present to assist him in the matter.

A coolie said that during his stay in Macao he was asked by a Chinaman to go on board a ship and help to discharge the cargo,



He did so, and went below, but the ship then set sail. He had also been beaten and put in irons, and had not enough to eat, having only two small tins of rice twice a day. Had a contract, which was handed into court. This agreement was given on the 23rd day of the 4th month. Went on board the ship some days before the agreement was signed. The ship sailed on the 22nd day of the month. He had been on board a short time only when the ship sailed. He did not understand the terms of the contract. A man forced him to sign the contract. The contract was signed a day after he sailed. He did not know who sealed the contract, but the seal was on before he signed it. The interpreter on board the ship took it away when he had signed it. He did not know who it was that forced him to sign the contract, but it was one of the sailors. He signed the contract on deck; he signed two, one being kept by the captain. There were other Chinamen who signed contracts at the same time. He never was in a house in Macao where contracts are signed. He had only been there three days, living always in Hongkong. The interpreter did not read the contract over to him. When he made a noise they threatened to lock him up, but he never was locked up. A Chinaman, Quong Hing, asked him to go on board to discharge cargo. Quong Hing was a gambler at Macao. He went on shore in the afternoon. There were then no goods on the ship, but a great many coolies. He was born at Whampoa and had lived one year in Hongkong. He went on board a little past one p. m. with Quong Hing, who left him directly he got on board the ship. He was in the hold, and could not get away, the hatches being closed. He went down by a ladder, which was taken away as soon as he got down, the hatch being closed at once. Other Chinamen came on board on the same day, and were put into the hold by the same means. He subsequently came on deck. He had only been in Macao three days, and had never been there before. He was to receive \$4 a month; this was told him by the man who took him on board and by the interpreter. He went to Macao in search of work. He met Quong Hing as he was walking in the street. Quong Hing asked him if he had found work, and on his answering "No," asked him if he would help discharge cargo. Three Chinamen, an European, and Quong Hing went with him on board. He never went on shore after going off first. He had received \$8. When he went on board the ship he cried out, and the captain said he would give him \$3. He also told him that he would return in half a month. The captain did not tell him where he was going and he did not know where the ship was bound. He now knew the ship was bound to Peru. He did not get any passport or permission from the Chinese authorities to leave the country. He had spent his \$8, the interpreters asking \$1 for a drink of water. The interpreter and the doctor took all his money; that is, he bought things from them. He had no father, but had a mother. She had no one to support her (witness here commenced crying). He complained of ill-treatment on board. He did not want to go on board the ship again. After he left Macao he never went on deck except for actual necessity. There were no ladders on the voyage. When he did come on deck the ladder was let down. The ladder was kept below in charge of a head man, Ah Quing. When asked, at the suggestion of Mr. Loureiro, if he wished to be sent back with his contract to Whampoa, he replied, "Yes," and fell on his knees. He could not write his name. Sing Hoa was his name.

After the recess in the middle of the day, Mr. Peshine Smith said, addressing the press and in reference to an article in the *Japan Herald* on the case of the *Maria Luz*, that there was a mistake in it. Peru had entered into anti-slavery treaties with the United States and other countries and the coolie traffic was as illegal there as anywhere else.

Another coolie, No. 176, was then called. He said he was nineteen years of age. He first went upon the *Maria Luz* on the 22nd day of the 4th month. He had a copy of the contract (produced). It was given him by the interpreter on board the ship, on the 23rd day of the 4th month. It was signed on board the ship. There was only one copy made.

Mr. Peshine Smith said that he wished the Captain to be present and that the coolies should be told that they need not fear anything, but that the Court would protect them.

Mr. Loureiro acquiesced in this suggestion. Some discussion followed and it was arranged that when the Captain came he should be allowed to be present to cross examine the witnesses.

Examination continued: He had done no work on board. Two Europeans asked him to make some clothing and when on board they put him down below. He was not allowed to come ashore again. He was confined below, and he was not told where he was going. He had been told that the ship was going to Peru.

The Chinese interpreter here explained that the witness lived in the mountains and his dialect was difficult to understand.

Examination continued. He first knew he was going to Peru when the mast broke. The ship sailed on the 22nd day of the 4th month. The ship was lying very far from shore. They did not tell him how much he was to receive a month; but he had been paid \$8. He did not know what it was for; but it was given him by the interpreter. He did not know what it was for, and therefore first refused it; but the money was put in his hand. He did not know what were the contents of the contract. He could not read Chinese characters. His name was Ah Fat. He did not understand the contents of the contract; but it was read to him on board ship. His contract was read some time during the sixth month by a Chinaman, but he did not know his name. He first went on board about six a.m. He did not know what day of the month it was at the present time. It was about two months ago that the contract was read. He thought it was now about the 17th day of the 7th month. The contract was made about two months ago. He had not enough to eat, and he went to get some rice and the Captain cut off his queue. He had two tins of rice for one meal. He complained that the Captain ill-treated him. He went to get water and the Captain beat him, his body being much bruised. He wished to be sent back to China; he would rather die than go on board ship. He did not get enough to eat and was beaten and wanted to go to see his parents. His parents lived in Fychoo. He came down from his home to Macao in the first month. He wanted to go home. He had spent all his money in buying water at the rate of \$1 per cup. They had one small cup of water at each meal. He went on board with two Europeans only. When put on board the two Europeans put him in the hold. These men are not on board now. He did not go on deck that day. He came on deck to wash about two or three times. He was in irons until he came here. He was put in irons because he wanted to come on deck. Several other Chinamen had their queues cut off. Their queues were about seven, but he did not see them. Their queues were cut off because they tried to come on deck.

Captain Hereiro, called as a witness, but before giving evidence asked for an adjournment to obtain legal advice.

Case adjourned till 10 a.m. next-day.

Tuesday, August 20th, 1872.

On this occasion the Court was composed of the same officials as before, the English Consul, however, being absent, the *Pakwan* case occupying his attention. Mr. Anabusa, of the Foreign Office, was present, as on the day before.

Coolie No. 182 was first called. He said that he met a Chinaman in Macao, who told him to go on board to clean ship, etc. He was to have \$4 a month wages; when he went on board he was given \$8 and put in the hold. He had enough to eat, but not enough to drink. He spent all his money in cakes and water. He had an agreement (produced); Ah Tai was his name. He signed the contract on the 22nd day of the 4th month; he signed it on board the ship; the contract was sealed before he signed it; somebody else wrote on the contract after he signed it. Witness pointed out a signature which was written after he had signed, and another which was already written when he signed. He did not know the contents of the contract; but was compelled to sign it. He was told that if he did not sign it he would not have the dollars; he signed the agreement because he wanted the money. He did not know where he was going, and he had no wish to go in the ship. The contract was not read over to him, and he did not know its contents. The ship sailed on the 23rd day of the 4th month at night. He did not know where the ship was bound; he had been since told that the ship was bound to Peru; the interpreter told him when the mast was broken. Between the time of his going on board and the sailing of the ship only one day elapsed. He had never been put in irons, but he had been beaten three or four times, the reason being that he was talking. He had not enough to eat—only two tins of rice at each meal. He also had bean-cake and potatoes—one of the former and two of the latter at each meal; he had one tin of water at each meal—the same every day; the victuals were always the same for all the coolies. Three Europeans went on board with him. The first person who asked him to go on board was a Chinaman—his friend—named Lew-Ah-He; when he went on board he intended only to stay one or two months. He went on board at Macao. He only came on deck during the voyage when he wanted to wash. He wished the Court would take him out of the ship and send him back to China. He had suffered much on board the ship, not being sufficiently supplied with food and drink; he did not want to stay in the ship even if he did have enough to eat and

drink; he had aged parents at home, and he was the only one to work for them. When he went on board he was to return on shore, but was not allowed, nor was he able to go on deck; the interpreter would open the hatches when it was necessary for the coolies to go up; he was on deck, and they would call out for him. The food supplied to the interpreter was not the same as that given to the men; he dined with the captain; he was a Tonquin man. He signed two contracts; a man took hold of his hand, dipped his forefinger in the ink, and made him stamp the contract; an European caught hold of his hand; no one else was present. That man was not on board the ship, but in Macao. He subsequently stated that the man was on board the ship, but he did not know him. He again corrected himself, and stated that he did recognize the man. He first heard of Peru when the mast broke. He did not know what was intended by Peru; when he signed no other Chinaman signed; but the captain was present though he said nothing. This was about 3 p.m.

Another coolie said, a Chinaman kidnapped him and two Europeans put him on board ship, and putting him in the hold closed the hatches. He had not enough to eat. He was beaten and put in irons on the ground that he was talking. A Chinaman told him to go on board and work as a tailor at \$1 a month. He was to go for a year and a half, and then come back to Macao. He had an agreement, which was signed on board without his knowing the contents. He understood that he was to work for a year and a half. The contract was read by a Chinaman, but he did not know the contents. He signed it about 1 p.m. in the day. On the next day the ship sailed. He now knew that the ship was bound to Peru, but when he went on board he did not know where he was going. He heard of the destination of the ship from a Chinaman quite lately. He did not know what he was going to do or who was going to employ him in Peru. He was 19 years of age. There were more than 200 coolies on board when he went. There were no boats alongside; but there were ships' boats; the ship lay very far off. He got two meals a day and at each meal two tins of rice, with potatoes and bean cake, besides a little beef, four ounces to ten persons. The beef was not served out every day. All the coolies were treated in the same manner. They had each man half a tin of water at each meal. Since leaving Macao he had never been on deck except to wash, &c. He was put in irons for talking with another man. He had received \$8, but he did not know how much he was to have per month. He was told that if he went on board ship that he would get handsome pay, \$6 or \$7, but he never settled as to the rate of wages. The Chinaman told him this. When he went on board and found over 200 coolies and no work to do there was no confusion or any attempt to escape. When the ship made sail, many were put in irons for making a noise. The ship sailed at about 7 p.m. The irons in which the coolies were confined were chains attached to a long iron bar about five feet long. He was in irons from the time the ship sailed till she arrived in Yokohama. Before the ship sailed no foreigner came on board and explained the contract. They were never asked if they wanted to go on shore before the ship sailed. He could not write. The contract was sealed before he signed it. He only signed one agreement and that was wrapped up with the \$8.

After the mid-day adjournment,

Coolie No. 157, was again called. He said he was anxious to return to his country, because he had not enough food or drink, and because he was beaten. A tin was here exhibited holding about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pint, which witness said he had full, twice at each meal and one similar tin of water.

Coolie No. 205, was called, but the interpreter said he was a Fokien man, and he could not interpret his dialect. This man was in a fearful state of consumption and could scarcely speak. His bones were barely covered by skin and he looked as if hardly able to live.

Another coolie, who burst out crying, said he was also from Fokien, and an interpreter for these men was sent for.

No. 175 was called—a strong heavy man. He also spoke a little known dialect and two Chinamen had to be employed to reach the English language. He said one day when he had finished his work as stone-mason he went to the seaside, and on the plea of getting more work a Chinaman and an European took him to the ship put him in the hold and did not allow him to come up for three days. He was also deprived of food. He was told to sign an agreement and refused; but he was forced. He was then told to take \$8 but he refused, saying that he knew the ship was going to a foreign country and he would not go. The interpreter took a revolver and aiming at him threatened to shoot him if he did not take it adding that he was not to be killed or eaten. Under these threats he took

the money. He had no agreement. The interpreter and chief mate wanted him to sign, and he replied that even if they gave him \$80 he would not sign. He did not sign, but he got \$8, though he refused it. He was put in irons. He had spent the money in buying water, etc. When they asked him to sign the agreement it was not first read to him. On the 22nd day of the 4th month he went on board, and the ship started next day. He did not know where the ship was bound to, but he afterwards learned that she was bound to Peru; this was when the mast was broken. He could not read. He did not take the contract when offered, and it was subsequently lost. When he went on board there were many Chinamen on board; he was one of the last to go on board; he was confined in the hold for three days after the ship sailed; the hatches were closed; he was the only one kept without food; he was kept in irons from Macao to this port; when the Governor came on board, the irons were taken off; two men were chained together, while those who tried to jump into the water were also chained to an iron bar. He had the same kind of food as the others, and when in irons was able to sleep in the berths provided in the ship, but not easily; No. 116 was chained to him; he was chained to No. 116 for three days before arriving in Yokohama. He wished to go back to China; his parents were 60 years of age, and there were three generations of his family dependent upon him (witness here commenced to cry); he was locked up as soon as he was on board, and the ship sailed next day. No officers came on board at Macao. The interpreter and the chief mate put him in the hold; when he went on board he was searched, but nothing was found on him. Kiang Chow was his name. He could write (witness here wrote his name and number); he knew none of the other coolies before he went on board. In buying tea, they paid \$1 for a tin full, not the same size as that in court; he only bought tea, never water. A mug was used for the tea; the tin in court was used for rice; each man had his own cup, all of the same size; those who came first got most rice, the others less; they got salt-water every day to wash with; five or six men washed together. If only two washed together the captain beat them. On being sent out, the witness, like several others, began to cry.

The case was adjourned till next-day at 10 a.m.

Wednesday, August 21st, 1872.

Coolie No. 88 said he never had sufficient to eat. His name was Ah Foo. He could not write or read his own name. A Chinaman named Lo Tom brought him down from Canton to Macao and told him there was a ship going to Japan; he took him on board ship and put him down the hold: he promised him \$4 per month; he had as yet received \$8 but had spent it in cakes, water and tea. He had had bought these because he was sea-sick. He paid \$1 for a small cup of water, sometimes more and sometimes less; he had not been put in irons. One night he had a dream and God appeared and told him not to sign any document that the Captain offered. He took the \$8 because he was sick and wanted to buy some thing to relieve it. He did not sign any agreement. The ship sailed on the 23rd day of the 4th month. He went on board on the 21st day accompanied by ten other coolies who were all forced to sign the agreement; they tried to make him sign but he would not. The stamp on the contract is false, it is not his. The contracts of the other men were signed on board. They caught hold of his hand to force him to sign but he wrested it away and would not sign.

At this point the Court adjourned till 10 a.m. next-day.

Thursday August 22nd.

As announced, the whole of the coolies of the *Maria Luz* were brought into Court. They were all dressed in thin and clean clothes, and most of them were physically in apparently a good condition, very much in contradiction to the statement that they had been half starved. Scarcely one showed signs of want of food. They were ranged round the room four deep.

The Court was assisted by the Consuls, as hitherto.

Mr. F. V. Dickins represented Captain Hereira, who for the first time was in Court officially.

Mr. Dickins then applied for permission to read the following protest.

PROTEST.

Don Ricardo Hereira, a lieutenant in the navy of the Republic of Peru, and at present captain of the above-named vessel, by his counsel, Mr. F. V. Dickins, of No. 59, Yokohama, begs to protest against the inquiry now being held at the Saibansho at Yokohama into the acts of himself and others in connection with the above-named vessel or her passengers, so far as such inquiry is or may be

directed towards acts of himself or others in connection with such vessel or her passengers done within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Government, and not merely relating to intended discipline. And the above-mentioned Don Ricardo Hereira, by his counsel above-named, respectfully urges the following among the reasons in support of the present protest:—

1.—The proceedings now pending in the Saibansho, were not founded upon any sworn information laid before the Japanese Government, nor has the Captain ever had any definite notice, in writing or otherwise, of the object of the pending proceedings or of the limits within which such proceedings were or are to be circumscribed, nor has any opportunity been afforded to him of disputing the grounds upon which jurisdiction in respect of his vessel is assumed.

2.—The inquiry having been extended to acts done on board the *Maria Luz* in the waters of Macao and China and upon the high seas, and entirely without the territorial jurisdiction of the Japanese Government, and the ship having been detained for the purposes of such inquiry, the Captain conceives that the inquiry is being held with a view of proving evidence whereon to make him and the ship liable in respect of such acts, and as no such acts done by any person owing no allegiance to Japan without the jurisdiction of that country can come within the cognizance of the tribunals thereof, unless distinctly charged with and proved to be piratical.

3.—A foreign ship while upon the high seas is regarded by the municipal laws of all civilized peoples and by international law, as a portion of the territory of the state under whose flag she sails, and all crimes, however heinous, committed on board her while on the high seas, are cognisable by the tribunals of her nationality alone unless under special treaty. Thus, in Kent's Commentaries on American Law, vol. 1, p. 188, of the 11th edition, we are told that "it is a clear and settled principle that the jurisdiction of every nation extends to its own citizens on board of its own public and private vessels at sea."

So in the cases of the *Queen v. Lopez* and the *Queen v. Sattler*, reported Law Journal Magistrates Cases, vol. vii., p. 48, fourteen English Judges sitting in the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, the highest court of criminal appeal in England, decided so late as 1858 that a ship must be held as a part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs, and all persons on board her bound by the law of that nation, and by none other. The first case was one of manslaughter, the other one of murder. The persons charged in both cases were foreigners on board English ships, and in both cases conviction was affirmed in the last-named case; the persons charged had been forced on board unlawfully, which makes it a very strong one.

French law is precisely similar.

Again, in another case before the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, the case of *Queen v. Lewis*, Law Journal Magistrate Cases, vol. xxvi., p. 104, a foreigner on board a foreign ship on the high seas struck another foreigner, who died from the blow in England, shortly after the arrival of the ship. The assailant was charged with manslaughter, and found guilty, but on appeal the conviction was quashed, the Court declaring that there was no jurisdiction in England over crimes committed by foreigners on board foreign ships on the high seas.

*A fortiori*—are persons guilty of crimes within the local jurisdiction of a State exempt from the jurisdiction of any other State than their own and the State in which the crime was committed?

Both in France and America, the law is precisely the same, in support of which statement authorities will be produced, if required.

From the above it is clear that even were Captain Hereira guilty of the most heinous crimes on board his ship at Macao, within Chinese waters, or on the high seas, according to the practice of western nations he would be entirely exempt from all criminal or other jurisdictions, except:—1st. That of his own country or the country of the flag under which he sails. 2nd. That of the state within the local waters of which any crime charged against him was committed. But no definite charge of any kind has been alleged against him, yet his ship is detained and the present inquiry instituted in order to procure evidence whereon a charge may be founded against him. The ship has been detained simply *vi et armis* upon no legal warrant issued under any legal process of any legal court, nor since its detention has any such warrant been notified to the Captain who on every occasion on which he has demanded the reasons of his detention has been met by a contemptuous refusal to assign any reason whatever. The enquiry is being held simply at the request of certain among the representatives of the treaty powers, not by any duly-established and regular tribunal and not under any law or custom in Japan nor under any Imperial edict or decree but under an authority, if any, quite unknown to the captain and his

counsel. The mode of selection and examination of the witnesses is quite contrary to the rules of all western nations, and at the one examination at which counsel for the captain then acting as adviser to the representative of His Most Faithful Majesty was present, almost all the questions were suggestive of the answers. Not only that, but questions have been put during the inquiry by persons acting as advisers to the Japanese Government and by an Acting Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Provincial Court—persons whose right to put any question whatever, the captain by his counsel respectfully denies, though no objection can obviously be entertained to the Court under the sanction of the Government obtaining such advice as may be deemed necessary.

5.—It is submitted, therefore, that if the enquiry is being held with a view to charging any person connected with the ship with any ordinary crime, however heinous, committed out of Japanese territory, the inquiry is unjustifiable, and should at once cease, proper indemnification being made to the captain for the detention of his ship.

If, on the other hand, it is sought to bring the Captain within the jurisdiction of this country by charging him with the international crime of piracy it is submitted that without facts being first sworn to affording a sufficient *prima facie* basis for such a charge and such facts being notified to the Captain and an opportunity afforded him of refuting them or of arguing their insufficiency it is contrary to the practice of nations to enforce such detention of his ship as he by his counsel now complains of or to hold the enquiry now protested against.

No distinct act of piracy is even alleged against the ship nor any act which according to the ordinary meaning of the word piracy can be called a piratical act neither is any act alleged upon which any suspicion of piracy could arise. The acts alleged are kidnapping or decoying coolies while in Chinese or Macao waters and cruel treatment of the coolies on board the vessel upon the high seas. Even if such allegations were completely proved they would not—however contrary to right and morality—amount to proof of piracy and the captain would be responsible for the acts alleged only to tribunals of his flag as to those committed in the high seas to the tribunals of Portugal and China (save under treaties) for those done within Macao or Chinese waters. Piracy is of two kinds: international piracy and piracy according to the municipal law of a country. The latter kind is punishable only by the Courts of the country by whose law it is established and in no case does the mere declaration by a country that a particular species of crime is piracy make it so in an international sense.

Piracy according to international law or piracy *jure gentium* is defined by Blackstone as "robbery and depredation upon the high seas."

The definition given in Wheaton (Dana's 8th Edition p.p. 192, 3, 4, 5, &c.) and in the notes of Mr. Dana on Wheaton's text is similar. The note III. on page 195 is especially referred to. By that piracy *jure gentium* is only possible upon the high seas and no act done within the jurisdiction of another state can be under any circumstance piracy and so justiciable anywhere. Not only must the act of piracy be committed upon the high seas, but beyond the "jurisdiction which all nations concede to each nation over vessels sailing the seas under at once its *de facto* and *de jure* authority and responsibility and in the peace of all nations." "Crimes therefore" Mr. Dana's note proceeds to say "of whatever character committed on board by inmates of such vessels are not justiciable by all nations."

This seems amply probative of the position that in the absence of any kind of treaty between Japan and Peru, and of any sort of universal and formal condemnation of the coolie trade, as such, the acts of the Captain or other persons done in connection with the vessel in Macao or Chinese waters are under all circumstances whatever justiciable in Macao or China (or in Peru) only, and the acts committed by the Captain, &c. upon the high seas are justiciable only in his own country, unless acts of depredation and piracy coming within the definition of piracy *jure gentium*, not one of which acts is alleged against him either positively or by way of suspicion.

8.—It may be alleged that the acts suspected amount to a carrying on of the slave trade. So far as concerns the acts done in Macao or China even if amounting to a carrying on of the slave trade those acts are cognisable in Macao, China or Peru and nowhere else as has already been sufficiently proved. More cruelty on the high seas cannot under any circumstances amount to slave—or other piracy *jure gentium*.

9.—It may, however, be alleged that continuing to carry beyond Macao or Chinese jurisdiction persons originally decoyed on board within those jurisdictions, is nothing more than trafficking in slaves,



But there is a difference between kidnapping and slavery. If any of the coolies have been decoyed on board the *Maria Luz*, they have not been so decoyed for the purpose of making them slaves (which is a robbery of the whole of their liberty), but for the purpose of forcing them into a contract (which is a duress upon their will, and—however reprehensible—a very different thing from slavery). They are not, and upon arrival in Peru will not be, in any mode capable of being considered as slaves. Their status will not be altered; they will be paid; their time of service is fixed (just as the time of sailors' and apprentices' service is fixed, and sailors and apprentices can be forced to perform the services promised), and they have all the rights of Peruvian citizens, or at all events of all aliens of whatever nationality resident within Peruvian jurisdiction.

10.—Even, however, if the captain should be guilty of practising the slave trade, and the slave trade should be condemned by Peru as piracy, whether or not in connection with treaties with other powers, it is submitted that the captain is not—even if a slaver—a pirate *jure gentium*. It has been shown that a declaration by a country that the slave trade is piracy, binds its own citizens in its own courts, or in the courts of those nations with whom the country of the flag has entered into treaties, creating mutual jurisdiction over offences denounced by both as piratical. Such declarations by a State are invariably made for the purposes of treaties, and only under such treaties can proceedings be taken in respect of such declarations against foreigners. Peru has no treaty of any kind with Japan. No State has the power of declaring what is piracy *jure gentium*—that can only be done by common consent, and no common declaration, express or implied, can be referred to denouncing the coolie trade as piracy *jure gentium*. Nor can the mere decoyment of persons into a contract of service be under any circumstances construed as slavery, and even if so construable, slavery is not piracy *jure gentium*. Slavery is only piracy as between powers parties to treaties declaring slavery to be such. The case of *Madrezo v. Willes*, 3 Barnewall and Alderson's Reports, is clear to that effect. There a foreigner recovered compensation in a British Court for the seizure of slaves on board his vessel. The Judges declared that the slave trade was not international piracy. Justice Bayley said that the foreigner could maintain the action his country not having declared by treaty with England or otherwise the slave trade piracy. If the trade were piracy *jure gentium* then he could not maintain an action nor could he, if by treaty with England, Spain (the foreigners country) had declared the slave-trade illegal.

Now whatever treaties with respect to the slave trade Peru may have made with the powers they do not give any authority whatever to Japan with whom no treaty has been made. Nor has Peru even declared that considering slave trade as piratical she assents to her citizens being justiciable in respect of that trade in any country. No country ever committed so absurd an abandonment of its sovereign rights or is likely ever to do so. Hence even were the *Maria Luz* an actual slaver with slaves on board the Japanese Government would have no right to detain her to visit her or to hold any inquiry relative to her except as to acts done while in a Japan port.

11.—An exhaustive discussion of the question of what is and what is not piracy is contained in Kents Commentaries 11th Edition vol. 1 Section IX. He says "Piracy is robbery or forcible depredation on the high seas without lawful authority and done in the spirit and intention of universal hostility." It is in fact the "universality" of the hostility that is of the gist of the offence and that explains the universality of the remedy or punishment—the universality of the cognisability of the offence.

The question whether the slave-trade is now to be considered *jure gentium* piracy is then elaborately argued. The conclusion after reviewing the principal English and American cases is that the slave-trade though "immoral and unjust" is not "piratical by the common law of nations" page 201 See. also 202 and 203.

11. A.—The Captain expressly denies any decoyment has been practised by him or by the Macao authorities or by the Peruvian Consul at Macao upon any of the China passengers and asserts that all documents and proceedings were perfectly regular.

The Captain of the *Maria Luz* therefore by his counsel respectfully submits the following propositions as established by the above argument in accordance with the rules of International Law.

1st.—Any non-piratical offences committed at Macao or in Chinese waters on or upon the high seas on board the vessel are not within the jurisdiction of any Japanese tribunal.

2nd.—Any offences of whatever nature committed at Macao or within Chinese waters on board the vessel are without the jurisdiction of any Japanese Court—such offences not being under any circumstances looked upon by International Law as piratical offences *jure gentium*.

3rd.—That the ship is not in any legal or other sense of the word a slaver; even if all the allegations or suspicions made or entertained should be confirmed.

4th.—That even if she were a slaver with slaves actually on board—slavery not being piracy *jure gentium*—she cannot by any possibility be justiciable on that account in a country not under treaty with the country of the flag.

5th.—That the Captain is responsible to the Government of Japan only for acts done within Japanese jurisdiction; and even then, according to the strict law of nations only for acts affecting the peace of the port or the rights or interest of the Japanese Government or its subjects.

6th.—That neither by Japanese law or custom is slavery prohibited; a *fortiori*, any such contracts as those entered into between the passengers on board the *Maria Luz*, and the parties named in the contracts. Such contracts are common enough in all countries; for example, in the case of sailors and apprentices in England and America.

7.—That the proceedings now pending have been irregularly commenced, and are irregularly prosecuted, before a Court irregularly constituted and composed in part of elements which the Captain has a right to refuse to recognise as a constituent portion of the Court.

8.—That the ship being ready for sea ought to be allowed to depart and a proper indemnity paid to the Captain for the detention and expenses he has suffered and been put to.

9.—That the Japanese Government cannot take advantage of any facts alleged or proved during an enquiry such as the one now pending: such enquiry being contrary to the practice of nations—in its motives, inception, prosecution, and object.

F. V. DICKINS.

He subsequently pointed out that a set of irons produced in Court, were the only set on board and were such as are used on all ships, whether British or foreign, and were such as the captain had a perfect right to use. Under these circumstances the irons ought not to be produced to prejudice the captain's case. Mr. Dickins also held that no one ought to put questions but the Court.

The Governor asked the coolies through the interpreters, what complaints they had to make.

One Coolie replied that they had not enough to eat or drink.

On being asked if there were any headmen, a number of men singled themselves out.

Mr. Dickins again objected to the jurisdiction of the Court.

According to Japanese law, the Governor said they had power to enquire into the complaints made as to the acts of the captain beyond Japanese waters.

Mr. Dickins replied that in such case he would retire, and so would the captain and the Portuguese Consul (Mr. Loureiro).

Mr. Hill said the Governor thought it would be a good opportunity to give some explanation of the case. The vessel put in here in distress, and subsequently one of the coolies jumped overboard and escaped. He was returned by the Japanese authorities; but afterwards on the application of one of the treaty powers—it being stated that this coolie had been ill-treated, on account of his having escaped—an enquiry was held. As yet no decision had been arrived at; a number of witnesses had been examined, but no result had been come to. During the course of the enquiry the Central Government ordered a much fuller enquiry, extending over the whole operations of the ship and crew on her voyage. A further investigation was now to be commenced, the object being to hear any complaints made by the coolies. It was not a criminal enquiry. There was also another aspect in which the case might be regarded. While the charge of ill-treatment in Japanese waters was still pending there was still another. In fact it might be said that there was a criminal and a civil charge, the latter having reference to the validity of the contract. The criminal charge referred to the alleged ill-treatment in port. The civil charge was that now about to be heard.

Mr. Dickins asked for right to reply. He said no notice had been given to the captain of any charge brought against him or the ship. He found his ship stopped *ri et armis*, and that an enquiry was held having reference to a ts said to occur outside of Japanese waters, and the captain could not but think that a criminal charge was being heard against him. He would say a word or two with reference to the two charges. The criminal charge had reference to the ill treatment of passengers in Yokohama. To this he demurred; the authorities had not the right to institute the inquiry upon the slight evidence brought before them, and if even the evidence had been stronger, he demurred on the ground that by international law the Government had no right to do anything with respect to the interior discipline of the ship. There was a large number of coolies on board, and considerable rigour and apparent harshness had to be



exercised in order to keep full control over the passengers, who, it should be mentioned, had during the entire voyage been mutinous in the extreme. They complained that they had not enough to eat. A single glance at the coolies as they stood round the court-room would convince everyone that the complaint was unfounded. As to the civil action—who were the parties? No notice or summons had been served, and the Court illegally took cognizance of affairs outside the jurisdiction of the Court. It might be called a civil action, but was the course adopted by the Kencho the proper way to stop a ship which had put into the port in distress, and had placed itself under the protection of the Japanese authorities? Besides the captain had been afforded no opportunity of rebutting the testimony of the men or bringing arguments before the Court. The Chinese passengers had never *spoule sues* made any complaint. They had been instigated by the representative of a foreign power, and the Court having with every question suggested the answer had instigated the men to give evidence upon which to found a charge. The Court proceeded in an illegal manner, upon an illegally brought charge, and whatever damages or loss had been occasioned, the Governments of Peru and Portugal would hold the Japanese Government liable for.

Mr. Hill said that the Captain was not charged with any offence but was summoned as a witness and could not go without the permission of the Court.

Mr. Dickens replied that no notice of the reason of the ship's detention had been given and the Captain not being charged ought to be allowed to withdraw.

The Governor intimated that the Captain not being a treaty subject was liable to Japanese law.

Mr. Dickens said that the Captain claimed the protection of international law, but

The Governor maintained that the Captain was under his jurisdiction and it being intimated that questions having reference to acts committed outside of Japanese waters would be put,

Mr. Dickens withdrew and the court adjourned.

After the recess.

Coolies 185, 183, 108, 175 were asked in turn if they wished to go to Peru, and all said they did not wish to go. They had all been kidnapped.

Coolies 177, 178, 192, 196 did not wish to go to Peru. One had not enough to eat or drink; he did not wish to go at first; another said he was kidnapped; a third had been kidnapped; and the fourth was also kidnapped.

Another coolie said he was kidnapped, the agreement was signed on board.

Another coolie was a Fokien man and was put on one side, as were a second and a third and a fourth.

A fifth said he did not want to go to Peru because he had not enough to eat.

Several more Fokien men were brought in.

Another coolie said he did not want to go to Peru because he was kidnapped: His contract was signed on shore.

Coolie No. 119.—He had no intention of going to Peru when he went on board. He was induced to go on board by a European. His contract was made on board.

Another coolie produced his contract. He had no intention of going to Peru. He was asked to go and work on board ship, but he signed the contract on shore, No. 127 had been induced to go to Macao and then made to sign the contract. He had been put on board by force.

Coolie 185 was kidnapped.

About thirty other coolies were then examined, and almost without exception they averred that they had been induced to go on board by Chinamen to work for \$4 a month. None wanted to go to Peru, but all wished to return to China, except one, who wished to remain in Yokohama.

The case was adjourned till 10 a.m. next-day.

Friday, August 23rd, 1872.

The Court to-day was constituted in the same manner as before, the French legal adviser of the government being also present.

Captain Hereira examined.—He was an officer in the Peruvian navy; he still held that position. The Chinese passengers were all allowed to go on deck; nor was the ladder taken away. When the ship was in Yokohama, however, the ladder was taken away, but the men were allowed to go on deck. He had cut the tails off three Chinamen, because the Saibansho did not put them in prison; he had requested that they should be put in prison on the day the Chinamen jumped into the water. He did appear on the day appointed

for the trial of the Chinamen; he was in Mr. Benson's office. He asked that the men should be imprisoned, but instead they were sent on board, where they commenced to quarrel and he sent them all below and cut their tails off. He was told that the government could not put them in prison or in irons. He did not go to the Saibansho at 11, but he was there at 10.30, and was ready for the Chinamen to be put on trial. He said then that he would himself settle the matter with the Chinamen because the Court said they would do nothing further. By the Court he meant Mr. Benson, for he it was that was told by Mr. Hyashi (interpreter) that nothing could be done.

Mr. Hyashi explained that when the Captain came to him he could not understand him, so he took him to Mr. Benson who interpreted. The captain asked for permission to put the Chinamen in irons; and he replied that he had not power to give the permission without an examination. The day following at 10 was appointed to hear the case, but the captain did not come till 11, and then asked that the case should be dismissed, as he had settled the matter.

Captain Hereira said, he asked one day to have the men put in prison, and next day at 10.30 he was told the time was past, and nothing could be done.

Mr. Hyashi again insisted that the captain on the second day told him that he did not want the case to go on.

Captain Hereira explained that, of course, he said so, because he was told nothing could be done. The case was settled on board, and so he did not come any more. The Chinamen promised to give no more trouble; they were afraid when they came here to the Saibansho. He did not give the passengers permission to go on shore, because as they did not pay their passage, he did not know who he was to get it from. He had a right to prevent the passengers from going on shore. The crew, but not the passengers were allowed on shore. He cut the tails of the three passengers off, because they escaped three times, made a great noise, and tried to fire the ship, with paper, matches and straw. They were all engaged in the attempt. The three men he punished were the ringleaders. He discovered weapons in the possession of the men. Passengers have a right to carry knives for proper purposes, but not in the manner that coolies would employ them. If the passengers paid their passages they could go where they liked. The Kencho had the charter party, and there they would find that the Chinamen would pay their passage in Peru. If they escaped he would lose his passage money and the money expended on their sustenance during the voyage. None of the contracts were signed on board nor was the money given them on board and all was done before the Superintendent of Chinese Emigration. It was to his interest to feed the Chinamen well. He had enough food for 400 Chinamen and they had each more than enough to eat. Had he known that any one sold food or water to the Chinamen they would have been punished just as if they were passengers.

The Court then adjourned, and after the recess, the captain was again examined.

He said that they attempted to fire the ship about 7 days since. He did not catch them in the act of firing the ship. All tried to fire the ship; the interpreter discovered the plot and the mate went down and found that all preparations had been made. He cut the queues off the three men, because they jumped overboard, tried to escape and because they tried to fire the ship. These three men made a disturbance and were the ringleaders in all troubles. If their passage money had been paid, they would have been allowed to go ashore. The three men gave much trouble; they tried to set fire to the ship; to get up a conspiracy and for these, not only because they escaped, it was that he cut their hair. These men also had knives and when the Saibansho officers were on board they at once commenced to quarrel. They got up a conspiracy and 140 men joined them. Cutting their hair was the least punishment he could inflict. He had never beaten any of the men in port. If the Court did not believe him they could go on board and make a further examination. He cut the hair of the three men at the same time. What could he do with a ship with 250 coolies if they quarrelled and set fire to the ship? Mr. Benson had been on board and knew these facts. Of the thirteen minors on the ship he only sent twelve yesterday because the other was a girl named Maria. She had a contract, and the \$4 a month would be paid to her every month. The contract was signed by her mother. He himself would pay her. Her contract was not among those handed into Court; but it was on board. He had only that one contract. The girl's contract was similar to those in Court. When Mr. Benson was on board the coolies were making a noise.

Mr. Benson said that when he was on board there was considerable noise and confusion on board, but it only lasted a short time.

Captain Hereira said he had only to go down and stop the noise. He was only away two minutes and he neither beat them nor cut their hair off.

Captain Hereira was then instructed to come to the Court next day at 3 p.m. to sign his deposition.

The case was adjourned till next-day at 3 p.m., and then till Monday.

#### IN H. B. M.'S CONSULAR COURT,

Before Mr. Consul ROBERTSON.

Tuesday, August 20th.

J. Johnson, steward of the "Pakwan," was charged with having committed an aggravated assault on certain Japanese at Yokohama on the 31st ultimo.

Pleaded not guilty.

Nogozo said he recognized accused. He owed him some money for a long time. On the 31st. during the night, and after a visit in the afternoon, he came accompanied by other men to his house at Yokosuka and beat him.

Cross-examined. He did not call accused in as he passed his shop.

Denkitchi said he remembered seeing accused go up to the house of last witness and break the shutter but did not see him strike complainant.

Sakakibara, a policeman, said he knew the accused, and saw him break the shutters of Nogozo's house; he went up to arrest him, but accused struck him and afterwards escaped.

Accused said that one evening he left the ship and went to Nogozo's house. On going away from him he met two men who deliberately stole his hat from his head. He borrowed a cap, and on the following evening he went ashore to return the cap to Nogozo together with some more men of the "Pakwan" whom he met. He asked Nogozo if he knew the Japanese who stole his cap; he flew into a passion and said he knew nothing of it. He then ran into the street. We all then went away and King, the midshipman, and himself went to return the cap. He met a Japanese who invited him to his house. After some refreshment he proposed to go aboard and was going. They had to pass Nogozo's house, and Nogozo was standing at the door, he called them in, and he went to see what he wanted; upon that he clapped his hands and a crowd of Japanese came up and commenced beating accused; he received several blows and ran away to make his escape; he found himself in a swamp surrounded by about 30 Japanese, who all set upon and beat him with long sticks, they battered his head; he tried to crawl to a neighbouring house but the Japanese dragged him out by his legs and bound his hands tightly behind, striking him all the while; they threw him in a cell at the police station and tied his hands to the wall and he lay there all night in his blood. On the next morning the Japanese took him to the bench to wash the blood away, a doctor came and had half sewn up the wounds before he recovered consciousness; he was not drunk on that night.

George King. He did not see accused strike complainant nor break open the door. No one spoke to Nogozo; he spoke first and called accused in. He and accused were in company that night, they left the ship together. Accused was not drunk that night.

His Honour said that there was no doubt that an assault had been committed by accused, but taking into consideration the injuries already suffered by accused he should dismiss the case.

Thursday, August 22nd, 1872.

Three men, two Portuguese and one German, of the *Seaforth* were charged with repeated refusal of duty.

His Honour said, he could not go on day after day, hearing such frivolous complaints. He should remand the case until Saturday 24th, at 10, in order that the Portuguese and German Consuls might be communicated with. His Honour said he had given the decisions in recent cases in favour of the ships, but he began to think now that there must be some truth in what the sailors said respecting the discomfort of the ship.

Remanded till Saturday at 10.

Saturday, 24th August.

Messrs. Loureiro and Zappe, the representatives of Portugal and Germany, occupied seats on the bench.

E. Antonio, C. Donnel, and J. Bernardino, three men of the *Seaforth*, were brought up on remand, charged with repeated refusal of duty.

Capt. Porter said that the men, after undergoing imprisonment for refusal of duty, were brought on board. He asked them if they would return to their duty? They refused, and he sent for an officer and had them taken on shore again.

The men were severally examined by Mr. Loureiro and Mr. Zappe, and they all averred that they had been struck by the captain and mate and were otherwise assaulted by them.

His Honour, addressing Capt. Porter, said Mr. Zappe had informed him that since he had been here not a single complaint had reached him from either captains of German ships towards the crew or vice versa. It seemed very strange that the British Consulate should be the only one at which complaints were made, and he could not help thinking that the masters of British ships—at all events those that came here—were competent to deal with crews. He should order the men to be discharged from the ship.

Friday, August 23rd.

A seaman named Christopher, was charged with deserting from the *Thracian* pleaded guilty; but said he had left the ship because he wished to join the Royal Navy. He had been at the Consulate yesterday, but could not see the Consul who was engaged at the Saiban-sho.

Captain Hay said that he had left the ship on the evening of the 21st with his clothes. He had gone ashore in the morning at 9 a.m. with permission and returned at 5 p.m., but afterwards left the ship.

The Consul observed that this made it simply a case of absence without leave, and sentenced prisoner to three weeks imprisonment with hard labour.

Geo. Larbalaster, was charged with desertion. He had been absent with since August 3rd from the *Seaforth*. He pleaded guilty. The Captain deposed that he left the ship with his effects on the morning of the 2nd inst. He was arrested in a wooden shanty on the swamp kept by an American named White. They apprehended him believing him to be John on another deserter from the *Seaforth*.

Prisoner said he had been working on board the Peruvian barque some days, and the rest of the time on shore. He left because he could not stop in the ship.

Sentenced to six weeks imprisonment with hard labour.

Thomas Bray was charged by Captain Carr with refusal of duty. He pleaded guilty. Prisoner had been brought on board by the police this morning from the Gaol, his time of imprisonment not having expired. When asked if he would turn to, he said he would not do another day's work in the ship.

Prisoner alleged the captain had said before the corporal that he would pay him all his wages to get rid of him.

Constable White said that this was a man the captain was trying to get rid of on account of sickness.

Captain Carr said there were £11 or £12 due to him. The gaol expenses were \$12 50. He thought the man was sick, and Dr Buckle had told him he would send a medical certificate to that effect to the Consulate.

The Consul said: No such certificate has reached me. If I discharge you from the ship, that is just what you want, and its no use imprisoning you. I shall order you to forfeit two days' pay. Captain Carr, you will take him back to the ship, and if he refuses to do duty, put him in irons. When you have got outside the port, use your own measures to make him work.

#### IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul SHEPARD.

Wednesday, August 21st.

C. A. Ennis, a coloured barber of No. 59 Main Street, was charged with assault and battery on one J. Pietro. The assault was proved by the evidence, even the accused himself admitted having kicked complainant in the eye. His honour fined him \$10 or in default 20 days imprisonment.

A charge of assault against one J. M. Rappipot was also heard, but the evidence being insufficient to convict, the charge was dismissed.

Friday, 23rd August.

John Smith, of the *Lackawanna*, was charged with using abusive and insulting language to officers of the Police Station.

His Honour said he would not have the police abused, but in this instance, as the charge had not been brought in proper form, would dismiss the prisoner with a reprimand, and a caution as to his behaviour in future.

## IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN.

Wednesday, August 21st, 1872.

Wm. Somerville was brought up under an order to be deported to Hongkong in default of finding security for \$100. He was allowed to make a final effort to get employment on board ship.

John Bolton, Thomas Moore, and Andrew Hobbs were brought up to take their trial upon a charge of robbery at the house of one Kinsaburo in Homoco, and of putting his wife in bodily fear; the indictment also contained the usual counts of aiding and abetting. Prisoners all pleaded "Not guilty."

Mr. Hodges, acting as Crown Prosecutor, said that it was not as yet established who was the actual or principal offender; but the indictment would cover all. It was for the Jury to determine who was the offender and how far all were guilty.

Kinsaburo called.—He lived at Homoko and remembered the 12th July last. He recognized the prisoners. He saw them at about 5 p.m. on that day. He had some small fowls and the prisoners asked for them as a present and this being refused they offered to buy them. This was also refused and they then asked for his wife. He refused to call her and he left the house, and his wife came and told him there was robbery going on. He went back and found the men at the money box. He saw Moore at the box. He saw him take 36 tempos. Fifty-five boos in all were stolen. Moore was lying down and in getting up the money fell from him. On being questioned he said he saw the prisoners at the money box taking tempos out. He saw Moore taking out tempos. He did not see either of the other two actually taking money. He missed five and a half rios, one dollar and 36 tempos. He asked Moore to return the tempos but he refused. Hobbs struck him and hurt him considerably; they knocked him and kicked him. Hobbs was very violent, and Moore also struck him with his hand. When he had been struck he remained in the house and the prisoners ran away, he subsequently following. They then beat him again slightly and one, who had a gun, pointed it at him. Hobbs was the man who had the gun. He did not discharge the gun then. They went away and when up the hill the gun was fired but not at him. It was, however, pointed towards him. Hobbs had the gun from first to last. Going back to the robbery the witness said his wife came out of the house to him. Subsequently one dollar and one boo were picked up by a neighbour but he did not see it. The woman was at home. He told the Japanese police. He did not offer his wife to the foreigners or make any arrangement with them.

To the prisoner Bolton.—He did not leave the house so that his wife could offer herself to the prisoners; he did not invite the men into his house, but they did have some saki in his house; there was some spirit which he drank; he did not see Bolton do anything whatever; he was present, but only stood by and laughed; the men were arrested at the instance of the Japanese authorities.

To the prisoner Moore.—Witness saw him take tempos out of the cash-box; he did show him some eggs.

To the prisoner Hobbs.—When the money was stolen witness was next door; he did not first strike Moore.

Re-examined by Mr. Hodges.—He only heard that a man took off his trousers; he did not see it; he saw Moore take the tempos.

To the Jury.—He was a rice merchant; next door was a spirit house; soldiers were in the habit of going to the spirit store. Hobbs and Moore was in liquor, but Bolton was not; he did not turn them out when they first came, because, having first been in the shop, they came into his house and asked about the fowls; he often asked them to go out; when he went out he only went as far as next door, in order to be out of what looked like a row.

Chiwo, Kinsaburo's wife, remembered the 12th of July; she recognized the three prisoners, seeing them about 5 p.m. They came into her house and asked her to give them some chickens, but she did not ask them in nor did she hear her husband ask them. The foreigners were not in the habit of coming in her house. They picked up a chicken and asked for it. She refused and they then asked her to sell it. Some argument followed and her husband left. Moore and Hobbs came into the house and took off their belts. She then ran out to the back of the house and on returning back saw then with a small box. Hobbs and Moore had the box. She positively saw Moore with the money in his hand. Bolton was in the doorway. Her husband was next door. Hobbs and Moore intimidated her; both exposed their persons, and then struck her so that she still felt the effects of it. Just then she called for her husband and all three prisoners beat her husband. Her husband went away because the prisoners were so importunate in their demands for the

chickens. She asked him to come back but he refused. She knew of no arrangement between her husband and the prisoners for her use by them. Moore had the gun; Hobbs discharged it. She corrected herself and said that Hobbs had the gun and she heard the gun fired and was told that Hobbs fired it. One dollar and one boo were picked up by a woman next door and were returned to her. She did not see it picked up.

To the prisoner Bolton.—The gun was fired after her husband had been beaten; her husband did not send for any saki; there was some in the house; her husband took a little saki; she knew nothing as to any promise made by her husband to allow Moore and Hobbs to use her; he did nothing but beat her husband.

To the prisoner Moore.—She saw both Moore and Hobbs taking money; she saw Moore kick her husband; she did not hear her husband invite the prisoner to see some eggs.

To the prisoner Hobbs.—She did not know where her husband was when the gun was fired as she ran away at that time; she did not know who was in the house then.

Re-examined by Mr. Hodges.—She was not in the habit of drinking liquors.

Masatada, a constable, remembered the 12th of July, being then requested to arrest the prisoners; he arrested Moore on the hill; the wife of Kinsaburo complained that they had taken some money; the three men were together when they saw the police coming; the men were lying in the grass; one, Hobbs, had a gun; he heard a gun fired; he did not see it fired.

To the Jury.—He noticed no marks of violence on Chiwo; Kinsaburo had been beaten and there was blood on his clothes; he considered him badly hurt.

Bolton said that on the 12th July he went out shooting with Moore and Hobbs, and they went to the saki house. Hobbs and Moore were asked to go in, and they went in and gave the Japanese some gin in return for some saki. The man offered his wife for their use, and she objecting, they went up to the hills shooting.

Mr. Hodges addressed the Jury on the part of the Crown, pointing out that the evidence was very plain, and he left it in the hands of the jury to decide upon its value.

His Honour summed up. He thought that the people had not told deliberate lies. The charge was one of stealing although it might be true that there had been some arrangement about the wife, yet that of itself though it might affect the credibility of the witnesses yet it did not effect the charge. If the witnesses were to be believed Moore and Hobbs—Moore certainly—took the money and it was for the jury to judge of what took place in the house; it was for them to decide if the woman was put in bodily fear. The jury would have to decide

1st. Was any money stolen, if so, by whom?

2nd. Was Chiwo put in bodily fear, and if so by whom?

3rd. Were the other prisoners, if all were not implicated in the two previous offences, guilty of aiding and abetting.

The Jury then retired and after a short absence returned to Court and rendered a verdict of guilty of theft against Moore and Hobbs with some violence, and not guilty against Bolton. The charge of intimidating Chiwo was not sustained.

Christopher Fagan, Lieut. R. M.—Moore's character is good, Hobbs very good.

His Honour sentenced Moore and Hobbs to three month's hard labour.

## Extracts.

## THE END OF THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

(Spectator.)

The Indirect Claims have, very appropriately, been indirectly considered and indirectly buried. The Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva has taken them into extrajudicial consideration, before they were formally before them, and has spontaneously declared that on general grounds totally unconnected with the construction of the Treaty of Washington, they were inadmissible as international claims. That is a decision which Great Britain did not ask for and did not support, and to which, though it is in entire agreement with her Government's expressed view, she does not defer; indeed she has no occasion to regard it as in any way judicially binding upon her. But that is no reason why she may not avail herself of its first consequence,—the declaration by the Judges, with the assent of the United States, that "the Indirect Claims are, and from henceforth will be, wholly excluded from their consideration," which has been embodied in the Protocol. It is not candid of Lord Cairns to say that "the Arbitrators at Geneva have decided the particular and



special point which I thought we had all agreed they should not be allowed to decide, namely, the scope and extent of the Treaty, and the question of what should properly come under their cognisance by virtue of that Treaty." For, in the first place, the decision was not given on "the scope and intent of the Treaty" at all. The Arbitrators state that "they have arrived individually and collectively at the conclusion that these claims do not constitute, upon the principles of international law applicable to such cases, good foundation for an award of compensation or computation of damages between nations, and should, upon such principles, be wholly excluded from the consideration of the Tribunal in making its award." Nothing can be clearer, than that is not "a decision on the scope and intent of the Treaty," but an *obiter dictum* as to the general admissibility of such claims on principles of international law. If the Arbitrators had said just the opposite, namely, that such claims were admissible on general principles of international law, Great Britain would not have been bound to quarrel with the statement, though she would not have agreed with it. She would still have said, "Well, whether admissible under general principles of international law or not, these claims are not admissible under the Treaty of Washington. In the next place, the decision, such as it was, was not one which we had invited or on which we had asked the Arbitrators' opinion. It was given to soothe the feelings of the Government of the United States, which had oddly professed that it brought forward these claims only in order to have them rejected. And though they were not rejected at all by the Court of Arbitration,—for the Court as a Court could only decide on what was submitted to it by both parties,—and were rejected only by the individual and collective opinion of the persons who formed the Court, still that was a sufficient loophole for Mr. Fish's pride to creep through. Whatever may be said against Lord Granville's conduct of these negotiations, no one can fairly say that he has not maintained most tenaciously, and without the concession of a single hair's-breadth of principle, the position he so tardily took up. The feeling of the country will not only be one of intense relief that this political Frankenstein is disposed of,—probably to no one's satisfaction more than that of his unhappy maker,—but of just gratitude to Lord Granville, to whom most of us have been at times unfair, for the patient tenacity he has displayed in holding his ground.

And now, looking back to the history of these troublesome political Christmas-boxes, which for six months have darkened counsel by words without knowledge, let us point the moral of the whole negotiation. The most obvious and most important is for the benefit of the American Government,—namely, the great ease with which a grasping government,—or a government which puts itself into the hands of grasping subordinates, it matters not which,—may overreach itself, and by asking too much bring itself into anguished unspcakable, and the ridiculous position of not knowing how to get free of its own demands. We have never known anything in politics more pitiable than Mr. Fish's misery under the double necessity of proving at once that the Indirect Claims were in the Treaty, and yet that they were not put there from any wish of the United States to desert their historical policy by sacrificing the interests of neutrals to the interests of belligerents. He has been compelled by the universal disapprobation of all the international lawyers in Europe, to take up the ludicrous ground that the magnificent language in which he asked for these incalculable damages was a mere request to be non-suited; and if common rumour may be trusted, he has positively staggered under a burden of anxieties quite too heavy for him, and all of his own making. Even now, the hole at which Mr. Fish has crept out of his false position was hardly large enough for his exit, and glad as we are that he is rid of his self-made misery, it is not very easy to avoid smiling over the diplomatic make-belief of his excuse for retreating from that dismal cul-de-sac in which he has been so long bemoaning his fate.

But the result is not without its moral for the British Government also. Say what Lord Granville may on the advantages reaped by the seven weeks' delay before the British protest was made against the unexpected interpretation put upon the Treaty of Washington by the American Government, we hold that if he were as candid as we have been when we admit that we have at times unduly depreciated his steady and wonderfully suave tenacity of purpose, he in his turn would admit at once that it was the Press of this country which really put the Government up to their duty, and that they had been languid and even obtuse to the magnitude of the danger, till it spoke. Nor do we doubt that the Lords in their turn, by that debate which the Government so piteously deprecated, gave an impulse to the negotiation without which we should never have arrived at this successful issue. The errors of the Government have been the want

of quickness in seizing the situation at first, and too great and visible a desire for success afterwards. The former error was remedied by the pressure of the Press, the latter in some degree by the stimulus of the House of Lords. Indeed we suspect a happy result would sooner have been arrived at,—would have been arrived at through the success instead of in spite of the failure of the Supplemental Treaty,—if Lord Granville had shown less of that intense desire to get the Treaty into working order, which convinced the American Government that nothing was so near our hearts as to save it. Nothing succeeds like success, and we willingly admit that some of our criticisms on the negotiations must have been unduly impatient, since the method we deprecated has borne such good fruit at last. Still the turn of affairs for the better really dates from the moment when the American Government saw that there were plenty of Englishmen who did not mean to make any sacrifice to save a Treaty which was in itself a liberal concession to the United States. And though Lord Granville's complaisant inexorability has been crowned with a tardy, but perhaps on that very account not the less brilliant triumph, the plain language of the nation and the brusquerie of the Peers have furnished no insignificant quota to the forces which have contributed to this complete, though long-deferred victory.

#### THE CAUSES OF POPULARITY IN AMERICA.

(Spectator.)

It is quite evident from all the accounts received from America that Mr. Greeley's chances of the Presidency are beginning to be considered serious. Mr. Grant's friends have left off smiling, and his papers no longer treat the candidature as ridiculous. The Democrats in eleven States have already pronounced in his favour, and there is now scarcely a doubt that he will be nominated by the Democratic Convention of Baltimore. His own especial party, the Liberal Republicans or Seceders, after a brief pause of surprise, have accepted his nomination, while numbers of journals of both parties, including papers so influential as the *Chicago Tribune*, are giving him a support which is almost enthusiastic. They fight for him with a cordiality very seldom seen in politics. His name turns out to be unexpectedly popular in the West, the Pacific States are inclined to welcome him, and if General Grant is not supported very earnestly by a body of voters hitherto silent, Mr. Greeley may yet attain the summit of his ambition and be installed at the White House. Should that be the result of the contests, the election will bring into a strong light two or three facts in American politics, none of which are altogether favourable to the Presidential form of Republican government. One is, that Parliament, as we call it, is no longer the only or the best avenue to power. For twenty years past no distinguished Member of Congress has been elected President, and only one "statesman," in the ordinary English acceptance of the term, has had any serious chance of election by the whole body of the people. Either Americans do not care about legislative ability, or that kind of capacity fails to make its possessors sufficiently visible to the masses, who, as we shall shortly show, desire above all things to realise their candidate to themselves. This is a loss to the country, inasmuch as it tends to deter the ablest from seeking power through Congress, and therefore to diminish the sum of capacity in the national Legislature. Very few Members of Congress seem now-a-days to exercise a general influence over American opinion, and those few are almost invariably Senators, the leaders among the Representatives being comparatively insignificant. Another fact is the rapidly increasing power and still more rapidly increasing visibility of the successful journalists. Mr. Greeley was selected by the Cincinnati Convention, and will be selected by the Baltimore Convention, because he was the best known man in the party, the one who would attract most votes, and Mr. Greeley has gained his reputation and his power almost exclusively as a journalist. He was never held office, he has never attained the front rank as a political orator, though he speaks well, and though he has sat in Congress, he made but little figure as a debater. It is his work on the *Tribune* that he has come into contact with the masses of the electors. It is well known that if the late Mr. Raymond, of the *New York Times*, had lived, his chance of a nomination would have been a fair one, and the wide acceptance accorded to Mr. Greeley seems to prove that journalism is becoming in the States one of the surest roads to executive power. The journalist, like the soldier, comes home to the imagination of the people. That may not be bad for the country, though the critical faculty and the administrative faculty rarely exist together, but it certainly is bad for journalism, which will be more and more employed to serve political ends. The moment a journalist writes with the object of catching votes, he ceases to be free to write, becomes not a journalist but a politician, hampered and rendered comparative-



ly useless by the necessity of pleasing rather than of instructing his audience.

And the third fact is the increase in the popular preference for "plain men" as candidates for office. It is quite natural, of course, that the splendid success achieved by a rail-splitter, who happened also to be a man with a genius for government, should have increased this tendency; but it advances more rapidly than Mr. Lincoln's career will altogether explain. Mr. Adams was beaten at Cincinnati mainly by the impression that he was an "aristocrat," or as one candid delegate bluntly put it, that he "was not a man to be slapped on the back, and asked to take a drink," and the feeling comes out in the electioneering campaign in a hundred different forms. Mr. Greeley is undoubtedly an able journalist, he has culture of a kind, though it is not the culture we understand by the word, and he has much of the distinctive American humour, but it is not by any of these qualities that his friends endeavour to recommend him to the electors. Their cue is evidently to represent him as a "plain man," one who has worked with his hands, "a second Benjamin Franklin," one of those persons to whom the English labourers instinctively apply the epithet "old." They tell tales of his white hat and careless dress and gruffly frank ways, and even circulate photographs intended to make him appear more "common" than he is. His taste for gardening, perhaps the commonest of all tastes among English gentlemen, is described as proof of his simplicity, and consequent sympathy with the immense class of freeholders; while his worst intellectual quality, his liking for literary Billingsgate, is paraded as proof of his directness and hatred of refinement. All manner of nicknames are fastened on him, and they are all of one kind. He is called "Old Horace," "Old Honesty," "Old White Hat," "the Sage of Chappaqua," and "Trib." In fact, the effort of his supporters is to represent an eccentric and original person of great character, and, on many points, decidedly aristocratic ideas, possessed of a great income, and lavishly frehanded, as a kind of farmer with a gift for political management and discussion. As American wire-pullers are very shrewd, and understand their people, the necessary conclusion is that American electors do prefer a man of their own kind as President, and it is a curious speculation to discover why. That is not the taste of the masses as a rule. French democrats prefer an effeminate aristocrat like Rochefort to Nadaud the mason, probably the ablest man the Reds ever turned out; and English democrats always seem to prefer either a gentleman or a millionaire to any workman who may offer himself for Parliament. We very much doubt whether if we elected Presidents in this country Lord Shaftesbury would not be found a very dangerous candidate, and entirely disbelieve that Mr. Odger or any man of his type would have anything like a fair chance. It certainly would not help an unknown man to have been a rail-splitter, and the fact as certainly proved a great help to Mr. Lincoln, whose opponent, Mr. Douglas, by the way, tried by every kind of art to prove that he himself possessed no refinement at all, that he was "plainer" than the plainest elector. We are unable to believe that Americans are stupid enough to regard refinement as of itself a disqualification, and doubt greatly whether they dislike men in any way different from themselves. That, we know, is the popular explanation; but envy is not the characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon democracy, which has always in England preferred gentlemanly tribes, and in America shows a strong preference for men of marked and exceptional character. Jefferson, the most popular President ever elected, was an aristocrat, and self-will like President Jackson's, self-will beyond that of a Czar, has always been accepted as a recommendation in American elections. We suspect the preference for "plain men," which seems so deep-rooted that it pays to "belittle" one's own candidate's social status, arises partly from the delight which the People, like any other Sovereign, feels in making its own men, in being sole author of their fortunes; partly from the love of the dramatic, which is especially strong in the Union, because a startling rise in life seems to justify the elector's pride in their institutions; and partly from the one trait in the American character, which is not to be found in the English, the kind of hunger they feel for sympathy. The masses want their President to sympathise with them, to feel as they feel, to be themselves incarnate, and they think a "plain man" will do this more fully than either an aristocrat or a very rich man, or a man of exceptionally large culture. The are conscious of this in some degree themselves, and their politicians have invented a word to express the quality the people desire, declaring as the highest conceivable recommendation of any candidate that he is "magnetic," by which they mean that he gives those who approach or hear him an impression that he is strongly in sympathy with them. Any one who is "magnetic" is sure, they think, of election, and their effort is to describe him as such, whether he is or not. General Grant certain-

ly is not, while Mr. Greeley can be made out to be so, and the calculation is that the attraction naturally exercised by a victorious General can be counterbalanced by the attraction of a "plain man" for men who feel themselves to be very plain. The result of all this is beneficial so far as it keeps up the American impression that any man may be President—a great cause of self-respect—but most injurious so far as it tends to the ostracism of the cultivated and refined, and to the election of men like Mr. Greeley, who from want of a certain breadth of culture are liable to be suddenly carried away by an impracticable idea. The danger of Mr. Greeley at the White House would be, that if suddenly moved by any strong emotion, say his horror of the Cuban brutalities, no consideration of consequences would stop him from acts which would lead to instant war.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19, *Lackawanna*, U. S. corvette, Captain Paul Shirley, 2,200 tons, from San Francisco, June 22nd.  
Aug. 19, *Volga*, French Steamer, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, Mails and General, M. M. Co.  
Aug. 20th, Am. Str. *Great Republic*, Howard, 3,831, from Hongkong August 12th, General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
Aug. 20, *Costa Rica*, Amr. str., Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai, August 12th, general to P. M. S. S. Company.  
Aug. 21, *Lothair*, Brit. ship, Peacock, 794, from Foochow, July 23rd, Ballast, to Order.  
Aug. 22, *Alexandra*, Brit. barque, Norman, 300, from Hongkong August 7th, General, to Order.  
Aug. 24, *America*, Amr. str., S. Doane, 4,454, from San Francisco August 1st, Mails, &c, to P. M. S. S. Company.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20, *Eastern Chief*, Brit. barque, Carr, 401, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith Baker & Co.  
Aug. 21, *Madras*, Brit. steamer, Bernard, 1,185, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
Aug. 22, *Ariel*, Amr. str., Newell, 1,736, for Yokoska, August 21st, ballast, despatched by P. M. S. S. Company.  
Aug. 22, *Great Republic*, Am. str., Howard, 3881, for San Francisco, Mails and general, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Aug. 22, *Pakwan*, Brit. ship, Upton, 795, for San Francisco, Sugar, despatched by Gilman & Co.  
Aug. 23, *Cosmo*, French Gunboat, Leferre, 1,800, for Nagasaki and Chifu.  
Aug. 24, *Oceana*, Brit. barque, Carr, 499, for Kobe, Original cargo, despatched by Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per *Godavéry* for Saigon; M. Lombard. For Suez; Messrs. L. Pincemin, L. E. Blaise, M. Cargiorgio.  
Per *Volga* from Hongkong. Messrs. Falco, Breton, Foudra, Madame Schwartz, Madame Nepolli, M. Negre Zanetti, Polly, Causee, Vukamasia, Etzani, Chuck, Faye, Zilliani, Monzioli, Le Conte Fe, Chegueri, Reboni, Arnisan, Botto, Hugon, Niguer, Bastioni, Blanc and Cesta.  
Per P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica* from Shanghai: For Yokohama.—Messrs. E. Abbot, U. McGregor, Dr. Vidal, A. E. Olarovsky, Capt. Buncombe, Dr. Muller and wife. Dr. Simmons, Mr. Cargill, Mrs. Nannah, Mr. Fischer, and 142 Japanese. For America.—Messrs. R. G. Small, A. C. Westall, H. N. Stranach, F. B. Lovejoy, T. G. Pagar, T. U. Drisdale, O. Van Torp, M. Hoeflich, Chan Liaison, wife and 2 daughters, and 34 Chinese.  
Per P. & O. steamer *Madras*: For Hongkong.—Captain Spinks 4 Tunisian Officers and Crew of the *Zadkia*, Messrs. Wright and Voight.  
Per *Great Republic* for San Francisco.—Mr. S. Mayers, Mr. Geo. E. Rice and family, Mr. L. P. Moore. 6 Europeans and 1 Chinaman in steerage.  
For Philadelphia, Mr. H. D. Potts, U.S.N.  
For New York, Messrs. A. Garcin, C. Koeppen and Mrs. John Baker.  
Per P. M. S. S. *America*, from San Francisco: For Yokohama.—Messrs. Edward Center, D. L. Barillie, G. Prato, P. Velini, F. Panagati, P. Savio, C. Antongini, P. Viganò, A. Pini, Sola, Secundo, G. Stoffel, G. B. Pelligrino, S. Ghirardotti, L. Inselvini, Alex. Benoti, Scotti Scotti, T. S. Jameson, Mrs. Mary Mitchell and 3 children, Messrs. J. E. Taylor, Henry Hyzer, N. E. Rice, H. Watanabe, and 3 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Messrs. Eli T. Sheppard, F. T. Lockwood, Abijah Fitch, E. Godeaux, Genl. Robt. O. Tyler, A. D. Jessup, Professor E. Hitchcock, Professor J. H. Seelye, Vernon, and Seaman. For Hongkong.—Messrs. Jose Fabregar, E. Negrevering, and 175 Chinese in the steerage.

### CARGOES.

Per *Godavéry* for Saigon.—  
Silk ... .. 481 bales.  
Per P. & O. steamer *Madras*, for Hongkong:—  
Silk.....1,087 Bales.

### REPORTS.

The U. S. corvette *Lackawanna*, reports fine weather and light winds during the passage

The P. M. S. S. *Great Republic*, H. L. Howard, Commander, left Hongkong on August 12th at 3 p.m. August 14th were in company with M. M. Str. *Volga*. First part of passage light S.W. and W.S.W. winds and smooth sea; latter part strong S.E. winds and heavy swell. Arrived at Yokohama August 19th.

The P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica* reports having fine weather throughout the passage.

The *Lothair* came in last night with loss of masts having been in a typhoon off the Kii Channel.

The French Gunboat *Linois* reports having returned from Yokosuka yesterday.

The *Alexandra* experienced fine pleasant weather throughout the voyage.

The *Lothair* reports leaving Hongkong July 14th and Foochow on the 23rd. After passing through the Islands, threatening weather set in with increasing gales till the 30th, when they had a tremendous hurricane, during which, when under mizen staysail only, the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, the ballast having shifted; wind at the time, E.N.E. To save the vessel, the captain cut away main and mizen masts; by so doing got before the wind, and after seven days hard labour, managed to rig jury masts, but had drifted a long way to the S.E. during the time. On the 17th instant saw a steam corvette or frigate under sail; hoisted the ensign, but it was not seen and no attention was paid to it, as the ship did not stop or answer the signal. Took a pilot on board off Susaki, August 20th, and anchored here the same night.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s Str. *America*, S. Doane, commander, sailed from San Francisco August 1st. On the 7th communicated with the S.S. *Japan*, all well; on the 16th with the S.S. *Alaska*, all well; and on the 23rd with the S.S. *Great Republic*, all well. Had fine weather during the entire voyage.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

#### SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Atholl" str.

FROM LONDON.—"Glensannox" str. May 10th; "Craigforth" str. "Trafalgar" str. May 31st.

#### FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Abydos" Dec. 8th; "Sarah Scott" Apr. 18th; "Columbus" May 10th; "Florence Nightingale;" "Velocity" May 17th; "Parracu" May 27th.

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Kate Covert" Dec. 23rd; "Dovenby" May 24th.

FROM CARDIFF.—"Ceylon" Mar. 30th; "Beatrice" May 20th.

FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Zohrab" Apr. 20th.

FROM NEW YORK.—"Miako" May 1st; "Walton" May 16th.

FROM HAMBURG.—"Ino" May 19th.

#### LOADING.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—"Teviot," str.

AT LIVERPOOL.—

#### FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Cleta."

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Glamorganshire."

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Mary Moore."

### FREIGHTS & CHARTERS.

LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.—35s. weight; 30s. meas. Per Steamer via Suez Canal 100s. meas.

LONDON TO HIOGO.—40s. weight or meas; via Suez Canal 110s. meas.

LONDON TO NAGASAKI.—45s. weight; 40s. meas. Per str., via S. C. 100s. meas.

NEWCASTLE.—(Coal per keel) to Yokohama or Nagasaki £42. 10s.

CARDIFF, NEWPORT or SWANSEA.—(Coal per ton) to Yokohama or Nagasaki 40s.

#### RATES OF INSURANCE RULING IN LONDON.

A I. 3/3rds. } Carrying general cargo to North China and equivalent classes. } Japan.

Goods in Tarpaulin,..... 80s.

Do. " Tin,..... 50s.

Do. " F. P. A.,..... 40s. to 45s.

Coal cargo,..... 105s.

STEAMERS, OVERLAND—Goods,..... 30s.

Tin or F. P. A.,..... 20s. to 25s.

Specie,..... 15s.

Do. via CANAL—Goods,..... 45s.

Do. in Tin,..... 35s.

Do. F. P. A.,..... 27s. 6d.

### NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER WILLIAM GLENNIE, is authorized to sign our Firm in Japan from this date.

Yokohama, August 23, 1872.

GILMAN & Co.

1m.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### NOTICE.

THE publication of the BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS in a separate form, subsequently to their appearance in these columns, having proved a source of loss to the Proprietors of this Journal, it will not be repeated.

Parties requiring additional copies of the numbers of the *Japan Weekly Mail* or the *Japan Mail* containing the Reports can be supplied with them at the

JAPAN MAIL OFFICE.

Yokohama, May 11, 1872.

tf.

### FOR SALE,

AT THE

"JAPAN MAIL" PRINTING OFFICE,

The undermentioned BOOKS and FORMS of the very best manufacture, at reasonable prices.

PERMIT BOOKS, LANDING & SHIPPING.

COMPRADORE PAY AND RECEIVE BOOKS.

GODOWN RECEIVED AND DELIVER Do.

SHIPPING ORDER Do. Do. Do.

BILL BOOKS (Receivable and Payable.)

CHIT BOOKS—(improved style) in various sizes.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—Sets of 3, in Books of 50 and 100.

SHIP'S ARTICLES.

BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANTS.

EXPORT DUTY PAID Do.

IMPORT Do. Do.

BILLS OF LADING—for Steamers or Ships.

STATIONERY, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSING ENTRY FORMS.

1872.

### THE "JAPAN MAIL" TIME TABLE,

Of the Arrivals and Departures of the English, French and American Mails from Yokohama, now published at the

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

Yokohama, July 18, 1872.

tf.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned intending to remain in Yokohama is prepared to teach Singing and give lessons on the Flute, Violin, Concertina, Guitar &c., &c. He will also undertake the repair and tuning of Piano-Fortes and Harmoniums either by contract or otherwise.

CHRISTIAN WAGNER,  
Professor of Music.

Address

No. 143,  
LEGATION BLUFF.

Yokohama, May 4, 1872.

tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE BANK OF CHINA, (LIMITED.)

**CAPITAL**—Tls. 2,500,000 in 25,000 Shares  
of Tls. 100 each;

Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remain-  
der in such sums and at such times as the Direc-  
tors may determine, but so that at least three  
months' notice shall be given of every call;

**With Power to Increase to Tls. 5,000,000.**

### Provisional Committee.

O. C. BEHN, Esq. .... Messrs. W. PUSTAU & Co.  
A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq. .... Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.  
C. J. KING, Esq. .... Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.  
R. W. LITTLE, Esq. .... Messrs. LITTLE & Co.  
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq. .... Messrs. THORNE BROTHERS & Co.  
D. REID, Esq. .... Messrs. REID & Co.

### Standing Counsel.

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

**Secretary to the Provisional Committee.**

JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

**THE** Provisional Committee being now in possession  
of legal opinion on the subject from London, have  
decided to establish the Bank by registration under the  
Companies' Act of 1862. A permanent Board of Direc-  
tion will be formed in London—as required by the Act—  
with a Board of Management in Shanghai.

The Provisional Committee therefore give notice that  
applications for Shares will be received by the under-  
signed not later than the 31st August, 1872.

It is the intention of the Committee that the business  
of the Bank shall, if possible, be commenced simulta-  
neously in China and London on the 1st January, 1873.

By order of the Provisional Committee.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

*To the Provisional Committee of*

**THE BANK OF CHINA, (LIMITED).**

GENTLEMEN,

—request that you will be pleased to allot—  
shares of One Hundred Taels (Tls. 100) each in the  
above-named Bank, and—agree to accept such shares,  
or any less number which may be allotted to—  
(such allotment not to be made before the Bank has been  
legally constituted as a limited Company), and—  
agree to pay a call of Twenty-five Taels (Tls. 25) per  
share on allotment, and further calls as may be deemed  
necessary by the Directors.

—also agree to confirm the acts of the Provisional  
Committee, pending the appointment of a permanent  
Board of Directors, and to Subscribe to the Deed of  
Settlement, when called on to do so.

— Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

J. GILFILLAN,  
*Secretary.*

Yokohama, August 13, 1872.

tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## DEUTSCHE BANK, *ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.*

**PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,000,000 THALERS,**  
(£1,500,000.)

**HEAD-OFFICE AT BERLIN.**

*BRANCHES AT:*

HAMBURG, BREMEN, SHANGHAI  
AND YOKOHAMA.

*LONDON BANKERS:*

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

**BY ORDER** of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS I  
have to-day opened at this place a Branch of the  
DEUTSCHE BANK, Actien-Gesellschaft, of Berlin.

This Branch purchases Bills and grants Credits and  
Drafts on the principal Cities of the World and general-  
ly transacts every kind of Banking Business.

**TEMPORARY OFFICES:**

**NO. 79, MAIN STREET.**

J. MAMMELSDORFF,

*Manager.*

Yokohama, May 21, 1872. d 1., w 3. & o.m. 6ms.

## THE MEDICAL HALL.

—:—

**J. THOMPSON & CO.,**

*Wholesale and Retail Druggists,*

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI

**Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.**

AND THE

**Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.**

All the English, American and French patent  
Medicines of repute,

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus

Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

**SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS**

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Glmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

**S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,**

*Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,*

&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, *Bank Buildings,*

**YOKOHAMA.**

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

th.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Keating's Cough Lozenges.**

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

Sold in bottles of various sizes.

**KEATING'S BON-BONS,  
Or Children's Worm Tablets.**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing both in appearance and taste a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and especially adapted for Children.

Sold in bottles of various sizes.

**THOS. KEATING, LONDON,**

EXPORT CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

Indents for Pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

Yokohama, July 26, 1872.

52 ins.

**TO BUYERS OF BOOTS & SHOES.**

G. T. TOBY, 19 & 21, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON, S. E. ENGLAND.

**WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,**

Having extensively enlarged his Manufactory, and added all the latest improvements in Machinery, is prepared at the shortest notice to ship in any quantity, and to any Port in India, Japan, China, and the Eastern Seas, all kinds of

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Orders forwarded direct to G. T. TOBY should be accompanied with a remittance or a reference to a London House. G. T. TOBY's Goods are well-known and highly-appreciated in the Colonies and other parts for their durability, comfort, and Fashion.

*Most favourable Terms to Large Buyers.*

Sample cases forwarded on application.

Yokohama, June 22, 1872.

6ms.

**FIRST PRIZE FIRE ENGINES.****SHAND, MASON & Co.**

75, UPPER GROUND STREET,

BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAND, FLOATING & FIXED

**STEAM FIRE ENGINES**

AND

HAND-WORKED FIRE ENGINES

Of every description, and for all Climates,

Fire Escapes, Hose and Suction Pipes, Fire Buckets, Fire Cocks, Hose Reels, Hydrants, Firemen's Equipments,

And every article connected with the Extinction of Fire.

SHAND, MASON & Co.'s Steam Fire Engines have been awarded all the Chief First Prizes, have been in use by the Metropolitan (London) Fire Brigade for sixteen years, and are found to be the most durable Engines yet constructed, also the most readily managed by inexperienced persons. The generative powers of the boiler are such that at the Preston Trials steam of 100-lb. was raised in six minutes and forty-five seconds.

At the great Competitive Trial of Steam Fire Engines, held at Preston, England, May, 1871, the judges, after a searching investigation, decided unanimously in favour of Shand, Mason & Co.'s engine, which was accordingly purchased by the Authorities.

Yokohama, September 2, 1871.

3ms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.**

ESTABLISHED 1820.

**FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.**

INVITE the attention of Sportemen to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

**Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire  
Percussion Caps.**

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

**FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.**

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57 Upper Thames Street, London:

dit.

G WYNN & COY. ENGINEERS, ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND LONDON. Manufacture of the very best quality,

ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.

BEAUX PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS,

BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS,

GWYNN'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES,

PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS,

IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES,

PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS,

ESTATES, ETC.

ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS,

IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS,

SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY,

HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES,

TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S

CELEBRATED PATENTS.)

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, 11th May, 1872.

12m.

**PETROLEUM, KEROSENE, & PARAFFIN OIL LAMPS.****ROWATT'S PATENT ANUCAPNIC LAMP**

Is the only Lamp that has yet been made to burn the above Oils

WITHOUT CHIMNEY, SMOKE, OR SMELL.

*It is easily dimmed—never gets out of order—saves great annoyance, trouble, and expense.*

**ROWATT'S PATENT SAFETY STABLE LAMP**

Is the only Lamp that has yet been made to burn the above Oils out of doors

With perfect Combustion & perfectly Windproof,

*It is easily managed, simple in construction, and inexpensive.*

**THOS. ROWATT & SON,**

White Lion St., Bishopsgate, LONDON, N.E.; Lothian Road EDINBURGH; Kilkenny Oil Works, ANSTRUTHER, FIFE.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**

For Breakfast.

THE GLOBE SAYS—

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocos, but we doubt whether a thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. d12m.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. III.—No. 35.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872.

[PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.]

## Notes of the Week.

### DIED.

At Yokohama, August 30th, J. O. P. STEARNS, Esq., aged 40 years.

### THE LOSS OF THE *AMERICA*.

From the *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*, Monday, Aug. 26.

NEVER, since the year 1861 when the steamer *Golden Gate* was burnt off Manzanilla and over 300 lives were lost, has the Pacific Mail Steamship Company suffered so severe a loss as that caused by the burning of the *America* on Saturday night last. The loss of life by the latter catastrophe is, it is true, far less; but the *America* was the finest wooden ship in the world. Built only in 1869 at a cost of about \$1,600,000, with a registered tonnage of 4,554 tons, she has since been the pride of Company, and her loss will cause many a pang of sorrow, even among those whose interests were in no way connected with her fortunes.

Our readers all know that she left San Francisco on the 1st August with about 150 Chinamen, 30 first-class passengers, a large miscellaneous freight and about a million and a half in treasure. After a pleasant voyage she arrived at this port on Saturday morning, and during the day large quantities of freight, both for Yokohama and Shanghai, were landed or transhipped, and all the treasure with the exception of \$400,000 was removed. At the same time a large quantity of coal was taken on board. In the evening, as usual, the coolies stopped work, and most of them went to sleep on the fore deck. The watchman went his rounds and reported all safe, and no one dreamed of the danger which was so shortly to befall them. At 10.15, when the writer of this left the ship, all was quiet: the officers for the most part were turned in or about to do so, and there was probably no one but the stewardess and a quartermaster near the saloon. A little before 11 the stewardess said she smelt something burning, and on a quartermaster going to look he discovered dense volumes of smoke just rising from the freight deck below the ladies' saloon. At once the fire alarm was sounded, and every man was at his post in a moment, ready to do the orders of Captain Doane, who, as good fortune would have it, was, with nearly every officer of the ship, on board, although asleep. Captain Doane was the first in the saloon with the hose, and despite the smoke, so dense that nothing could be seen of the seat of the fire, he worked against the advancing destruction with all the energy of desperation. At this time it began to be evident that the fire was one which could not be extinguished in a few minutes, and when Captain Doane was driven back, unable to stand the smoke, the thought was rather to save life than to do aught else. But still all fought on; inch by inch, foot by foot they retired as the smoke forced them back, and then, with a sudden and furious roar, burst forth the flames, filling the saloon and in fact practically deciding the fate of the gallant ship. To flood the magazine was Captain Doane's next desire; but so far as could be learnt from the officers, this was not done, it being impossible to reach the magazine, owing to the smoke, which, by this time, had advanced even to the bows; the wind, however, leaving a few feet clear in the very eyes of the vessel. Captain Doane, still intent upon his duty, tried to go forward to see what could be done, and he contrived by an energy inspired by the approach of death to reach this one safe spot. Once there the flames rolling onward

compelled him to jump overboard. Either from the effects of the high leap or the inhaling of the smoke Capt. Doane, as he struck the water, found his legs paralysed and himself unable to swim. Twice he sank and none were near to help him, but on rising for the last time, the friendly hand of Capt. Williams of the *Costa Rica* grasped him by the collar and he was saved. He was at once taken on board the *Costa Rica* and restoratives were applied, by the aid of which he gradually revived, and by Sunday morning he was comparatively restored to health though suffering much from the effects of the smoke.

But to return to the ship. The officers seeing that all that could be done to save the ship would prove ineffectual turned their thoughts to saving the passengers, and the Chinamen, a few of them with their baggage, were soon sent down the gangway into the boats which had been lowered. But so great was the crush, and so many Chinamen crowded on to the ladder, that it gave way, and about 50 Chinamen were precipitated into the water. Of them many were picked up; but as all those who were still on the ship had to jump overboard, and as many could not swim, a great loss of life ensued. Up to Sunday evening, however, only five or six bodies had been found, but as our readers will subsequently see many more have since been discovered. The passengers safe, the officers themselves jumped overboard and, so far as we could learn, all were saved without difficulty; some doubts, however, being expressed with regard to two men, Stevens, the third mate, and Barker, the engineers' storekeeper. It was some time after this that Captain Doane left the ship.

By this time the flames had enveloped the vessel from end to end, and crowds of persons put off in boats to witness the sad scene and if possible to save the lives of any unfortunate beings struggling in the water. To do any thing to save the ship was impossible. She was inevitably doomed to burn to the water's edge unless indeed it should be found possible to scuttle her. This was indeed attempted; several launches put off from the men of war with howitzers, but the effect of the shot on the sides of the ship, three feet thick at the water line, was like that of a pistol bullet against a stone wall. The shot fell back into the water scarcely doing more than denting the sides of the great ship.

Time went on; the flames roared with incessant fury; but the ship still towered above her fellows, and presented a spectacle of surpassing splendour. Her hurricane deck was consumed; her main deck followed; but still she towered above the surrounding vessels. The flames were searching every nook and crevice in the ship. They had penetrated into every part of the hold, and the coals, burning with inconceivable fury, rolled up vast columns of smoke out of the smoke stack, which, like the masts, still stood erect and defiant. Bye and bye, as the fire crept down, and rushing out of the port holes, licked the sides of the ship, the mizen mast, burnt through, fell; some time after the foremast followed, and then about 2 a.m., the mainmast. Now nothing rose above what was once the main deck, but the rudder post, the fore binnacle, and the machinery and funnel. Soon the binnacle went and then the bell, burnt from its fastening, tolled a dying knell and fell with a sound heard above the roaring of the flames, while ever and anon the cartridges on board burst with the rattle of a mitrailleuse. Then the fastenings of an anchor at the bow were burnt through and it dropped with a splash into the water, followed by the chain red hot and almost melted out of shape. About this time much fear of an explosion was entertained, it being thought that the magazine was still dry and that the boilers would explode.

But although the steam from the donkey engine rushed out at the fore port, with a fury heard above the roar of the flames, no explosion took place. The sight as viewed from the *Costa Rica* at 3 a.m. was a sad one indeed. The fine ship, the largest wooden vessel in the world, destroyed, as it were, in a moment, and no matter how willing, none could help her! At 3.30 the fore guard fell with a crash, carrying with it an iron boat which rested on it and with a roar fell into the sea; the after guard followed with another boat, which actually white hot, sent up a cloud of steam as it fell into the water and sank. Then the flames attacked the wheels, and the paddle boxes of wood were soon lost, leaving the iron work exposed to the fire, which, however, could only excite their glowing defiance. Not so the walking beam, which becoming unloosed at one end, slewed round, and turned the wheels one last half turn, the last of a series of so much success and pride.

And still she burned on. The fire gradually crept down, the ship rose from the water as she burned, till as daylight came she was one body of flame. Then the glare of the bright flames paled, and those who had spent the night on the *Costa Rica* returned on shore. Just as they arrived the fire reached the powder magazine; but its contents being flooded by this time burnt gradually and harmlessly. And so all day she burned, till the advancing rain and wind somewhat quenched the determined blaze. And then it was decided to let her drift over to Kanagawa, and, loosened from her moorings, she was towed off, but unfortunately on her way fouled three ships, each of which was somewhat damaged. And now she lies sunk in the harbour off Kanagawa with only her protruding funnel and side wheels to mark her resting place, a sad memento of what fire may in a few hours do to one of the finest works of man.

What is lost in her we cannot estimate. The treasure safe remain uninjured; and this alone contained \$400,000. The officers of the ship lost all they had, while the saloon passengers, only two of whom were on board, lost everything, except the clothes they wore.

The origin of the fire is entirely unknown. It broke out as we have said in the after hold, but its cause is a mystery to all.

Such are the circumstances connected with this sad event, but we cannot conclude without saying one word as to the officers and indeed all concerned. Captain Lane and Captain Doane were untiring in their efforts, while every officer worked as if imbued with that same spirit of gallantry which animated their chiefs.

August 27th.

SINCE the above was written, but few facts concerning the loss of the *America* have come to hand. As to the origin of the fire, doubt still reigns, though it is not improbable that the fire was caused by a coolie or some native smoking, and accidentally emptying the ashes of his pipe within reach of some inflammable freight. The cargo or fire smouldered till the smell of smoke induced a search, when a draught was at once created and the flames burst out and spread. We would say, however, this is only a supposition.

With respect to the loss of life we regret to find that three Europeans are missing. Stevens has turned up, but Barker, the second cook, and the steerage watchman are missing, and we fear drowned or burnt. It is known that about fifty Chinamen were lost; but as all were scattered after the fire, no opportunity has as yet been afforded for the number of the missing to be ascertained. The officers and crew have now all been quartered in the various hotels, and the Chinese passengers have also been afforded excellent accommodation.

During yesterday a report was spread to the effect that most of the officers were on shore; that a gross want of discipline was evinced on the outbreak of the fire, and that great carelessness was shown in not towing the ship away when she caught fire. These reports are as false in suggestion as in fact. All the officers but the doctor were on board, and within a few seconds of the alarm being given all were at their respective stations. It was impossible to approach the ship within a very few minutes after the outbreak of the fire, and no effort to tow her off would have been successful, and even if so it would

have been dangerous in the extreme to tow a burning ship in a crowded harbour. When it was found that the ship must be lost the first thought was to avoid any damage to the other vessels and the wisest course was undoubtedly adopted. When the ship was at last towed over to Kanagawa, no one, even then, could board her, and the anchor which fell overboard during the fire dragged on the ground, thus rendering her unmanageable, and despite the greatest care being exercised the collisions which took place were inevitable. We may mention that the actual amount of the treasure on board was a little over \$375,000. This will be saved, as the treasure chest is easily available. With the ship nothing will be done till advices are received from New York.

August 28th.

It has now unhappily become evident that the five deaths we chronicled on Monday do not nearly cover the total mortality consequent upon the loss of the *America*, for during the whole of yesterday numbers of dead bodies were found floating about the bay. It appears that out of 250 persons 204 have been actually accounted for, while some others are known to have been saved and to be living with their friends.

On Tuesday morning the P. M. S. S. tug was employed in searching the bay for dead bodies, and by noon about sixteen had been brought ashore, only one woman being among the number, the body of Barker being also discovered. From an inspection of them it appeared that nearly all the men were heavily weighted with gold \$20 pieces. This doubtless caused them to sink when they first fell overboard, their bodies not rising until filled with gas. A gun was taken on board the tug to fire, it being a well-known fact that a body, when slightly decomposed, will rise to the surface if a gun be fired over the spot where it rests. In this way seventeen bodies in all were discovered and brought ashore near the P. M. S. S. wharf, and arrangements were at once made for their burial, coffins being constructed for the Chinamen at the expense—when required—of the P. M. S. S. Company. These, with the five before found, make a total of 22. The appearance of the bodies as they lay on the sand was one which we prefer to allow our readers to imagine—suffice it that all were burnt and scorched, but apparently all died from drowning. Nearly all had money in their clothes, and there seemed to be a general desire on the part of the Chinese passengers to claim those bodies evidently heavily weighted with dollars. Great care, however, was exercised by Mr. Brown, of the P. M. Company, to prevent any stealing, and two men who had taken \$400 away from two bodies, which they asserted were those of their relations, were compelled to place it in Mr. Brown's hands pending investigation. At 4 p.m., the body of Barker was interred, and the burial of the Chinese will take place as soon as possible. The woman who died was, when we last saw her, decked out for burial, while her relations performed the customary religious ceremonies. This was the only instance in which we saw anything like a natural feeling displayed; one man, indeed, was remarkably anxious to get his "cousin's" money and a handsome ring which he wore, intimating, moreover, that he must have the money before he bought the coffin.

We have also to add to the list of mortality in the burning of a Chinaman and his child (her mother being a Peruvian), while another child is now at the hospital very severely burnt, though we apprehend in no danger. We should also add that the body of Barker was very badly burnt; his death having been probably caused by suffocation in the hold of the ship.

With respect to the absence of the Doctor, it should be mentioned that he was on shore in attendance on an invalid passenger, and had in point of fact only left the ship with our reporter a short time before the alarm was given.

It has not yet been mentioned in our columns that the Hong-kong mails were burnt, and it is also worth noting as a singular coincidence that the steward of the *America* was also steward of the *Golden Gate* at the time she was burnt in 1861.

At present there yet remain the bodies of several more Chinamen to be discovered, and also those of the second cook and steerage watchman. These will doubtless be found during to-day.

Since the above was written, an inquest has been held on the body of Barker. He was identified by all the officers of the ship, and a verdict was returned by Messrs. Church and E. Smith to the effect that the deceased died of either burning, suffocation, or drowning.

We also hear that Captain Lane estimates that there were on Wednesday evening a number of bodies yet undiscovered.

(August, 29th.)

THE search for the bodies of those lost by the burning of the *America* was continued yesterday, unfortunately with too much success. Twelve were found over at Kanagawa, another near Mr. Dare's house and several others at both Benten and Homoko. The sum total of bodies recovered up to this morning amounts to fifty-one. The body of the European cook has also been found, as has that of a China cook, who, it is reported, had about \$3,000 on him at the time of the fire. When recovered not a picayune was to be found, and his friends charge the Europeans at Homoko with having committed the robbery. How far this is true no one knows, and the same applies to a statement to the effect that the Japanese at Kanagawa robbed the bodies which went on shore in their neighbourhood.

It is said that the Chinese guild has passed a resolution condemning the conduct of the officers of the ship, and asserting that the death of their countrymen was the result of the negligence and carelessness displayed.

A visit to the wreck, as it lies over at Kanagawa, reveals a most sad picture of destruction and desolation. That great ship, once without its equal in wooden vessels, now lies burnt to the water's edge, with the water washing the sand up in every crevice and crack. She lies from stem to stern under water, with the exception of her bows, stern-post, and upper machinery, while the starboard paddle-box has floated away, and grounded some ten feet from the stern; the stem was still smoking at 4 p.m. yesterday. Along the sides of the vessel the diagonal braces, which once bound the planks together, are bent over on each side towards the middle, and would seem to present a formidable obstacle to recovering the treasure. Still we are told that the divers, who are already at work, have reached the tank, and there is no doubt that its contents will be eventually recovered.

The machinery seems comparatively little injured. The walking-beam and other heavy portions of the engine are discoloured and loosened from their bearings, but neither they nor the shaft are broken. But the connecting rods and iron supports, &c., are all curled and twisted into the most extraordinary shapes. The funnel still stands, but a gang of men are employed removing it. The paddle-wheels, too, are intact, the starboard wheel being quite under water, but the floats are nearly all much burnt and charred. The vessel has a decided list to starboard. The copper of the vessel is but little injured, only the first row of plates being burnt. The stern is just above water, the wood being charred nearly through, while the rudder-post, which once stood on a level with the main deck, has sunk considerably below the line of where was once the freight deck. The paddle-box, which stands by itself, is scarcely burnt at all in places, the paint on the outside not being even blistered.

At present every effort is being made to recover the valuables and treasure known to be in the ship, and we hope that in a day or two we shall be able to report that these efforts have met with success.

An official enquiry into the causes and incidents of the calamity is to be instituted, and commences this day. Its proceedings so far will be found elsewhere.

(August, 30th.)

THE bodies of two Chinamen who were lost in the *America* were discovered yesterday; on one was found the sum of \$3,000.

Scarcely had the excitement caused by the burning of the *America* somewhat subsided on Sunday afternoon, than a typhoon sprung up to induce another. The barometer fell to 28.30, but beyond tearing up the Bund no damage of importance was done.

CAPTAIN THOMPSON, of the *Devana*, has kindly furnished the following reading of his barometer during the storm on Sunday, August 25th :—

	Wind	Bar.
10 A.M. ....	South	29.70
3 P. M. ....	S. S. E.	29.50
4 P. M. ....	S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.	29.40
5 P. M. ....	S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.	29.30
6 P. M. ....	the same	29.10
7 P. M. ....	S. E. by E.	28.70
7.30 P. M. ....	S. E. by E.	28.60
7.45 P. M. ....	A lull	28.50
8 P. M. ....	Shift to N.W. in a calm	28.60
9 P. M. ....	N. W. by W.	28.90
9.30 P. M. ....	W. N. W.	29.10

WE have been forced to confine our remarks this week upon the detention of the *Maria Luz* to the general question which it raises. The judgment of the Japanese Government upon Captain Hereira will be found elsewhere, together with a statement showing the action of the various foreign Consuls in regard to it.

CONJECTURES will be rife as to the effect of the typhoon on Sunday upon the railway works. It is therefore gratifying to have to state that the line between Yokohama and Shinagawa remains perfect, without fault or flaw. The embankment between Shinagawa and Yedo was exposed to the full force of the wind when it shifted to a northerly direction, but suffered in no other respect than that a little ballast was washed from under the ends of the sleepers. This was repaired with less than an hour's work, and the ballast trains were running Monday morning.

The trains were run to time as usual on Sunday, and not one was stopped or delayed by the fury of the storm.

Ample provision has been made for the late great increase of traffic, and the regularity with which it is conducted must be held to show satisfactory management of the line.

WE stated some time ago that a project was on foot for converting into a public library for the city of Yedo a collection of books which had belonged to the Tokugawa Shoguns, and were mouldering away in certain godowns inside the Castle. These books have now been removed to a building not far from the Education Department which will be open to the public, on the payment of certain fees from the third of September. We publish a translation of the rules elsewhere.

THE steamer usually called *Joshiu Maru* by foreigners is the *Riujō-kan* to natives; the builders in England were not furnished with the correct spelling of the word Riujō, and painted Jho Sho on her stern, of which Joshiu is a corruption. Kan is the termination used to distinguish men-of-war from transports and merchant vessels which are called Such-and-such a *Maru*.

The steward's boy who deserted from the *Lackawanna* has been found in the Yoshiwarra. He had on his person \$160 out of the \$200 he took with him.

The *Denshin Maru* is making preparations to go south with the cable for the Simonoseki Straits. She has already taken on board one mile and three quarters of cable which measures nine inches in circumference.

By the death of Mr. J. O. P. Stearns, Yokohama loses one of its oldest inhabitants. The port was opened in July 1859, and Mr. Stearns came here in January 1860.

The Japanese Government steamer *Thabor* will leave in a few days on a tour of inspection in the south.

WE publish elsewhere Mr. Consul Gower's Trade Report for Hiogo and Osaka for the year 1871. We must defer the publication of the accompanying tables until next week.

It is well to caution the public against the acceptance of such letters as that which appeared a few evenings ago in the *Gazette*, purporting to have been written by Dr. Livingstone. If that letter came from his hand, there is an end of all speculative criticism from internal evidence. Vulgar, egotistical, meagre, and essentially poor and bald in diction, it differs entirely from the style exhibited in his works, which is extremely vigorous and always full of his subject—never of himself. A more palpable forgery never was palmed off on the public, be the origin what it may. There can be little doubt, we think, that Livingstone has been found, though even this must not be taken as entirely certain.\* The next six months will probably produce a large crop of such letters, though it is not easy to find words sufficiently strong to condemn newspapers which, knowing them to be false, as they must, publish them as genuine. We are glad to see that suspicion has already been aroused in England, and we hope it will not relax its vigilance for a moment until the question has been settled on grounds which place its solution beyond dispute. Meanwhile, though it is impossible to pronounce positively on what is genuine, it is easy to pronounce on what is manifestly fraudulent.

MANY of our readers doubtless know that a road is being constructed in Yezo, but few are aware of the details concerning it. The road starts from Hakodate, and going almost due north, crosses a high range of mountains to Sawara. Thence a steamer will run across Volcano Bay to the small village of Moororan, comprising in all only about fifty houses, and situated at the entrance to Endermo Harbour. Thence the road runs in a north-easterly direction through a flat country to Yobutzi. From this a northerly direction is taken to Sapparo, the new capital of Yezo, situated on the river Ishikari.

The construction of the road has been entrusted to Major Warfield, on General Capron's staff. It will be well finished, with gutters on each side, and will be macadamized throughout. At present not much more than twenty-five miles have been completed, the loss of the *Tokei Maru*, having on board tents, tools, and a variety of implements, having thrown them back considerably. Altogether, the length of the road may be roughly estimated at about 100 miles the gradients being easy throughout.

We hear it reported that two paddle-wheel steamers are building in America for use in the north, one to run across Volcano Bay, the other to run from Hakodate to Awomori.

WE observe that the charge of assault brought at Hiogo against Lieut. Emory and Dr. Tryon of the U. S. Navy before the American Consul was concluded by the case against the former being withdrawn and a small fine inflicted on the latter.

Cobbett said that the Liberty of the Press would involve the Liberty of the Cudgel, and the proprietors of the *Hiogo News* were justly punished for the publication of insults against Dr. Tryon, which are all the more infamous that they are written by one who skulks under the mask of an *incognito*, and who an hundred fold deserves the chastisement which he is only too content should fall upon others.

#### THE COOLIE TRADE.

IN fighting this coolie trade we fight very much in the dark. We are opposed by unknown assailants of undetermined numbers and armed with base weapons. It is a trade the opposition to which might fairly have been expected to enlist the warmest sympathy of Englishmen, yet we find men claiming to be Englishmen degrading the question to a mere personal matter, rioting, as only ignoble natures can, in personal details respecting the controversy and its incidents, and showing that they are as insensible

to the appeals of truth as they are to the promptings of humanity.

Nothing but idiot gabble!  
For the prophecy given of old  
And then not understood,  
Has come to pass as foretold;  
Not, let any men think, for the public good,  
But babble, merely for babble.

This is the only criticism which seems to us adapted to the comments which have found their way into print this week upon such part as we have taken in this question. But it is deplorable that this mere geographical severance of men from their native land and its immediate moral influences should crush out their inherited instincts, and make them traitors to responsibilities which, elsewhere, very shame, if nothing else, would have forced them to recognize.

The position seems to us this. This coolie trade is attended with horrors and iniquities such as realize the old days of the slave trade. The Governments of Europe for the most part, and that the United States have acknowledged this. Petitions to and debates in Parliament, representations in Congress, official correspondence without end, accounts of horrors which have never been surpassed, sights and scenes under men's eyes which have recalled all that was worst in the old negro traffic, all these things have awakened the conscience of the world to the evils inseparable from the trade, and cry aloud to Heaven and to humane men, who are Heaven's instruments, to put a stop to it. Every additional exposure of its nature is so much gained to the cause. Every fresh protest against it is an additional blow levelled at it. Every fresh blush it causes to those who conduct it is a fresh acknowledgment of its hateful nature. In this question it is not lawful for the mind to sway to and fro. Entire steadfastness in the attempt to repress the trade is the only attitude worthy of us. Here, it has accidentally become the question of the moment, and it would be obvious folly for us who have but slight pretensions to more than a local existence to make it a subject of constant remonstrance. But as the question of the moment accidentally brought before us, one course alone seems open to us, and this we have followed. It is not merely a question for lawyers. It must, indeed, be dealt with according to forms of law and the rules of international observance. But the indestructible sentiments of humanity claim a hearing in the case, and insist that their unlettered force should also be acknowledged. We cannot shut our eyes or close our ears because we are told we must not see and it is unlawful to hear. If lawyers in this case represent the agreements arrived at between nations as to rightful methods of proceeding, we must be content to represent only the instincts and appeals of simple humanity. We shall not deny the importance of their functions; but we cannot forgo the exercise of our own.

It is useless to tell us in the face of all the evidence which has been adduced on the subject that this or that observance in respect of the trade ensures its being properly conducted. We are told that before the ships sail the coolies are mustered and individually questioned as to their willingness to carry out the contracts which it is professed they have signed. But knowing what we do of the manner in which they are constantly entrapped, is it to be supposed that they dare assert their free will at such a

\* Telegraphic despatches now place this beyond a doubt.



moment? The men who have kidnapped them are still on shore, and can dog their footsteps from the moment they land. What scruples is it presumed should deter them from this course? What chance of resistance has a poor wretched simple creature, brought down possibly from the interior, separated from friends and deprived of assistance, possibly speaking a dialect utterly incomprehensible at the port of shipment, when in the hands of his old oppressors? He has already had one taste of their tender mercies; what wonder if at the last moment his tongue gives the lie to his heart, and, like an innocent man under torture which he cannot sustain, he confesses to what is false. His fears are stronger even than his desire for freedom, and, in dread of what might befall him ashore, he gives his last fatal consent to the instrument which consigns him to slavery and in all probability to death. This is what we meant by saying that no proof can be adduced to show that the contracts are not fraudulent and are not extorted by intimidation of various kinds. The nature of the case obviously does not admit of such proof, and if in a somewhat *brusque* note to Mr. Loureiro's letter—wherein, if we wounded his feelings, we are heartily sorry—we showed some impatience that any documents or declarations whatever could be held as proofs, that impatience had reference to them as regarded, not from an official, but a purely philosophical standpoint. The consecrated wafer has been the means of administering poison, though the priest through whose hands it passed may have been guiltless. The visits to the ships of fifty Port-captains and the signatures of an army of Governors can only prove that these officials have obeyed their instructions and mechanically carried out their duties. Presuming them to be honourable men, they have exercised such vigilance as the nature of the case permits. But more they cannot do, and it is in this very fact that all the evil lies. They cannot prevent the kidnapping; they cannot know the threats of death or torture to which the victims of this trade have been subjected. The facts which lie on the surface they can see; but what this surface conceals they cannot see. What do the very last telegrams from China announce? That "the Canton authorities are diligently hunting down the coolie kidnappers." But where are the kidnapped coolies? If every one of them were returned, the trade would no longer be profitable. We insist that the trade from its very nature involves this special iniquity, and that the precautions taken against it are neutralised by the very conditions of its existence.

We insist, also, that no such proofs can be adduced which can satisfy the minds of men accustomed to probe things to their depths. You may make regulations on these matters and conform to them. You may have them administered by honourable men, whose consciences may be satisfied that so far as they themselves are concerned, they have done their duty. You may tie a thousand knots and multiply your regulations until you seem to have left no possible opening for injustice and compulsion. But if your regulations encourage the existence of the receivers of stolen goods, you call into being a race of thieves; and the worst of thieves are those who steal men.

As regards the position in which the Japanese Government has placed itself by its action in the case of the *Maria Luz*, to be once thorough and logical it must choose one of

two alternatives. It would be ridiculously partial and unjust to send back eleven men to China, and compel the remainder, many of whom may have just as fair a claim to be returned, to go on to Peru. To make the accident which brings one man's case a little more forcibly before the public than that of another man the ground for a radically different treatment of those cases, without thorough investigation into the merits of both, would be highly unjust. The eighteen men on whom the tower of Siloam fell were not sinners above all men that dwelt at Jerusalem; neither are the eleven of the *Maria Luz* whose cases seem worst the only aggrieved men among her freight. The Government has landed the coolies, and has examined, though perhaps informally, the contracts under which they are held to servitude. By what law can it compel them to re-embark? Can it regard those contracts as valid and binding? Can it not rather, in view of the known nature of this trade, take the noble position which the English and American Governments have taken, and declare such contracts from their nature to be null and void? They may be made with adult men, but not with men who do, or can, know the nature of them; they have barely intelligence and certainly have not knowledge enough to enable them to understand the nature of the obligations imposed by those contracts. In this respect they resemble children, and contracts made with children are from their nature regarded as invalid. The Japanese Government could assume this position and refuse to compel the coolies to return on board. It could then reship them for China, and stand to consequences in which it would have the sympathy of all the world except Peru and Portugal. It is not too much to say that the agitation on the subject of the coolie trade has become universal, and one opinion only prevails in respect of it. Japan may show that she shares this opinion, and is prepared to carry her views into action.

She has no code of laws, as we understand the expression. She acts upon her instincts; and these instincts have proved themselves sound. Let her, in one great axiom embodying principles of freedom which will amply involve this position for which we plead, lay the foundation of the new code she is now preparing. Let her declare that such contracts are from their nature without force; that in no form, open or disguised, will she acknowledge the slave trade; and that if men held in such duress as are some of these coolies come into her waters, they shall be free. Let the instincts on which she has now acted take the form of an Imperial Edict. The Cabinet could not be reproached for acting on a retrospective law, for the principles embodied in that law were already operative, and the very action of the Government, antecedent to all such formal legislation, proves it. If Peru claims compensation for the delay of the ship, and impartial arbitrators award her this, let Japan pay it. But if she claims indemnity for wounded honour, let Japan refuse it; and trust to herself, her cause, and the sympathy which her action will arouse throughout the world.

#### THE LOSS OF THE AMERICA.

THE destruction by fire of the steamship *America* is nothing less than a national calamity. She was the pride of the company to which she belonged and whose

most precious jewel she was ; the representative specimen of a noble science on which human ingenuity and the resources of art had been lavished with an unsparing hand ; a triumph of man's mastery over nature ; a splendid illustration of the skill, the energy, and enterprize of a great people. As her stately form appeared in our Bay, with a precision akin to that of one of the heavenly bodies, she filled us all with pride and admiration, and moved a generous sentiment in every breast towards the nation whose flag she bore. And if this sentiment glowed while she yet floated, much more is it excited by the sight her gaunt skeleton now presents. In prosperity we discuss and debate, and sometimes words are written or spoken which differences of view or of temperament seem to render harsh and gratuitously antagonistic. But as the warmth on one side, so the warmth on the other ; and when adversity comes, all feeling but that of sympathy is suppressed. The blood that is thicker than water rises, the unarguing hand is outstretched, the force of kinship asserts itself, and all thought of mere superficial variance vanishes like dew in the warmth of the noon-day sun. The relations between this community and the Company of whose fleet the *America* was the pride have passed from the hard region of political economy to that of personal attachment. The relation is no longer that between the mere shipper and carrier. Many of us see in some one of these steamers the floating caravanserai which constituted our home during the longest unbroken voyage which any steamers can take—a voyage beguiled by all that genial fellowship can do to beguile it. The hand of the Company is everywhere, and it scatters benefits with the impartiality of Nature. It does the carrying trade of Japan ; it promotes the mining enterprize of Nagasaki ; has placed the Island of Yezo in close intimacy with the capital of the Empire ; assists in the maintenance of a multitude of native labourers at each of its ports of call ; and, above all, has brought us into close contact with "that precious stone set in the silver sea," towards which some of us so ardently and unceasingly yearn. These benefits are not measured by the passage of gold from hand to hand ; they are not terminated with the discharge of a bill of lading or the fulfilment of a contract. Sentiments cling to them which warm, we might almost say, into close personal attachment ; and as we have learned to rejoice with the Company in its successes, we cannot forget to grieve with it in its adversity.

And adversity has now overtaken it. The pride of its fleet is no more. Its organization is crippled by the lopping off of a splendid limb, the mere bones and indestructible sinews of which alone remain to attest its gigantic strength and proportions. Its "Mountain of Light" has consumed itself in one costly blaze.

Of the origin of the fire, of the cause of the wholly unparalleled rapidity with which it spread, of the obstacles to its suppression or its limitation only to one part of the vessel, nothing is yet known ; and it would be wholly unbecoming to enter upon any speculations on the subject until the Court of Enquiry which commenced sitting to-day has made its report. But in view of the great loss of life which has attended this most unhappy accident, a loss of life which took place within five hundred yards of the shore in a harbour teeming with small craft, and in which no less than seven men of war, representing five different

nationalities, were lying, the responsibilities of this Court cannot be underrated ; and we trust that it will, at whatever expense of feeling or prepossession, investigate the whole matter under a deep and real sense of those responsibilities. We speak earnestly in the interest of the travelling public, of America, and of the Pacific Mail Company itself, in urging that the enquiry be of the fullest and broadest nature, unswayed by any lower motive than to arrive at—if necessary, to extort—the whole truth, and determined to do so. There are circumstances attending this loss of life and property which go far to explain it ; how far they excuse it is a matter on which any speculation would be as premature and improper as any attempt to prejudge the case in any other direction. All that we can do, after urging this deep sense of responsibility upon the Court, is to express a warm sympathy with the unfortunate Chinese who formed the majority of the victims, with the Company which has suffered this severe blow, the officers and crew of the vessel, and the country to which she was a source of so much legitimate pride.

#### THE DEATH OF JAMES NOBLE.

WE have to call the attention of Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the following circumstances.

In the middle of this month, the sultriest of the year, a British subject, NOBLE by name, was sentenced by Mr. WILKINSON, acting in his consular capacity at Osaka, to seven days imprisonment for some offence for which that term of imprisonment was supposed to be the proper punishment. There being no English jail at Osaka, NOBLE was confined in the Japanese prison, of which the following description is given in a letter signed *Scrutator*\* addressed to one of the Hiogo papers :—

*We then visited his prison, and there a sight and smell of filth met us that is difficult to describe, and which would have tested the strongest stomach. The cell was 6 ft. long by 5 ft. 6 in. wide, with a door on one side 1 ft. 10 in. by 2 ft. 1½ in., which was the only ingress. In one corner stood a urinal—about 8 inches from the opposite corner is an opening 15 in. by 4 in., used as a water closet. The stench of this cell was almost unbearable, and the heat intense, the thermometer ranging over 100 F.*

Another account says :—

The lock-up is one of two low sheds, each some 30 or 40 feet long situated in a small compound near the Custom-house bridge. One of these sheds is used as a stable, being separated only by a narrow passage from the jail. In the latter are two wooden cages, one of which is much smaller than the other. It was in the latter that, according to Mr. Miles' evidence, the poor dazed prisoner chose (how kind to let him choose it!) to be placed. The dimensions are much as your correspondent "Scrutator" stated, being about 6 ft. square, and the height from the floor to the bars under the boarded ceiling is about 6 ft. 2 in. The roof of the shed is some feet higher, and there is a narrow passage running between the walls of the shed and the bars of the cage, and also between the two cages. The bars are 3 inches square and are 3 inches apart. The floor of the cage is curtained ; first by a low trough or sink, about 20 inches by 18 inches, for washing upon, in one corner, and by a kind of partition about 3 feet high, which projects a distance of two feet from the middle of the opposite wall. To the right of this partition, and in the opposite corner to the sink, is a long narrow slit in the flooring, which is neither more nor less than an open privy. By this it will be seen that, practically, the unfortunate occupant's movements are restricted, when lying on the ground, to a space very much less than 6 feet square. The door is just such an one as you would see in a menagerie cage, being about 2 feet square, and close to the floor.

NOBLE was sent to this den on Tuesday the 13th of August, and died in it on the 18th early in the morning. At the inquest held on the body, it was deposed by one MILES, who appears to be the constable of the Consulate at Hiogo, that NOBLE when taken to jail seemed satisfied with his quarters and chose his own cell. On the night of the 15th it was deposed by one of the jailors that the

\* It is a thousand pities that instead of putting a Latin name at the foot of letters of this kind, men do not put their real names and addresses.

prisoner began to show symptoms of violence by beating on the prison bars. The following day he seemed to pass more quietly. On the night of the next day he was violent at intervals, but towards daybreak he grew quiet and his breathing short. A doctor was sent for, who pronounced that he had been dead some time, and that apoplexy was the cause of his death. One of the jailors deposed that NOBLE had been violent during the night previous to his death, but that about daybreak he grew very quiet and breathed short and with a gurgling sound, and while he (the jailor) was looking on, NOBLE expired. The verdict delivered at the inquest was in accordance with the medical evidence, and three Englishmen sitting as Jurors were found to assent to this verdict without the addition of a single word to it. The settlements of Hiogo and Osaka and described as being in a state of extreme indignation at the occurrence, but it is remarkable that the Press seems paralyzed under the responsibility of bestowing the blame on the right quarter. A letter published in the *Hiogo News* from its correspondent in Osaka puts the blame on "the system which permits Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls at Hiogo to monopolize the whole of the European Staff voted for Hiogo and Osaka." "Mr. WILKINSON," the same correspondent says "did but do his duty, <sup>†</sup>for it is to be hoped he had no conception of the horrors he was condemning his unfortunate countrymen to." Next he blames the prosecutor of NOBLE for protecting his servants against such acts as that for which NOBLE was punished, viz., beating those servants—an act for which he was clearly punishable. The *Hiogo News*, in an editorial, makes some feeble and fulsome excuses for Mr. WILKINSON, such as might be expected from a paper which fills its columns with the sewage of Yokohama scandal; the *Hiogo and Osaka Herald* we have not yet seen on the subject.

We shall make no such difficulties. We shall ask whether Mr. WILKINSON knew the nature of the place in which he had ordered NOBLE to be imprisoned, and if not, whether it was not his duty to make himself acquainted with this previously to issuing his warrant. NOBLE was a strong man when he entered the prison on the 13th; on the 18th he was taken out of it a corpse; and we attribute his death to his imprisonment in a jail unfit for the reception of Europeans during the month of August in this country. We regard the verdict as one of a most craven and unsatisfactory nature, and the conduct of the Hiogo Press as of a piece with it. The causes of NOBLE's death were investigated at an Inquest on which three Englishmen sat as Jurors. They must have seen the prison in which he was confined and of which we have given a description, and that prison was not only not one in which an European should never have been placed, but it was one calculated to produce upon an European the very results it did produce. We shall therefore record our verdict upon the case, and we trust it will have the effect which we intend that it should have. "That JAMES NOBLE died of apoplexy at Osaka on the 18th day of August in the Japanese jail, in which he was imprisoned on the warrant of Her Majesty's Acting Consul Mr. Wilkinson. There is no evidence to show that Mr. Wilkinson knew the nature of the cell into which the said Noble was consigned by his orders, but that he was gravely culpable in not being

<sup>†</sup> The italics are ours; the logic is that of the correspondent.

fully informed of this, and in our opinion Noble's death was mainly attributable to his imprisonment in a cell in which it is impossible to maintain European life in health at any season of the year. We further consider it a grave reflection upon the administration of British law in the open ports of this Empire that under any circumstances whatsoever a British subject should be placed in a Japanese jail and abandoned to the care of native jailors."

We grieve to write in this manner in regard to a gentleman in Her Majesty's service whom we believe to be an amiable member of society. But a Press which abandons its duty on such an occasion as this is a shameful catchpenny, worthy the scorn of Englishmen whose rights have been largely secured by the Press. NOBLE was a poor man, and, as such, his case had all the greater claims on it.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA FOR 1871.

BRITISH CONSULATE FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA,  
Hiogo, February 29th, 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the enclosed Tabular Returns of the Trade, Shipping &c. of this Consular District during the year 1871.—viz:

- 1.—Imports.
- 2.—Ditto, compared with Chamber of Commerce Returns.
- 3.—Exports.
- 4.—Ditto, shewing difference from those given by the Chamber of Commerce.
- 5.—Resumé of Enclosure Nos. 1 to 4, for 1870-71.
- 5A.—Hiogo Direct Trade in British vessels to Great Britain and the Colonies.
- 5AA.—Ditto for Osaka.
- 5B.—Hiogo Carrying Trade in British bottoms to and from other countries.
- 5BB.—Ditto for Osaka,
- 5C.—Hiogo Coasting Trade in British ships.
- 5CC.—Ditto for Osaka.
- 6.—Shipping at Hiogo.
- 6A.—Ditto at Osaka.
- 7.—Valuation of General Carrying Trade.
- 8.—Ditto of the Coasting Trade.
- 9.—Resumé of Enclosures No. 6 and 8.
- 10.—Foreign Steamers sold to Japanese.
- 11.—Return showing Improvement in the Foreign Settlements.
- 12.—Increase of Residents at the two Ports.

I have purposely refrained from comparing the Imports and Exports of 1871 with those of the previous year, for the reason that the information furnished by such a comparison would be misleading, owing to the worthlessness of the Japanese Returns. These, in enclosures 2, 4, and 5, have been compared with those of the Chamber of Commerce, which latter, it is well known, do not entirely represent the actual amount of trade, and the great discrepancy between the two will serve to show how little reliance can be placed on the statistics of the Custom Houses.

In compliance with instructions, however, Enclosures 1 and 3 have been compiled from the application for Permit Forms received by the native officials. Although these are printed with the headings necessary for a full statement of the description and value of the merchandise, they often are not properly filled up; so that the labour spent in endeavouring to compile correct tables is little better than lost. Indeed, even when details are furnished, I have reason to suspect that these are not always correct, from the fact that these documents show more "White Shirtings," "T-Cloths," "Chintzes," and "Merinos" than actually were imported; and I must therefore conclude that under these denominations were allowed to pass "Turkey Reds," "Taffachelas," "Velvets,"

and "Thibets," for the purpose of evading the difference of duty on these more expensive goods.

It will also be observed that in Imports 5,994, and in Exports, 1,257 "*Cases*," "*Bales*," &c., have been recorded in the Returns as "*Miscellaneous*," without description or valuation, as none could be obtained from the Custom Houses.

I have so often spoken to the local Authorities on this subject that I can hardly believe the officials could so obstinately persist in such carelessness without some reason, which it is not my province to investigate; and I regret to think that these very unpleasant precursory remarks, to report the true state of things, are likely to be repeated in future, unless the Japanese Government adopt—for a few years at least—a Foreign Inspectorate to protect their Commercial Revenues, well as the interests of honest merchants.

I shall therefore restrict myself to the Chamber of Commerce data, as giving the most reliable information.

Although these show a decrease in the grand totals, if compared with the Exports, and especially the Imports of 1870, I am glad to observe that the most important and regular trade has decidedly improved. The great difference in the aggregate of the latter is easily accounted for by the unusually large quantity of Rice imported during the previous year: a fact in itself proving that for the disposal of our manufactured goods we might reasonably look forward for better times which are now already being realized.

**Imports** are beginning to be forwarded direct from foreign markets. The accompanying tables, however, cannot show this fact clearly, as many of the ships on the berth for "Yokohama and Iliogo" are on arrival detained at the former Port by the Agents, who find it more convenient to forward our goods by transshipping them in the large American Mail Steamers which call here every week on their way to Shanghai and back; and this also accounts for the decrease of our regular shipping. Through these vessels we are likewise supplied with many of the Imports originally intended for the north of China; and we shall doubtless be in a better position to continue in thus helping our neighbours when the railway to Kioto and Tzuruga will also enable us to supply the north-west coast.

Under this head can be included four Steamers giving a total of \$159,000. And the same may be said with reference to Gold and Silver, which were almost entirely imported as bullion for the use of the Mint.

**Exports.**—The tea from the neighbouring districts has already acquired such a repute for superiority, that American Houses have specially sent for ours in preference to that produced near the other open Ports. The demand has so much increased that, to meet it, some native dealers endeavoured to dispose of old leaf by mixing it with that of the new season; but of course that did not succeed, and they naturally had to sustain losses which are not likely to encourage a repetition of such a fraudulent speculation, which also might have seriously affected the good reputation of our principal Export.

**Silk.**—Does not shew favourable results during last year. The native merchant, who could not understand that the war in Europe would greatly diminish the demand for this produce and silkworm eggs, instead of reducing his prices, preferred as a last resource to forward in native steamers the greater quantity of these articles to Yokohama where he had to incur heavier loss than if he had disposed of them here.

I may here mention that the "Sho-sha" or Government Trading Steamers, in endeavouring to monopolize the coasting trade and to secure freight, are supposed to concede certain advantages to the Japanese merchant; so that many from Osaka have actually been induced to take from thence native produce to Yokohama and there purchase our goods. This experiment however has generally caused a loss to the duped native; and not much experience will therefore be required to correct these questionable speculations.

#### General Observations.

With reference to Iliogo I shall limit these to a few words, because when I have mentioned that the Port has been provided with a lighthouse, that the railway works are progressing slowly, and that some wide roads are being

made on the Kobe side of the native town, all other naturally expected improvements have either been altogether checked, or badly executed by the late Gonchiji, Mr. Nakayama, whose short sighted policy appears to have been that of accumulating money by illegally interfering with trade, or spending it badly when compelled to do so.

I shall not here repeat my detailed complaints against his mistaken and arbitrary acts, but shall only express my regret that he should have so long been allowed to remain in charge of this Ken, as I feel convinced that he has done more to retard its prosperity than can possibly be regained during the next two years.

To prove this, I need now quote a quantity of minor facts, amongst which I shall also class that of surrounding us with guard-houses, which though erected for our protection at the time, have also served to levy, in direct contravention of the treaty and tariff, an extra tax on all Imports and Exports, said to consist only of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but amounting to as much as the officials chose to exact, it having reaching twenty per cent on cattle for the consumption of foreigners. Suffice it to say, however, that instead of having our hills dotted over with nice country residences, foreigners have for a long time been, and still continue to be, unlawfully prevented from obtaining lots of land for that very desirable purpose.

In consequence also of the diversion of the Ikuta river, which was accomplished without the advice of a competent Engineer—(and is therefore not only dangerous, but sure to prove a source of future heavy expense to the Government) Mr. Nakayama somewhat made public a large plan which he had traced for the useless continuation of the settlement eastward. This, if ever carried into effect, will certainly not take place for many years; and it therefore had the prejudicial effect of discouraging improvements on the rear lots of the present concession, by deluding their owners with a hope of soon obtaining front situations on the supposed extension.

To these misfortunes, which might have been avoided, I must also add that of our having been visited by a most frightful typhoon in July last, which caused much damage and greatly retarded the completion of our municipal works. The sea wall in front of the foreign settlement, which on this occasion was entirely washed away, was after a considerable delay replaced with a similar inadequate protection which now extends all along the native town. This certainly improves the appearance of the place,—but it has been built on such economical and faulty principles, that it is sure to crumble down at the very first severe test.

At Osaka a Lighthouse has also been placed near the mouth of the river, rendering it approachable by night.

Exclusive of numerous native sailing crafts, the communication between the two ports is kept up by 24 small river steamers, some of which have been constructed at Iliogo; but never more than half the number are simultaneously running, in consequence of constant repairs being generally required by those which are entirely under Japanese control. This wonderfully increasing traffic with the commercial capital would also be greatly furthered by the completion of our railroad; but I suppose that before we can hope for any active steps towards this very necessary end, we shall patiently have to wait until the line between Yokohama and Tokei is entirely finished and in good working order.

**The Mint**, under the able direction of Major Kinder, commenced to work on the 4th of last August, and has proved successful beyond all anticipation. The bullion sent in for coinage has hitherto far exceeded the powers of that establishment as originally constructed; and, indeed, the Mint Authorities have been compelled to decline receiving any more silver until the completion of a large melting-house now in course of erection, which will also save much time in facilitating the valuation of larger quantities of that metal. Corresponding enlargements wherever practicable, and strongholds which on Major Kinder's tasteful plans improve the front aspect of that edifice, are also being constructed—so that on the arrival of the expected new coining presses from England, the Mint will soon be able to meet any demand that may eventually arise.

The coins struck to the end of 1871 were as follows:—



## SILVER.

1 Yen pieces ...	...	...	2,168,406
50 Sen „ ...	...	...	1,191,884
20 Sen „ ...	...	...	840,910
10 Sen „ ...	...	...	2,585,770
5 Sen „ ...	...	...	1,438,080

Their total value being \$3,263,011.

## GOLD.

20 Yen pieces...	...	...	37,249
5 Yen „ ...	...	...	156,639
2 Yen „ ...	...	...	52,047
1 Yen „ ...	...	...	63,191

Giving a value of Mexican \$1,695,499.

Total Gold and Silver ... \$4,958,510.

The Financial Department, however, which in that establishment is entirely under the superintendence of Japanese, has given good reasons for complaint by not equally affording from the beginning the naturally expected impartial facilities, and this went far to protect somewhat privileged capitalists in thus ruling for a short time fictitious fluctuations, and unfairly speculating to the detriment of the majority.

The public Educational Institutions of that large town do not of late appear to have received that attention and assistance they deserve, which does not reflect much credit on the local authorities.

At Kioto, however, great improvements have been made under the active supervision of Daisanji Makimura, who has not only provided for the instruction in the English, French, and German languages, but has also established sixty-four public schools for the tuition of girls as well as boys, a step which in Japan has hitherto been unprecedented.

On a short visit to that capital—which has always maintained an undisputed superiority for dyeing and manufacturing silks—I found that the authorities had likewise taken effective measures to introduce and promote the sericulture in that “Fu,” which praiseworthy example will doubtless be followed by the neighbouring provinces, said to be very well adapted for it.

Filatures on European models have commenced to work in Tosa; and I am told on reliable information that small parcels brought to Yokohama have in consequence of superior reeling, obtained higher prices than silks of better quality; to the great astonishment of some native dealers, who will I hope begin to understand the importance attached to the preparation of the thread, which of late years they have so much neglected.

The last enclosures, 11 and 12, respectively show an improvement in our settlements with an increased number of foreign residents; and in conclusion I may add to this the rapid extension of the native town in our neighbourhood, which is also a good sign of progress.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,  
humble servant.

ABEL A. G. GOWER.

F. O. ADAMS, ESQUIRE,  
H. B. M's. Chargé d'Affairs,  
&c., &c.,  
Japan.

## JAPANESE NOTES.

With the object of nourishing talent and of aiding the progress of knowledge a Library has been established inside the Museum in Yushima at Tôkiô. The general public will be admitted to this place, and allowed to read any books they may wish to see, either of those Japanese, Chinese and Western books which have hitherto been stored up in the godowns or which may henceforth be added to the library to supply its deficiencies. Let every one understand this, and all who feel inclined should apply for leave to borrow and read.

The world is great and the number of books therein is so large that there must inevitably be some works still wanting. If there are any persons who feel inclined to present any book whatsoever, in order to cover a deficiency and also to preserve the book itself to all time, they should

apply to this office, if they be residents of Tôkiô, and if resident in the country, to the local authorities of the district in which they reside.

*Note.*—Persons desirous of presenting books should forward a list showing the number of volumes; the charge for conveyance will be defrayed by the library, and where the donation is over a certain value the donor will receive a reading-ticket free of charge.

THE MUSEUM OFFICE OF THE MOMBUSHÔ.  
(Education Department.)

6th month, 1872.

## RULES UNDER WHICH THE PUBLIC WILL BE ADMITTED TO BORROW AND READ THE BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY.

Readers, gentle and simple, will be admitted every day from eight o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon.

*Note.*—Persons untidily dressed will not be admitted into the library.

Applicants for permission to read will hand in to the librarian their cards with their place of residence written thereon, and, if they be officials, the name of their office also.

It is permitted to come and read or copy every day, but the books are not allowed to be taken out of the library.

Readers are not allowed to bring in other books, unless they have particular reasons for wishing to bring books of their own for comparison with those in the library, in which case they must apply before-hand to the librarian, whose permission must be obtained before any book can be brought in.

The books will be divided into two classes, the first containing rare books and such as are required for consultation by advanced scholars, the second containing those useful for beginners and the general public.

Readers will have to pay the following fees in advance:

	1st CLASS.	2nd CLASS.
Less than ½ month ...	30 sen.	15 sen.
One month .....	50 sen.	25 sen.
Six months .....	2 yen.	1 yen.
One year .....	3 yen.	1½ yen.

*Note.*—Persons who have paid the fee for reading in the first class are entitled to read in the second class without any additional payment.

No one is allowed to see more than two separate works in the same day, even for the purpose of consultation.

The library will be open every day except on the great festival days and the *Secku*.

Strict precautions against fire are observed inside the library, and therefore smoking is forbidden.

*Note.*—Smoking apparatus will be found in the waiting room.

If from carelessness in the use of a book it is stained with ink, or in any other way damaged or defaced, the offender will have to pay a fine in proportion to the damage done.

Talking in a loud voice, as well as reading aloud, is forbidden in the library.

As there are tables and benches in the library, sitting about on the mats is prohibited.

The rules of the library must be observed in taking out or putting back books.

A catalogue will be found on a table in the reading room, and blank forms for application for books, which will have to be filled up and handed to the librarian.

THE MUSEUM OFFICE OF THE MOMBUSHÔ.  
(Education Department.)

Sixth month 1872.

## NIHON GUAISHI.

ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

## PART III.

(Continued from our last.)

In the fifth month he held a great hunt on the Fuji wilds accompanied by his eldest son Yoriyô. When the hunt was over and they were about to return home, a certain Itô Sukénari and his younger brother Tokimune entered the lodging of Kudô Suketsune by night, and murdered him. It happened that a storm of thunder and

rain occurred at the moment. The soldiers issued forth to fight and a large number were killed. At last Sukénari was cut down, and Tokimune, who had broken into the Shôgun's quarters, was captured. On the following morning Yoritomo in person interrogated him. Now Sukéyasu, the father of Sukénari, had been slain by Sukétsuné, and his fief of Soga siezed by the latter, which was the reason why Sukénari took this revenge on his enemy. Yoritomo asked: "Why did you attack my tent?" He replied: "My grandfather Sukéchika was the Shôgun's foe. Besides Su étsuné is my enemy, and favoured by the Shôgun, for which reason I hate the latter." Yoritomo admired his courage and wished to spare his life, but Sukétsuné's son objecting, he was decapitated. The taxes of the fief of Soga<sup>215</sup> were remitted in order that the obsequies of the two orphans might be performed therewith.

A false rumour was circulated in Kamakura about the attempt made by the two orphans, to the effect that Yoritomo had been assassinated. His wife was alarmed and grieved. Noriyori said: "Be at ease about it. Noriyori is here." Yoritomo hated him when he heard of it. Before this, when Yoshitsuné had presumed on his services to behave with arrogance, Noriyori had in every matter taken orders from Yoritomo, but when Yoshitsuné revolted, and orders were given to Noriyori to chastise him, Noriyori had firmly refused. His refusal was disallowed, and being on the point of starting, he went to have an interview with Yoritomo. The latter said to him: "Are you also Kurô's partner in the dance?" Noriyori was greatly frightened, and did not dare to start, but gave him a number of oaths in writing. On the present occasion also he gave more. He went to Oyé no Hiromoto and apologised for his heedless words. Yoritomo saw that his oaths were signed, "Minamoto no Noriyori," and said: "He uses the family name in an uncalled-for manner." The messenger endeavoured to explain, but without effect. That night Yoritomo heard some one breathing hard under the floor of his room, and summoned the guards in haste. Yûki Tomomitsu tore up the floor, and found a man, who turned out to be Tayéna, an athlete in Noriyori's service. He said: "Your servant beheld the grief and despair of Sanshiu,<sup>216</sup> and merely wished to hear what went on at the council of the Shôgun." They put him to the torture, but he did not alter his statements. In the eighth month orders were finally given to the Kanô family to keep Noriyori in custody at the monastery of Shiuzenji,<sup>217</sup> in Idzu. All Noriyori's retainers assembled and occupied his palace by the sea-shore; troops were sent to reduce them. Kajiware Kagétoki advised Yoritomo to put Noriyori to death, and surprised the latter with five hundred of his own men. Noriyori shot ten odd men dead, and then setting the house on fire, killed himself.

In the eighth month of the fifth year (1194) Yasuda Yoshisada was also put to death. Yoshisada's son Yoshisuké had once attempted to seduce one of Yoritomo's hand-maidens, but the matter being discovered by Kagétoki, he was decapitated. Yoshisada was indicted with him, and dismissed from office, to his great indignation. Some one said he was going to revolt, whereupon he was put to death.

In the third month of the sixth year (1195) Yoritomo visited Nara with Masago and Yoriyé, to celebrate the completion of Tôdaiji. This monastery had been burnt to the ground by the Heishi, and the Cloistered Emperor had restored it, Yoritomo finding the money. He had made the priest Mongaku superintend the works, and presented the monastery with a gift of one thousand horses. He then paid his respects to the Emperor at the capital and returned to Kamakura in the following month.

At this time Hiraga Yoshinobu was *jitô* of Musashi, and the people were satisfied with his rule. Yoritomo caused a tablet to be set up before his office, with the inscription: "All Governors of provinces should take pattern by Yoshinobu."

In the eighth month he gave orders that all *ji tô* in the Eastern provinces who had harboured traitors should be deprived of their appointments, which should be bestowed on those who had arrested them.

In the sixth month of the seventh year (1196) a certain Taira no Tomotada collected troops at the capital and plotted to surprise Fujiwara no Yoshiyasu, the husband of Yoritomo's younger sister. Yoshiyasu had previously obtained Yoritomo's leave to invite Gôtô Motokiyo to enter his service and watch over his personal safety; when this event happened Motokiyo attacked and slew Tomotada, and so the remaining partisans of the Heishi were thus completely destroyed.

In the twelfth month of the eighth year (1197) Yoriyé was raised to the rank of *jiu-go-i-no-jô*, and created Gon Shôjô of the Ukonyé Guards.

In the twelfth month of the ninth year (1198) Inagé Shigénari repaired the bridge on the Sagami river<sup>218</sup>, and Yoritomo went in person to celebrate the completion of the works. On his way back he fell from his horse, and was taken ill. In the first month of the following year he died, at the age of fifty-three. Yoritomo took up arms at the age of thirty-three, and in six years annihilated the Heishi. At the time of his death he had held the military power of the Empire in his hands during fifteen years.

An Imperial decree was issued creating Yoriyé Gon Chijûjô of the Ukonyé Guards and appointing him chief over the *shûgo* and *jitô* throughout the Empire. This year was the first year of Shôji (1199). Yoriyé was aged eighteen. Hôjô Tokimasa, being his maternal grandfather, administered the Government, and would not allow Yoriyé to hear causes in person. The latter merely amused himself with five favourite retainers, and gradually became more and more vicious and self-willed. His mother Masago frequently admonished him, but he did not reform, while Tokimasa affected not to hear or know of it.

Yoriyé had a younger brother named Semman, who had been Yoritomo's favourite. On one occasion, having laid the child in his bosom, he summoned his relatives and the officers, and prayed them to take care of him. Oyama Tomomitsu was present on the occasion, and when Yoritomo died, wished to become a monk in token of his grief, but delayed carrying out this intention on account of the trust which had been bequeathed to him. One day he declared his sentiments [with regard to the young prince] in a general assembly, and Kajiware Kagétoki slandered him to Yoriyé, saying: "Tomomitsu has declared that a faithful vassal does not serve two lords. I fear that he means treason." Tomomitsu having heard of this, became anxious about his safety, and asked Miura Yoshimura for advice. Yoshimura was the son of Yoshizumi, and was on the best of terms with Tomomitsu, and thereupon, in conjunction with Wada no Yoshimori, Adachi Morinaga and sixty-six other men, drew up an indictment against Kagétoki, which they sent up to Yoriyé by the intermediary of Oyé no Hiromoto. Hiromoto wished to bring about an amicable settlement, and refrained from giving it in, and on being pressed by Yoshimori told him so. Yoshimori reproached him, and he then sent it in. Yoriyé showed the petition to Kagétoki, who fled to his fief of Ichinomiya, from which he shortly afterwards returned secretly to Kamakura, but Yoriyé commanded Yoshimori and the rest to expel him, and to demolish his palace. Kagétoki took refuge in his fief and collected troops. In the desire of becoming the protector of Takéla Ariyoshi, the son of Nobuyoshi,<sup>219</sup> and making him Shôgun, he undertook to proceed to the capital and call out the troops of the Kuansei. In the first month of the second year (1200) Kagétoki fled west with all his kindred. Yoriyé sent troops to pursue him, but on arriving at Kusunégasaki<sup>220</sup> he was utterly annihilated by a certain Kikkô, an influential landowner, to the delight of everyone. Up to the end of Yoritomo's life Kagétoki had enjoyed undiminished confidence and favour. During

(215) In the department of Yurugi, prov. of Sagami.

(216) Noriyori was Mikawa no kami; Sanshiu is the Chinese name of that province.

(217) This place is in the dept. of Kimizawa, not far from Hôjô, the fief of Tokimasa.

(218) Called Katsura in the upper part of its course and Baniu or Sagami nearer to the mouth. It flows out of the lake at Yamanaka on the northeast side of Fuji.

(219) Nobuyoshi was the great-grand-son of Yoshimitsu, younger brother of Yoshiyé from whom Yoritomo was descended.

(220) In Suruga.

the period Kenkiu (1190-1199) Kumagae Nawozane had a dispute with Kuge Nawomitsu about boundaries, and laid a complaint against him. Nawozane stuttered and could not make himself understood, whereupon he became angry, and said: "Kagetoki is a partisan of Nawomitsu. Your servant withdraws his claim." He then ran out, drew his sword and cut off his hair, and fled westwards to the capital. Yoritomo sent a man to cut him off, and did not find fault with Kagetoki. Yoshimori falling ill, Kagetoki borrowed his appointment of Samurai-dokoro no Bettō, and refused to return it, but when the circumstances just narrated occurred, Yoshimori recovered his functions.

In the first month of the first year of Kenin (1201) Jō Nagamochi made a tumult at the capital, and surprised the palace of Oyama Tomomasa. The latter was absent, having accompanied the Emperor on a journey, but his troops defended themselves and forced Nagamochi to retreat. The rebels then surrounded the Palace of the ex-Emperor, and begged him to decree the chastisement of Yoriyū. This was refused, upon which they fled and concealed themselves at Yoshino. Yoriyū issued orders for immediate search to be made. In the second month they were captured and put to death. Nagamochi's nephew Sukemori having raised the standard of revolt at Karasuzaka<sup>(221)</sup>, Yoriyū ordered Sasaki Moritsuna to smite him. Moritsuna was just going forth and the order met him outside his gate. He started without returning into the house, and arrived at Karasuzaka on the third day. His son Morisuyū was first in the assault. Sukemori fled. His aunt, named Han-gaku, was ugly but endowed with great bodily strength, and was a skilful archer. She was at last taken prisoner, and sent to Kamakura. Asari Yoshitō begged leave to espouse her; Yoriyū asked him what his object was. He replied, saying: "I merely wish to make her bear brave warriors, to the profit of my prince." Yoriyū laughed and granted his request.

Yoriyū rose step by step. In the seventh month of this year he finally succeeded to the office of Sei-i-Tai-Shōgun, and was raised to the rank of *jiu-ni-i*.

In the fifth month some one informed him that his uncle Zensei, who was at Ano<sup>(222)</sup>, was planning a revolt, and he sent Takeda Nobumitsu to arrest him. He exiled him to Hitachi, and shortly afterwards ordered Yada Tomoiyū to kill him.

At this period the administration of the Bakufu was entirely in the hands of Tokimasa, from the least to the most important matters, and his kindred and partisans filled one half of the public offices. Yoriyū had to obey his orders and could not keep his temper. In the eighth month Yoriyū fell ill, whereupon Masago took counsel with Tokimasa to make him hand over the superintendence of the *Shiugo* to his eldest son Ichiman, and parting off the *jitō* of twenty eight provinces of Kuansei to give them to Semman. Ichiman's maternal grandfather was Hiki Yoshikazu, and told this to Yoriyū by his daughter, saying: "The proposal that has lately been made will 'divide the power and create strife; nothing could be more undesirable.'" Yoriyū also was indignant at the acts of the Hōjō family, and secretly summoned Yoshikazu into his bed chamber, to discuss and plan with him. Masago put her ear to the outside of the shutters and hearing this, sent a man galloping to inform Tokimasa. Tokimasa took council with his partisans, placed some armed men in ambush, and summoned Yoshikazu on the pretext of some business. Yoshikazu's younger relations all said: "Do not go. If you do go, take precautions 'for protecting your safety with troops.'" Yoshikazu replied: "That would cause bad feeling to arise. Why 'should they have treacherous intentions?' Upon this he went, but the armed men arose and slew him. His follower ran home and informed Yoshikazu's son Munékazu, who collected his kindred, and possessing themselves of Ichiman's person, they occupied the Ko-Goshō<sup>(223)</sup>. Tokimasa sent his eldest son Yoshitoki at the head of the chief officers to attack them, but Munékazu and his companions fell upon them vigorously and forced them to retire. Then Hatakéyama Shigétada took some picked

men and attacked them fiercely, and Munékazu's strength became exhausted. He burnt the palace and killed himself, and his kindred were thereupon annihilated, while Ichiman was put to death. All who had been intimate friends of Yoshikazu were destroyed. Yoriyū heard of these events while he was lying ill, and was both grieved and offended. Tokimasa laid the blame on Nitta Tadatsumé, and put him to death. It was Tadatsumé who had put Yoshikazu to the sword. He then spread a report that Yoriyū and Tadatsumé had been plotting against his life, and so forced Yoriyū to shave off his hair, and having confined him in the monastery called Shiuzenji, made Semman his successor. Yoriyū disliked being kept in confinement, and sent letters to his mother and younger brother, begging that he might have some of his former immediate retainers to attend upon him. No answer was returned, but Miura Yoshimura was sent to ascertain his state, and communication by letter was forbidden to him. In the seventh month of the following year Tokimasa sent men to plot against his life, who, fearing Yoriyū's great bodily strength, waited till he was taking a bath, and then surrounded him. They threw a rope round his neck, and so killed him. He was twenty-three years of age. His son Ichiman had died before him, but he had still two sons, the elder of whom was four years of age. Masago made Semman adopt him, and finally made him take orders. He was called Kugio<sup>(224)</sup>. The second was named Senjiu Maru, and was adopted by some one who was a *jū* of the Nakadzukasa.

Semman succeeded at the age of twelve. A decree of Emperor raised him to the rank of *jiu-go-i no gé*. He succeeded to the office of Sei-i-Tai-Shōgun, and the name of Sanétomo was bestowed upon him. His place of residence was the palace of the Hōjō family, whence he issued orders intended to tranquillize the officers. An oath of fealty was also demanded from the officers at the capital, in the home provinces and in the western part of the country, and Hiraga Tomomasa, the *kami* of Musashi was dispatched to lead the *jitō* of the Kuansei to garrison the capital.

In the third month of the first year of Genkin (1204) brigands arose in Iga and Isé. Sudō Tsunétoshi, the *Shiugo* of Iga, fled. Sanétomo ordered Tomomasa to chastise the robbers, and he captured their ringleaders, Taira no Motonori and Taira no Moritoki. He then deprived Tsunétoshi of his appointment and gave it to Tomomasa.

Tomomasa was the son of Yoshinobu. Both he and Hatakéyama Shigétada had married daughters of Tokimasa, but she whom Tomomasa married was the offspring of his second wife, the Lady Maki. For this reason Tokimasa was partial in his affection for Tomomasa, and gradually began to hate Shigétada, so that at last he conceived a desire to put him to death. He falsely accused him of plotting a revolt, and ordered his two sons, Yoshitoki and Tokifusa, to attack Shigétada's son Shigéyasu in his palace and kill him. Shigétada at the time was at his fief. Tokimasa sent men to deceive him by saying that there were troubles at Kamakura, and that he ought to go to the rescue. Shigétada thereupon started with a following of over a hundred horsemen. On the road he observed a large force advancing and spreading over the open country, upon which he knew the truth for the first time. His followers unanimously advised him to ensconce himself in his fief and collect troops, but Shigétada refused, saying: "I will not imitate the example of Kajiwaru Kagetoki, 'who was anxious to escape even at the peril of his good name.'" He fought bravely, was hit by an arrow and died. Inagé Shigénari, Hanganaya Shigétomo and others of Shigétada's kin were all decapitated on the same day. At first Shigénari had fawned upon Tokimasa and had contrived the ruin of Shigétada, but in the end he was put to death by him. The Hōjō family had disliked Shigétada for a long time, for he was brave and had a large following. When he followed Yoritomo to battle he usually commanded the van. He was of a loyal and generous disposition, and did not dispute the rewards of

(221) In Echigo.

(222) In Tōtōmi.

(223) The palace of this prince was so called.

(224) This son of Yoriyū afterwards assassinated Semman (Sanétomo is his historical name.)



merit with others. Yoritomo was profoundly aware of his superiority, and entrusted to him the conduct of affairs after his death, but he was brought to his ruin by the Hôjô family. The Empire was convinced of his innocence. In the seventh month the fiefs of the Hataké-yama family were distributed as rewards among the officers.

(To be Continued.)

### Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

Yokohama, 26th August, 1872.

SIR.—Referring to an article in your issue of 24th instant headed "*The Maria Luz*" in which the statement appears that "while the fraud with which some at least of these contracts were obtained can neither be denied nor concealed," I most emphatically contradict such statement, and am in a position to prove that had they been obtained by fraud the contracting parties had full liberty given them to ventilate, and complain of such fraud before the ship was cleared by the authorities at Macao. Requesting that you will publish this letter in your first daily issue so as to remove the erroneous impression such remarks are tended to convey to the minds of the public,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. LOUREIRO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

SIR.—Will you kindly allow me through the medium of your valuable paper, to thank the Captains and Commanding Officers of the *Decapolis*, *Thabor*, *Seaforth* and *Velocity*, for the kind manner in which they came and offered their valuable assistance, when the burning wreck of the late steamship *America* fell across my ship's bows and placed her in imminent danger. These gentlemen were unceasing in their endeavours to extricate the burning ship, and I beg to offer them my sincere thanks for their prompt assistance.

R. E. HARRIS,

Commander Ship *White Adler*.

Ship *White Adler*,

Yokohama Bay, Aug. 27, 1872.

### THE LOSS OF THE *AMERICA*.

#### BEFORE A COURT OF ENQUIRY.

H. E. Mr. De Long.  
Captain Shirley.

Mr. Consul Shepard.  
Captain Pursell.

On the opening of this enquiry into the loss of the P. M. S. S. *America*, the names of the officers were called over and all but captain Doane were ordered out.

Captain Doane, sworn: He was a shipmaster; his last command was the *America*, and he was on board at the time of the fire. It occurred at 11 p.m., August 24th, 1872. He first heard of the fire by the 1st officer calling to him that the ship was on fire. He was asleep at the time. He rushed into the saloon and saw that the men were at their stations and that all was ready. Each man had his own station. The rules governing the P. M. S. S. Company were then put in evidence. He saw flames through the skylights of the cabin; the position of the light in question being about half way between the main mast and mizen mast, the lights were of glass and the flames were seen through them. There was no evidence of fire, but the flames. He at once went down into the saloon and then returned to his first station whence he saw the flames. The men when he first went into the saloon wanted to break open the hatch but he told them to wait till they had a supply of water. When the water came they first open the light and directed the hose through the hole thus made. The water thus reached the seat of the fire—that is as far as he could see, the body of flame rendering it almost impossible for him to see whence the fire sprung. It was not till he came back from the saloon that the skylights were broken open. Being asked to describe the ship Capt. Doane said there were two bulkheads dividing the ship from the hold up to the steerage deck. This made three compartments, in the after one of which—or rather over it—the fire broke out. There were five decks—the orlop deck, the freight deck, the steerage deck, the engine deck, and the

hurricane deck. The orlop deck was used for freight, as was the freight deck, and sometimes part of the steerage deck. The coal bunkers were amidships, extending only so far as the engines either fore or aft. The after bunkers would be about half way between the mizen and main masts. The fire was first discovered on the steerage deck, forward of the after bunkers; there being both coal and freight beneath it. At the same time it must be remembered that he could not tell the exact position of the seat of the fire because of the volume of flame. After his return to the saloon he tried to go down again, but going down by the gangway amidships he only got as far as the after part of the forward steerage. There he only remained for one minute, the smoke being too strong, though he was on his hands and knees. So thick was the smoke that he could not tell if it was burning on the steerage deck, only the flames had burst through from the freight deck; nor could he tell what was burning. There were watchmen stationed all over the ship, the steerage watchman being in charge of the spot when the fire broke out. His name was Lymart and he was now dead. There were also two quarter-masters on board who went through the ship every half hour. The first could tell who it was that went through; he himself did not know. He remained only about one minute in the steerage; and could to the best of his judgment give no reliable evidence as to the cause or nature of the fire. A few minutes sufficed to drive all hands out of the saloon, and in going up on deck he ordered the passengers to be got out. To the best of his belief all the officers were at their posts; had they not been he thought he should have known it. When he first went into the saloon there were hoses stretched, but no water flowing.

After waiting for 4 or 5 minutes water began to flow and in as many minutes more stopped. There was only one hose in the saloon but there were 4 or 5 in the gangway. No one could go on the steerage deck after the fire had once got well started: there were altogether about 12 sets of hose on this deck supplied from a cast iron pipe running fore and aft and supplied with valves and taps. There was ample hose if connected to reach fore and aft. The water when once stopped did not flow again, and the hose remained unused afterwards and he had to abandon it. There was little doubt that there was not enough steam; it not being usual to keep enough steam on the donkey boiler to work all the pumps. All the engine fires but those of the donkey boiler were out; and of his own knowledge he did not know that there was steam on the donkey boiler; but at the same time he was morally sure that there was fire there. The Engineer only has general instructions from him, and he usually looked after all matters pertaining to his special department. All the officers were on board except the Doctor. There was a life raft on board the *America*; it was placed on the starboard paddle box guards; but it was not used, because nearly everyone was out of the ship before the officers and crew had ceased making efforts to extinguish the fire. The 2nd officer had charge of the boats, which were all on the hurricane deck. Four boats were lowered, but at what stage of the fire he did not know. He knew, however, that one was lowered at the last moment. In this the first officer, an officer of the *Lackawanna* and others left the ship. He himself left the ship at 11.40, by jumping overboard; this was after the boat left. All the officers were apparently at their posts. The donkey-engine only was kept going in port, but at sea if a fire occurred they had all the full power of the main boilers; The donkey-boiler was used principally for handling freight, to wash decks, and other general work. It was supposed that the donkey-engine had power enough to do all that was required in port. The rules ordered frequent and regular drill; this was done, the drill being gone through on the second day out on each voyage. The last voyage of the *America* was no exception to the rule. The galley fire was never alight after 8 p.m. This was part of the duty of the first officer. He inspected the ship at 10.15 for his own satisfaction; but it was the duty of the first officer to inspect the ship daily. When he went round there were lights in the upper saloon, but, to his knowledge, there were no open lights.

To Captain Pursell.—All the hose in the ship was not stretched out. Buckets were passed when the pumps gave out for some ten minutes. If there were a pressure of 25lbs. to 30lbs. on the donkey-engine, it was enough to drive the pumps. He really knew nothing as to the steamer. All the engineers were at their stations. There were in all on the steerage and main decks thirty-two sets of hose which led into the large iron pipe which he alluded to before. At sea the main boilers were used, but in port the donkey-engine was used. There was no fire in the main engines, and though the donkey-engine could supply the pumps, there was not enough force, and in his opinion could not supply the pumps to put out the fire; nor did he know how many hose it ought to supply—probably twelve streams should be turned on. There were not twelve streams turned on, because they had not water sufficient to supply four streams. The donkey-engine was in charge of the engineer. He saw the engineer, and said—"My God, Graham, there's no water!" but Graham rushed on to the engine-room, and he saw him no more till he left the ship,



In his opinion, there was not enough steam; but he knew little of his own positive knowledge. He presumed that the fire must have gained great headway on the freight deck and burst through the steerage deck. His reason for thinking this, was because the ship burned so quickly. It was possible to inject steam in the cargo decks, but the fire had got such hold that it was impossible to reach the valves. Even if the donkey-engine had had a full head of steam it could not have put out the fire, and such a fire could not have occurred at sea. He did not know what caused the fire, but he thought it might be attributed to the carelessness of coolies working on the cargo. There were valves at the bottom of the ship to sink her, but to have opened the valves when they could be reached would have caused immense loss of life, when the ship was clear, the valves could not be reached. In his opinion the loss of life was caused by the Chinese overloading themselves with valuables and baggage. There were boats lying all round the ship, and he did not therefore lower his own boats—there was no necessity. The gangway was broken by a rush of Chinese, but he did not see it broken. There were 59 persons lost altogether. It was not possible that the coal could have caused the fire. Most of the coal they had on board, was Australian or Liverpool coal. The water buckets were passed on deck for ten minutes.

Hallet, first officer, at 11.15 on Saturday August 24th, he was in his room when he heard a quartermaster call "fire" saying that it was on the after steerage. He rushed out and down into the after steerage and tried to get the hose in order. In a minute the smoke drove him back and he came out into the air and then went back. Driven out again he went to the saloon where he saw the Captain and then went on deck to get the hose stretched. There was, however, no water and he managed to throw some on the fire with buckets. Subsequently he found water on the hurricane deck and after lengthening the hose tried to play upon the fire. He did so as long as he could stand the heat, and then poured water down the ventilators. By that time the flames burst out forward, and both he and the Captain said it was "too late." He then worked to clear the boats and he and others then lowered a boat, and soon after left the ship. He could see no one else on board then. He reached the boat by sliding down the falls. He then picked up a number of Chinamen and pulled away to the *Leander* and left them. He returned but could not find a second load having been mainly picked up by the numerous boats alongside. He then went on board the *Costa Rica*. Quartermaster Wilson was the first to cry "Fire!" When on the steerage deck he smelt burning hay. He did not think the fire was below the steerage deck; but he could see no flames, only smoke. In the saloon the captain had some hose, but he did not know if there was any water. He thought ten minutes elapsed before he obtained water. He only saw one hose with water. He did not know if there was any steam on the main boiler. In port it was the rule to keep steam only on the donkey engine. There were eight hose, and the donkey-engine ought to have worked them. If there had been steam there was no reason why there should not have been water. He did not go down into the engine-room; but if he had been able to obtain a good supply of water, he could have put the fire out in ten minutes. It was a lack of water which prevented the fire from being extinguished. There was no water because there was not enough steam; that was his opinion. At sea there was an inspection every hour. At ten he inspected the ship and went on the freight deck, but not on the orlop deck. There was no cargo on the freight deck near the spot over which the fire originated. He did not think the coal could have caused it. The coolies had been working on the freight and orlop deck, and it was possible that they might have lit a pipe among the hay. This was the more likely since in reaching the main from the freight deck they passed the hay. The steerage watchman was in charge of the steerage deck, Wilson went round between 10 and 11, all was right at 10.30, but at 11 Wilson smelt smoke. He could not swear that every officer was at his post, but he thought so. Half an hour elapsed from the breaking out of the fire to the time of his leaving the ship. All were at work doing their best obeying all orders promptly. If he had had water at a proper time he could have put out the fire, and if it had been below the steerage he should have known it earlier, because the smoke would have ascended by the ventilators. The fire could have been put out at once, if it had occurred at sea. He believed that the steam usually kept up in port was ready at the outbreak of the fire. The rule said a "steady pressure" of steam was to be kept up, and he believed the rule had been carried out. There was not enough steam, and he subsequently said that if all the rules had been carried out that the ship would not have been burnt. It was the Chief Engineer's duty to see to the steam. The freight deck hatch was locked. The Chinamen drowned themselves by carrying their money with them also by the throwing of boxes overboard and the breaking of the ladder.

Graham Chief Engineer. He was on board and he heard the alarm about 11 got up and went down to see where the fire was. He went into the saloon and saw the flames through the

dead light in the deck. He then went to the Engine room and then to see that, the other men were at their stations. There were six assistant engineers on board. There were three at the pumps amidships, and two forward. He went to see if there was a full supply of water; he went on deck and found water running out of the outboard discharges. These he and others stopped and then ran out on deck and saw the fire coming through, the men were all at their stations and he went to the forward donkey room and then found he could do no more. He was driven out by the heat, and, crawling through a port-hole, dropped into the water and swam round to the buoy. The alarm was given at 11.5 p.m., but he did not know who it was that gave the alarm, though he thought it was Miller of the P. M. S. S. coal-wharf. At sea his station was in the engine-room, but in port he had no particular station. There were 12lbs. pressure on the donkey-boiler when the assistant engineer went down. The donkey-engine was not used for hoisting out cargo. There were thirty-two pumps on board, but the engine would only drive two, sending out about five streams. About 20 lbs. steam was necessary to do that with good force. They had only 12lbs. of steam on, but it was rising. There were four jets of water turned on. To throw forty or fifty feet 20lbs. pressure was required, but to keep them in port was not considered necessary, the more so that it would be more difficult, require constant blowing off, and be inconvenient to all on board, and expensive to the Company. He had no special orders as to steam, but he thought 12lbs. amply sufficient, though 20lbs. would be better. The fifth assistant engineer was on duty receiving coal from alongside and trimming it. The rule that the senior engineer on watch should be in the engine-room only applied to sea duty, and not port duty. He went to his station by the saloon—the nearest way to it. He saw the reflection of the light from the door. He met the assistant engineer at the engine-room door. The sixth assistant engineer was at the pump in the forward hatchway.

To Mr. de Long.—The amount of steam on the boiler was only reported to him. He did not see the gauge himself. At no time that he was on board during the fire was he aware that there was a lack of water. He saw the fire on his way to the engine-room. The outward discharges were shut before the alarm bell was rung. The steam was increasing until they left the ship when there was 20 lbs. pressure. They carried 20 lbs. while working, and 10 or 12 lbs. while at rest; the latter would throw 3 jets of water 40 or 50 feet. Five or six minutes after the alarm of fire, there was a supply of water. He saw that at least two hoses were supplied with water. The boiler in the eyes of the ship did no work at all, it being customary for only one boiler to be kept going while in port. If the main engine had been going he was doubtful even then the fire could have been put out. He judged so because he had never seen so large a fire as this, though he had seen fires on the *Baltic* and the *Golden Gate*.

C. G. Williams, sub-Lieutenant H. M. S. *Rinaldo*, testified that he went on board the *America* to render assistance. He got on through the coal port and found his way to the bridge where he saw the Captain. He found he could do no good and went back to his boat and picked up two boat loads of Chinamen and took them to the *Leander*. The Chinamen threw their boxes over and many were so laden with property that they must have sunk.

John Durnford, Lieutenant H. M. S. *Rinaldo*, testified to going alongside and picking up a number of Chinamen and taking them to the *Leander* many Chinamen, he said, were killed by the ladder breaking, and all were so heavily laden with money and baggage, that it took four men to left one into the boat. He saw smoke 20 minutes before the bells rung.

J. Allen 1st assistant Engineer, was not on duty at the time of the fire, but was awakened by an alarm of "fire." He got up and went to the donkey engine and saw that both steam and water were ready. The pressure was then between 10 or 12 lbs. He ordered the steam to be got up immediately some pump was started. His orders were to keep 11 or 12 lbs. of steam on the boiler when not working. At 6 p.m. soon after finishing work there was no Engineer in the Engine room, only a fireman. He himself, however, was in the Engine room off and on during the whole evening. A log was kept, but no entries were made in port. Mr. Graham gave him orders to keep "sufficient steam," he did not mention the exact number of pounds of steam, while working 20 lbs. of steam was kept up, but he did not know how many streams of water, the boiler could drive, at sea his station was in the main Engine room, in port in the donkey Engine room.

He knew nothing of the regulations in Court, but he knew that was his station because his chief told him so. He stayed at the donkey engine till driven away, the pressure when he left half an hour after the alarm of the fire being 19 lbs. The pumps never stopped working during the whole time though at one time the supply of water slackened.

—Hawley, 2nd assistant engineer.—When the alarm was given he ran to the donkey and started it, staying by it all the time he was on board. He came up once to see what the pres-

sure was but could not because of the smoke. He did not know what time he left the ship. He jumped overboard. His station was at the forward donkey engine. He did not know who gave the alarm, nor did he know the pressure on the boiler.

J. S. Baurheit, 5th assistant Engineer. He was on watch, trimming coal when the alarm was given at about 10.45. He himself smelt the smoke. He awoke the 1st assistant and went to start the pump and then to see to the hose. When he went to the Engine there was 15 to 17 lbs. pressure on the boiler. He knew little that occurred except as to the steam, and through some cross-examination he held to his first statement, though he admitted 20 lbs. was better than 15.

—Wilson said he heard the fire alarm, and at once helped to start the donkey pumps, and then helped to man the hose. He afterwards jumped overboard. At 11 p.m. there were 12lbs. or 13lbs. pressure on the boiler, and the pumps worked directly they were started. At first there was plenty of water, but the supply afterwards slackened. He was picked up by a boat.

The Court then adjourned till Monday at 10 a.m., in respect to the memory of Mr. J. O. P. Stearns.

### Law & Police.

#### THE CASE OF THE *MARIA LUZ*.

IN THE KANAGAWA KENCHO.

Addendum to the Protest put in the above by Captain Hereira, on the 22nd day of August, 1872.

Captain Hereira by his Counsel Mr. F. V. Dickins, respectfully presents the following addendum to his Protest in the above.

1.—The adviser to the Kencho in his statement made yesterday, seemed, though obscurely, to hint that the proceedings now pending in the Kencho concerning the *Maria Luz*, are in the nature of a civil action—a civil action it is supposed against the ship, since the ship is detained.

2.—It is submitted that, if that is the case, the grounds of action ought to have been notified in writing to the Captain and an opportunity afforded him of rebutting them by evidence or argument, proper security for indemnification being given in the event of the grounds of action proving insufficient, and that an opportunity ought to have been afforded to the Captain of putting in bail to release the ship. This it is submitted cannot be against the law of any civilised nation, and is in accordance with the laws of all civilised peoples known to the Captain or his Counsel.

3.—Permission is requested to bring to the notice of the Saibansho that in accordance with the rules of International Law the contracts between the Chinese passengers or coolies *Maria Luz* and the other parties named in those contracts ought to be interpreted according to Portuguese or Peruvian law; that an essential part of such contracts is obedience on the part of the Chinese to the discipline on board, and an engagement to proceed to Peru in the *Maria Luz*; that the contents being valid in form, the burden of proving their invalidity rests on the party asserting such invalidity; that contracts for personal services, &c. may be specifically enforced according to the laws of all countries and according to the customs of Japan; that it is illegal so to interfere between the ship and her passengers as to cause any civil proceedings to be brought by the latter, and that in questions between foreigners Japan is, as a civilised nation, bound to take notice of the rules established by the courts of civilised nations.

It is not an absolute rule of international law that the tribunals of any country will entertain suits between foreigners especially as to matters originating in foreign countries.

Thus by French law controversies between foreigners respecting personal rights and interests are not entertained (except in a few special instances) by French Tribunals. (Vide *Parcours Droit Commercial Tome 5*, Articles 1476 to 1478). Hence Japan is not obliged by the courts of nations to take any civil cognisance of matters relative to the *Maria Luz*, pending between parties not one of whom is a Japanese subject. The Captain and his Counsel are equally unable to refer to any Japanese authorities, as to what the laws or customs of Japan may be, and hence as a matter of international courtesy and fairness conceive themselves entitled to the benefit of the rules of international law in the event of the Japanese Government determining to bring some kind of civil action or proceeding against the ship or her Captain.

5.—Upon the grounds herein set forth and upon the grounds already previously set forth, the Captain respectfully renews his protest against the continued detention of the ship and passengers, and for such detention is constrained to hold the Japanese Government responsible.

F. V. DICKINS,  
Counsel for the Ship *Maria Luz*.

#### THE *MARIA LUZ*. IN THE KANAGAWA KENCHO.

Before OUYE TAK, Governor.

Friday, August 30, 1872.

The Court met as heretofore, Mr. R. Robertson, H. B. M.'s Consul, alone of the foreign Consuls, occupying a seat on the Bench, the other Consuls having withdrawn, and after having stated that the judgment and finding had been submitted to the Foreign Department, Mr. Hill said that the judgment had also been considered by the Consular Board and approved by the English Consul.

#### JUDGMENT.

The *Maria Luz* came into the port of Yokohama in distress. Her master asked the privilege of lying here while she was undergoing repairs, and as she sailed under the flag of a power having no treaty with this Empire, he deposited her papers in this Kencho.

Meanwhile a communication was addressed by H. B. M.'s *Chargé d'Affaires* to their Excellencies the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, respecting a man who, it was said, had escaped from this vessel in this harbour, and had swum on board H. B. M.'s ship *Iron Duke*. This communication stated that there was reason to believe that this man had been ill-treated, punished and restrained of his liberty, and requested that an investigation be made in the matter by the Japanese authorities.

This communication was by the Foreign Department referred to this Kencho, with directions to make such an investigation, and further to learn if there were any complaints of ill-usage, confinement, or restraint from any other of the passengers.

The foregoing is the basis of the enquiry which has been held in this Kencho. In pursuing this enquiry a great amount of evidence has been taken and all the Chinese passengers on board the vessel to the number of 230 have been brought into Court to testify. A commission was also sent by the Kencho on board the ship to make enquiries and a report has been made of other particulars.

The charge preferred against the captain that he has abused the passengers and restrained them by force from leaving the vessel is fully sustained, the master himself admitting many of the acts charged—as cutting off the tail from 3 of the Chinese, putting them in confinement etc. The charge preferred by the great mass of the passengers, that they have been forcibly detained on board the ship is sustained by the testimony of each and later by the admission of the master himself. They are, however, no longer on board the vessel or subject to such restraint. The offences thus proved have been committed by the captain in the harbour of Yokohama and within the jurisdiction of this Kencho.

The punishment which by Japanese law may be inflicted for the offences proved is severe, being no less than 100 lashes on the offender or in lieu of stripes 100 days confinement in his home, regard being had to the rank of the person guilty. Further the Court may in its mercy pardon the offender.

In the present case the Court, considering all the circumstances and all that has been urged on the master's behalf, considering also that the captain has been delayed for a long time, and subjected to much inconvenience already by reason of the proceedings and desiring to judge him leniently, recommends that Captain Hereira be pardoned his offence and be permitted to depart with his vessel.

The Court also further expresses its strong disapprobation of the conduct of the captain in inflicting these punishments upon his passengers and restraining them of their liberty.

Those passengers are Chinese subjects, and while within this realm are subject to the duties and possessed of the rights and privileges of all other Chinese residents.

The captain is reprimanded, because he did not apply for redress against alleged misconduct of passengers to this Kencho.

In pursuing this investigation, it has been found that there are 13 persons, who, it is alleged by the captain, have entered into a contract to go on board this ship to Peru, and there to serve for a period of eight years as house servants.

These contracts appear on their face to be good and valid, and are without any particularly objectionable features, except that the persons described are minors. Each of them, however, vehemently protests that he never willingly assented to such a service, and avers that he was decoyed on board the ship. Each prays that the contract be cancelled and himself set free.

As to any questions that might arise on these contracts, or others which might in connection with the present inquiry be urged respecting the so called "Coolie Traffic" it is not thought they are in any wise before this Kencho for consideration or decision.

If these questions are brought before the Kencho upon the con-

tracts by which it is alleged these passengers are bound they will then be examined and determined.

Either party has the right to institute an action upon his contract either for its enforcement or for its cancellation and to ask an adjudication thereof.

It is further recommended by this Kencho that the ship's papers and all documents and property which have been either deposited in the Kencho or taken from on board the ship be returned to the captain.

(Signed) OHYE TAK,  
Kanagawa Ken no kami.

Kanagawa Kencho.

Kanagawa, 26th August, 1872.

The following documents from the Consuls were then read:—

Consular Meeting held at the German Club, August 29th, 1872.

Present—Mr. F. de Bavier, His Danish Majesty's Consul General; Mr. E. Loureiro, His M.F. Majesty's Consul; Mr. A. J. Bauduin, His Netherlands Majesty's Consul; Mr. F. Bruni, Italian Consul, Mr. E. Zappe, His Imperial German Majesty's Acting Consul General; Mr. C. O. Shepard, United States Consul; Mr. Russell Robertson, H. B. M.'s Consul.

Mr. Zappe read his written objection to the judgment delivered in the case of the *Maria Luz* by the local Japanese Government. These objections were supported by Mr. Bavier, Mr. Loureiro and Mr. Bruni.

Mr. Robertson agreed with the finding and recommendations of the Japanese authorities.

Mr. Shepard considering that the letter of the Convention of October 1867 having been complied with by the Government, and further considering that the matter is one in which only the Japanese, Portuguese and Peruvian Governments are concerned declines to express any opinion or give advice.

Mr. Bauduin is of opinion that the Governor of Kanagawa after the Convention of October 1867 ought to have called for the advice of the Consular body about the steps to be taken in the case of the *Maria Luz*. The Governor did not do so and made himself a Court of enquiry, and afterwards submits his decision to the consideration of the Consuls, that therefore Mr. Bauduin does not agree with the steps taken by the Governor in the matter from the beginning, and wishes now to leave entirely to him the responsibility of such decision as he thinks proper.

No. 51.

Danish Consulate General,  
Yokohama, August 29th, 1872.

SIR.—With reference to the enclosed copy of the minutes of the Consular Meeting held to-day for the purpose of considering the finding and recommendation laid by your good selves before the Consular board in the case of the Peruvian Ship *Maria Luz*, I beg to forward to you copy of the recommendation and advice given by Mr. Zappe H. I. M. Acting Consul General to which Mr. Loureiro Consul for Portugal, Mr. Bruni Acting Consul for Italy and myself give our full approval.

I remain Sir,  
Your obedient Servant

F. DE BAVIER,  
H. D. M. Consul General.

OHYE TAK, Esq.,

Kanagawa Ken Gon no Kami.

I cannot approve of the finding and recommendations laid before me by the Kanagawa Kencho because:—

1.—The Governor recommends to punish an offence about which no trial has taken place. The enquiry which I have partly witnessed I have been several times assured by the Governor was to be only a preliminary enquiry and a judgment can only be given after a formal trial has taken place.

2.—Even if I admit that the proceedings just now referred to have been a regular and lawful enquiry, even then I cannot give my consent to the finding and recommendation in question because all the evidence which has been elicited is one sided, the Court having heard the evidence of the complaining parties only, and since the contract which each coolie has entered into is an agreement between two different parties in the presence of witnesses each contract bearing the stamp of the Government office in Macao, and the signatures of two Portuguese Government officers, these parties must be heard before a decision can be given about the validity of the contract.

3.—Too little weight has been bestowed on the evidence of the Captain who flatly contradicts the statement of each coolie, notwithstanding the fact that each contract produced speaks in his favour—that is to say corroborates his statements.

The construction of the Court has not been in accordance with the convention of October 1867 which provides that the Government

shall exercise jurisdiction over non-treaty subjects with the Municipal Director and with the advice of the Foreign Consuls if obtainable. In this case the Governor has not once up to the present deemed it necessary to ask my advice or to ask the advice of my colleagues, although he has taken steps towards the Peruvian ship *Maria Luz* which carry with them grave responsibilities. On the contrary the Court has in reality only been constituted by the Government and a Mr. Hill, known to me as a practitioner in Yokohama, not to mention foreign functionaries not connected with the Board of Consuls who obtained permission to put questions to the coolies, although if the stipulations of the above Convention had been observed Mr. Hill would scarcely have had a right to occupy the conspicuous place on the Bench which he did occupy, if he had been called there by the joint consent of the Consuls and Governor.

But even if I waive my former objections I come to the question which I consider the most important to be decided on, namely: the question of competency to exercise jurisdiction in this matter, and after due deliberation I must deny the competency of the Japanese authorities. The right of jurisdiction—civil or criminal—over all persons and property within the territorial limits, which is incident to a State relatively to its own subjects and their property extends also, as a general rule to foreigners *commonant* in the land. This means in other words that territorial jurisdiction may be exercised over foreigners *commonant* within the territories of a State for offences or crimes committed within the limits of a State. The right of the Japanese authorities to exercise jurisdiction over the *Maria Luz* and the captain, is therefore doubly dubious, because:—

1.—The captain and the property in his charge—the ship—are not *commonant* within the limits of the Japanese territory, but have only been forced into these limits by powers over which they had no control, by winds and weather, and would have left these limits if force had not prevented their leaving.

2.—The Japanese authorities are not competent to punish offences or crimes committed on the high seas under the Peruvian flag, which is equal to being on Peruvian territory.

3.—The Japanese authorities are not competent to give a decision on the validity or non-validity of a contract made between *foreigners* in places outside of Japan.

My advice therefore is:—

To return the coolies to the ship and put the captain on formal trial for offences committed in this harbour, if such is deemed necessary.

(Signed) ED. ZAPPE.

The Captain was then told he could have the papers &c. of the ship on making application.

The Chinese were then told that they were dismissed, as they had unanimously refused to go on board. But as an action might be brought against them they would for some days be kept in the charge of an officer.

The Captain remarked that he had been kept 19 days in port. Who was to pay for the delay?

He was told to apply in writing and the Court then adjourned.

#### IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul ROBERTSON.

Tuesday, August 27th, 1872.

Thomas Newsome and William Cornish pleaded guilty to a charge of desertion from the *Leander*. On Sunday morning Nugent asked twice to go on shore to get some medicine, and on the second time of asking was given an hour to go on shore to get what he wanted. He did not return. Cornish came out of gaol on Sunday, and refused duty; he asked to be permitted to go on shore to get some clothes. The captain told him he could not till Nugent came back. Cornish had been imprisoned before, and Nugent had been guilty of refusal of duty and been brought off by the police. Each was sentenced to three months, with hard labour.

#### CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday morning at the U. S. Consulate, on the bodies of John H. Barker and Joseph Lymart, who came to their deaths on Saturday night last.

Mr. C. O. Shepard, U. S. Consul, Coroner, Messrs. Howard Church and E. R. Smith, Jurors.

After an inspection of the body of Lymart, that of Barker having been seen yesterday, the following evidence was adduced.

John Graham said he was Chief Engineer of the *America*. He saw the body of Barker yesterday; he was engineer's storekeeper. He met Barker in the gangway between decks near midships on the evening of the fire, this was the last time he saw him alive; this was



about ten minutes before every one abandoned the vessel, he had the hose with him. He did not see him after that alive. He met his death in witness' opinion by drowning.

To Mr. Church. When the fire broke out witness was in his room; there was steam on all the engines sufficient to drive the pumps; two pumps were going by steam about ten minutes after the alarm. Did not know Joseph Lymart.

James Allen said he was first assistant engineer on the *America*. He was on board at the time of the fire, he had seen the bodies and recognized both. He last saw Barker in the port gangway near midships: he had been in the engine room to get fire buckets. The smoke was so oppressive that he had to stand to get his breath, this was the last time witness saw him alive. He next saw Barker after his death. He came to his death in witness' opinion by being drowned. As regards Lymart he saw him last alive in the donkey ash room, he was trying to get the hose stretched, this was about ten minutes after the alarm, he came to his death in witness's belief by drowning.

George C. Hawley stated that he was second engineer. He had seen the two bodies, and recognized them. He was in bed when the alarm was given. He was at his station on the alarm being given. He saw Barker last at the forward donkey. Lymart came in at that time. He thought the men came to their deaths by drowning, not burning.

Angus Leslie, steerage steward of the late *America*, said he was in the ship at the time of burning. He saw the body of Lymart; he recognized it. The last time he saw Lymart was at the donkey room door. He spoke to Lymart, and told him to leave the ship. He asked if he could not do any more? Witness replied "no," and again told him to reach the hurricane deck. Death, in his belief, was caused by drowning.

James Wilson said he was quarter-master. At the time of the burning he was on his watch. He had seen Barker's body. He could not see Lymart's body; it was too strong. He last saw Lymart near the steerage; he was screwing the ports up. He did not believe death was caused by drowning. The hair of the head appeared to be burnt.

J. Graham, recalled, said he found Barker's body very much discoloured but this, he thought, was owing to the action of the water. He could not say what the station of the steerage watchman is in case of the fire. The assistant storekeeper was at his station; it was his duty to fetch the buckets, if ordered to do so by his superior officer.

Angus Leslie, recalled, said the duty of the steerage watchman in case of the fire was to close the ports.

Adjourned until the body of the third European is discovered.

#### IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul SHEPARD.

HOWARD CHURCH, } Jurors.  
E. R. SMITH, }

The following verdict was delivered in the inquest held on the bodies of the three Europeans who met their death on the night of Saturday last.

"An inquisition taken for the people of the United States at U. S. Consulate, Kanagawa, Japan on the 29th August, 1872, before Mr. C. O. Shepard, Consul, and Howard Church and E. R. Smith, assessors duly sworn."

"After due deliberation and enquiry the court is of unanimous opinion that John H. Barker Engineer's storekeeper, Joseph Lymart, steerage watchman, and Thomas B. Cook came to their deaths on the night of the 24th August, by drowning whilst trying to escape from the burning P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *America*, then lying in the harbour of Yokohama."

Signed C. O. SHEPARD, Consul.  
HOWARD CHURCH, } Assessors.  
E. R. SMITH, }

#### IN H. B. M.'s COURT OF PROBATE.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANSEN.

Maria Searle, widow of the late Joseph Searle, draper, &c., formerly in business at No. 82, Main Street, Yokohama, applied for probate of his will, as sole executrix. Edward Powys filed an affidavit in proof of due execution of the will, and the executrix being also duly sworn, probate was granted. The personality was sworn under \$15,000.

### Extracts.

#### THE COINAGE OF GOLD FOR TWENTY FOUR YEARS.

We subjoin a few figures, which we hope will throw some light on the important questions raised by Mr. Thomson Hankey in his letter to us, which appeared in the Economist of the 15th inst. They are an account, in a condensed form, derived from official publications, of the actual coinages of gold at the principal mints of the world—those of France, England, the United States, and Sydney—since the date of the gold discoveries. In a discussion on the production of gold and its effect on prices, such figures are the most useful to obtain. Direct estimates of the gold produced can, from the nature of the case, be no more than approximately correct; but the mint reports at least furnish us with definite and trustworthy figures so far as they go, and fortunately they cover a large part of the subject, because it is the additions to the coinage, and not merely the gold production, which are most important in the question of prices.

The first impression of our table, we think, will be that Mr Hankey has certainly not exaggerated the additions to the quantity of gold in the world since 1848, or the importance of our now "taking stock" of the subject. The general result of the table is that since 1848 the immense sum of 600,000,000 of gold has been coined at the above mints, in the following proportions:—

	£
England .....	123,608,000
France .....	259,801,000
The United States.....	185,579,000
Sydney .....	28,799,000
Total .....	597,787,000

It is difficult not to believe that so large an addition to the previous amounts of the gold coinage can have been without important consequences, both direct and indirect. Of course, a deduction ought to be made for re-coinages—the same gold having sometimes been coined twice over in different countries;—but even if the whole coinages of the United States and Australia had been re-coined in England and France,—and this is most unlikely,—the sum of £100,000,000, which would remain, would still be an immense amount. To appreciate the magnitude of the sum, it is only necessary to remember that the current estimate of the gold in the world in 1848 was £560,000,000. Assuming that estimate to have been approximately correct, we have a coinage in twenty-four years equal to the whole stock of estimated gold existing at the commencement of the period.

Before discussing the effect on prices however the facts must be scrutinised more narrowly, and other questions considered. In itself, there is no fact more difficult to trace than a general rise or fall in prices, which is clearly due to a change in the supply of gold. A general rise due to such a cause, which would be in effect a fall in the value of gold, is sure to be checked, like a fall in the price of any other raw material, by a stoppage of production at a certain point. A general fall of prices will be checked, on the other hand, by an increase of production. No such checks can occur without considerable fluctuations, and as prices are constantly fluctuating from other causes, the exact bearing of an increased or diminished supply of gold becomes the more difficult to trace. Mr. Jevons, in his very able inquiry, supplied good reasons for believing that at the time he wrote gold had fallen in value compared with other raw materials; but the difficulty with which ever this limited conclusion was arrived at by so able an inquirer is the best proof of the obscurity of the facts. It appears to be possible however to make certain assumptions respecting the tendency of the facts, judging from the known effect on prices of similar movements in the supply of other articles; and also to examine the bearing of other economic facts of the last twenty-five years on the effect of the supply of gold.

The subjoined figures then appear to us to contain some intrinsic evidence that the effect on prices may not have been so great, or at least is not now so great, as the great addition to the supply of gold in the last twenty-five years would imply. First, there has been a quick diminution in the rate of coinage since 1857-59, when the climax of activity, which began in 1851, was obtained. The total coinage—

In the three years ending 1859 was —	£
1857 .....	41,738,000
1858 .....	32,700,000
1859 .....	37,161,000
	111,599,000
Giving an annual average of.....	37,200,000



And in the three years ending 1871 was—£

1869 .....	24,426,000
1870 .....	8,516,000
1871 .....	18,052,000

50,994,000

Giving an annual average of..... 16,998,000

Average annual decrease..... 20,202,000

In other words, the current rate of coinage has fallen to less than half the maximum rate since the period of the gold discoveries. That the change has been very steady is shown by a glance at the annual totals in Table II., and a summary for the quinquennial periods shows it just as clearly:—

#### TOTAL COINAGE IN QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS.

	Total. £	Annual Average of Period. £
Four years (1848-51) .....	48,880,000	12,220,000
Five years (1852-56) .....	160,126,000	32,025,000
Five years (1857-61) .....	168,980,000	33,396,000
Five years (1862-66) .....	127,611,000	25,522,000
Five years (1867-71) .....	92,190,000	18,438,000

Total..... 597,787,000 ..... 24,908,000

Thus from a maximum average of 33,000,000 in the five years 1857-1861, the rate fell to 25,000,000 in the following five years 1862-66, and to 18,000,000 in the last five years 1867-71—the latter average being also considerably under the average for the whole period. The fact, according to the usual rule of the effect of supply on prices, has only one interpretation. The previous supply of gold tending to diminish its value there has ensued a check to production which would tend to counteract that effect. This would be the general argument from such statistics. More information would be needed before the effects could be measured with any accuracy, but the tendency of the fact by itself is clear.

The second fact shown by the above figures is the enormous absorption of coin by a single country—France—indicating, we should infer, that there was in operation a very special new demand, and in consequence that a large part of the new supplies of gold was not thrown in to compete with the old stock. France coined, in round numbers, between 1848 and 1869 the large sum of 260,000,000, more than twice the amount coined in England in the same period; although we have so much more trade, and virtually coin for Brazil, Portugal, Egypt, and other countries, as well as for ourselves. Nearly half the new coinage has in fact been for France, which has thus by itself absorbed a large part of the new gold. Of course it may have been enabled to do this because of the gold falling in value, but the absorption followed so quickly on the events of 1848 that it would operate in time to check a very extensive fall. It was in the first years that France coined most—

#### FRENCH COINAGE.

	Total £	Annual Average. £
Four years (1848-51).....	16,880,000	4,220,000
Five years (1852-56).....	71,471,000	14,294,000
Five years (1857-61).....	91,525,000	18,305,000
Five years (1862-66).....	49,011,000	9,802,000
Five years (1867-71).....	30,914,000	6,168,000

Total..... 259,801,000 ..... 10,825,000

No doubt the low average of the last five years is partly caused by the cessation of coinage operations, which we assume to have taken place in 1870 and 1871 because of the war and the issue of inconvertible paper; but even if an amount equal to the addition to the paper circulation had been coined, the average for the five years would still have been much under the average of the period from 1852 to 1861. Thus the new demand of France was most effective when gold was coming forward in greatest abundance, and of course would tend, at the most critical period, to check the effect on prices of the new supplies.

There is thus some reason to conclude, from the intrinsic evidence of the figures, that in the actual circumstances of the world there must have been a good to counteract the fall in the value of gold, which we should look for as the effect of a largely increased supply. The assumption as to the effect of supply on prices is always made on the condition of other things being equal; but in the case of gold other things have not been equal. It we inquire further we shall find that, besides the new demand for France, which is exhibited in the figures themselves, there been numerous causes at work since 1848, partly aggravating and partly neutralising the effect of an increased supply of gold.

The neutralising circumstances can be very easily stated. They

are principally the great increase of population and wealth which has occurred in the countries making use of a gold coinage since 1848. Omitting France, which is the case of a country substituting gold for silver, we find that altogether the coinage since 1848 has been £338,000,000, which, without any deduction for re-coinage, is equal to an increase of 60 per cent. upon the supposed previously existing stock of £560,000,000. But the increase of population in the countries concerned has been about as great, and in wealth has been much greater.—

#### INCREASE OF POPULATION IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES using GOLD COINAGE since 1848.

	1848.	1871.	Amount.	%
United Kingdom.....	28,000,000	32,000,000	4,000,000	14.3
United States.....	22,000,000	39,000,000	17,000,000	77.3
Australian Colonies.....	500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	300.0
	50,500,000	73,000,000	22,500,000	44.5

The people who use the gold have thus multiplied largely, so that if we are to assume the effect of the supply of gold on prices to be proportioned to the population, the great coinage since 1848 has clearly been called for by an increase of population.

As regards the increase of wealth, the figures are even more remarkable. The increase of population has been at the smallest rate in the United Kingdom, but its trade and profits have expanded enormously—

The property assessed to income tax is now.....	£ 435,000,000
in 1848 was.....	256,000,000

Increase ..... 179,000,000

—equal to an increase of 70 per cent.

It may be said that this increase of annual value is an artificial one, caused by the fall in value of the measure in which it is reckoned, but a detailed examination would show that it is largely due to the creation of new properties—railways, mines, houses, and the like—the old properties having risen very little, although much new capital must have been sunk in them.

The statistics as to trade are equally remarkable. Omitting altogether the estimates of value, we note the following changes of quantity:—

#### Exports.

	1848.	1870.	Amount.	%
Cotton piece goods.....yds	1,068,751,000	2,311,064,000	1,204,313,000	110.9
Cotton yarn.....lbs	135,831,000	198,387,000	62,556,000	37.9
Linen yarn.....lbs	11,722,000	37,122,000	25,400,000	217.1
Linen piece goods.....yds	89,002,000	228,457,000	137,455,000	153.9
Iron and steel.....tons	628,000	2,716,000	2,060,000	333.9
Woolen yarn.....lbs	8,429,000	36,523,000	28,153,000	336.2
Woolen cloth, &c.....yards	10,194,000	32,540,000	22,346,000	220.0
Flannels, &c.....yards	6,083,000	15,901,000	9,818,000	160.0
Worsted stuffs, &c.....yards	67,437,000	236,062,000	168,625,000	250.9

Thus our production of these articles has enormously increased during the last twenty-four years—at a much greater rate than the increase of 60 per cent. in the measure of value.

And this increase is not confined to the foreign trade alone. Since 1856 only the production of coal and iron has increased as follows:—

	1856.	1869.	Amount.	%
Coal.....	66,645,000	107,428,000	40,783,000	60.8
Iron.....	3,586,000	5,446,000	1,860,000	53.2

—and the imports of the raw material of manufacture retained for home consumption have also increased in a similar manner.

The raw cotton imported for home consumption in	lbs.
1870 was	1,101,675,000
1848 was	639,000,000

Increase.....462,675,000

—equal to an increase of 72.3 per cent.

The wool imported for home consumption in 1870 was.....	lbs.
1870 was	170,708,000
1848 was	64,289,000

Increase.....106,419,000

—equal to an increase of 167 per cent.

The conclusion to be drawn from the increase of our foreign trade is thus supported by the leading facts respecting our home industry. Our production and business have doubled or more than doubled in the last twenty-four years.

In these ways then a very large supply of new gold may have been absorbed in the last twenty-four years without prices being affected. Although the supply has increased, the communities making use of it have also increased both in numbers and in productive energy. Were these the only facts our wonder should rather be, that

gold has not rather risen in value as the increase of the production of other commodities is so much greater. But the circumstances which would aggravate the effect of an increased supply of gold have also been very powerful. Most prominent among these is the multiplication of expedients for economising the use of money in the gold using countries. The spread of banking in England, and the development of the use of cheques, have checked a demand for gold which might otherwise have sprung up. The London Joint Stock Banks especially have been admitted to the clearing since 1848, and branch banks been greatly multiplied in the country. The effect of this economy is very difficult to measure, but its direct tendency is unmistakable, and must have been very powerful in England.

A second set of measures tending in the same direction, has been the introduction of inconvertible currencies into America and France. By this operation a substitute has been provided for gold in the countries which would otherwise have used it. But the effect, as regards France at least, has been very little. The paper circulation has increased about 30,000,000*l*, very little more than what had lately been the ordinary annual coinage of two years. The paper therefore has taken the place of the old coinage only to a very small extent, the notes being made for circulation and the coin for hoarding. As regards America the circumstances are different, the inconvertible paper having been about for ten years, and having long stood at so great a depreciation as to displace the gold. But the inconvertible paper has, after all, been limited and in consequence of the local action in California, where the currency of paper has been forbidden by custom, and of the necessity for paying customs duties in gold, there has always been a customary gold currency side by side with the legal paper currency. The figures we subjoin certainly show that, notwithstanding the paper currency, there has been a steady demand for gold coin during the last ten years—the coinage having fallen off since 1862 just as it has fallen off in England and France, but not to any greater extent. The tendency of inconvertible paper must undoubtedly be to reduce the demand for gold, but in the actual conditions of the issues since 1848 the practical effect has apparently been less than theory would lead us to expect.

We conclude therefore that while the effect of the new supply of gold, as shown in the enormous coinage since 1848, would naturally be a great reduction in its value, there is at least some evidence for holding that this natural effect has been largely checked or counterbalanced by other circumstances. France has caused a large new demand by substituting gold for silver, and the great gold-using communities have increased enormously in population and industry. Expedients for economising money have on the other hand increased as well, and issues of inconvertible paper in France and America tend to increase the abundance of gold. But these causes are difficult to measure, and have as yet been partial in their effects. It is curious that, as regards the future, the influence of increasing population and increasing commodities will apparently operate as powerfully as hitherto in checking the effect of an over-abundant supply. The issue of inconvertible paper by France is being balanced by the adoption of a gold currency in Germany, and the approximation in the value of paper to gold in America, coupled with the limitation of paper, will tend to increase the demand for coin there. We must reserve these points, however, for a future article, in which we propose to inquire more minutely into the whole question of the production and distribution, of gold since 1848.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27th, Brit. Str. *Ottawa*, Hockin, 1,281, from Hongkong and Ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. Company.  
Aug. 28, *Maryaret*, Am. ship, Crosby, 683, from Newcastle, N. S. W., July 9th, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Aug. 28, *Relief*, Am. steamer, Corning, 790, from Shanghai and Ports, August 19th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Aug. 31, *Emulation*, Brit. barque, Herky, 392, from Shanghai August 16th, General, to Order.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 26, *Costa Rica*, Am. steamer, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai and Ports, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Aug. 28, *Tolga*, French str., Flambeau, 950, for Hongkong, Mails and general, despatched by Mess. Maritimes.

### PASSENGERS.

Per P. & O. Str. *Ottawa*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Gratti, Hayashi, Pasquale, C. Hardy, Cargill, Angulo, Leon, Von Stubble, Bernard, two Chinese and one European on deck.  
Per P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica*, for Kobe.—Messrs. Humble, Matthew, Harlowe, E. Center, and 12 Japanese in the cabin, and 103 in the

steerage. For Nagasaki.—Mr. Pyne, and 8 Japanese. For Shanghai.—2 Europeans, and 3 Chinese in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Relief*, from Shanghai. For Yokohama.—F. B. Washington, C. Wiggins, 6 Japanese Officers, and 101 in the steerage. For Europe.—Monsieur Dalof.

Per M. M. *Tolga*, for Hongkong.—Mr. Ed. Fischer and servant.  
For Singapore.—Sisters Faint and Mathilde. For Marseilles.—Tsounda Nakamoula and G. Rotti.

### CARGOES.

Per M. M. *Tolga*, for Hongkong :—  
Waste Silk ..... 116 Bales.  
Raw Silk ..... 504 „  
Per P. M. S. S. *Relief*.  
Treasure ... .. \$31,750.00

### REPORTS.

The P. & O. Str. *Ottawa* reports a cyclone having passed her during the night of the 24th, near Cape Chickakoff, but the vessel being well prepared to meet it, no accident happened.

The P. M. S. S. steamer *Relief* left Shanghai on the 19th at 1.30 a.m., and arrived at Nagasaki on the 21st at 1.30 p.m., left again at 9.30 a.m. on the 22nd, and arrived at Hiogo on the 24th at 1 p.m., were detained one day at Hiogo owing to a severe gale, left Hiogo on the 26th at 3 p.m., and arrived at Yokohama on the 28th at 9 a.m. passed the *Costa Rica* at 3 p.m. on the 27th.

The American ship *Magnet* experienced moderate westerly winds, and pleasant weather for 10 days after leaving Newcastle, then met with stormy weather, heavy gales blowing from S. E. to S. W. a cyclone passing them on the 19th; and again on the 25th when about 250 miles to the eastward of this coast had to lie to for several hours during the heaviest of it, a tremendous cross sea running which kept the deck constantly covered with water: during the heavy weather lost several sails but sustained no material damage.

The Brit. barque *Emulation* having a typhoon passed the vessel on the 23rd, the wind veering by the north.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

#### SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—“Atholl” str.  
FROM LONDON.—“Craigforth” str. “Trafalgar” str. May 31st.

#### FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—“Abydos” Decr. 8th; “Sarah Scott” Apr. 18th; “Columbus” May 10th; “Florence Nightingale” May 17th; “Parruca” May 27th.  
FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“Dovenby” May 24th.  
FROM CARDIFF.—“Ceylon” Mar. 30th; “Beatrice” May 20th.  
FROM HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—“Zohrab” Apr. 20th.  
FROM NEW YORK.—“Miako” May 1st; “Walton” May 16th.  
FROM HAMBURG.—“Ino” May 19th.

#### LOADING.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—“Teviot,” str.  
AT LIVERPOOL.—

#### FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—“Cleta.”  
AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“Glamorganshire.”  
AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“Mary More.”

### FREIGHTS & CHARTERS.

LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.—35s. weight; 30s. meast. Per Steamer via Suez Canal 100s. meast.  
LONDON TO HIOGO.—40s. weight or meast; via Suez Canal 110s. meast.  
LONDON TO NAGASAKI.—45s. weight; 40s. meast. Per str., via S. C. 100s. meast.  
NEWCASTLE.—(Coal per keel) to Yokohama or Nagasaki £42. 10s.  
CARDIFF, NEWPORT or SWANSEA.—(Coal per ton) to Yokohama or Nagasaki 40s.

### RATES OF INSURANCE RULING IN LONDON.

A I. 3 3rds. } Carrying general cargo to North China and equivalent classes. } Japan.  
Goods in Tarpaulin, ..... 80s.  
Do. „ Tin, ..... 50s.  
Do. „ F. P. A., ..... 40s. to 45s.  
Coal cargo, ..... 105s.  
STEAMERS, OVERLAND—Goods, ..... 30s.  
Tin or F. P. A., ..... 20s. to 25s.  
Specie, ..... 15s.  
Do. via CANAL—Goods, ..... 45s.  
Do. in Tin, ..... 35s.  
Do. F. P. A., ..... 27s. 6d.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE BANK OF CHINA, (LIMITED.)

**CAPITAL**—Tls. 2,500,000 in 25,000 Shares  
of Tls. 100 each;

Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;

**With Power to Increase to Tls. 5,000,000.**

### Provisional Committee.

O. C. BEHN, Esq.	Messrs. W. PUSTAU & Co.
A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq.	Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
C. J. KING, Esq.	Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq.	Messrs. LITTLE & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.	Messrs. THORNE BROTHERS & Co.
D. REID, Esq.	Messrs. REID & Co.

### Standing Counsel.

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., *Barrister-at-Law.*

### Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

**THE** Provisional Committee being now in possession of legal opinion on the subject from London, have decided to establish the Bank by registration under the Companies' Act of 1862. A permanent Board of Direction will be formed in London—as required by the Act—with a Board of Management in Shanghai.

The Provisional Committee therefore give notice that applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned not later than the 31st August, 1872.

It is the intention of the Committee that the business of the Bank shall, if possible, be commenced simultaneously in China and London on the 1st January, 1873. By order of the Provisional Committee.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of

THE BANK OF CHINA, (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,

—request that you will be pleased to allot—  
shares of One Hundred Taels (Tls. 100) each in the above-named Bank, and —agree to accept such shares, or any less number which may be allotted to —  
(such allotment not to be made before the Bank has been legally constituted as a limited Company), and —  
agree to pay a call of Twenty-five Taels (Tls. 25) per share on allotment, and further calls as may be deemed necessary by the Directors.

—also agree to confirm the acts of the Provisional Committee, pending the appointment of a permanent Board of Directors, and to Subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

— Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_

J. GILFILLAN,  
*Secretary.*

Yokohama, August 13, 1872.

1f.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE MEDICAL HALL.

—:—  
J. THOMPSON & CO.,

*Wholesale and Retail Druggists,*

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI

**Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.**

AND THE

**Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.**

All the English, American and French patent  
Medicines of repute,

### SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus

Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

### SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Glmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

*Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,*  
&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

11.

### PETROLEUM, KEROSENE, & PARAFFIN OIL LAMPS.

#### ROWATT'S PATENT ANUCAPNIC LAMP

Is the only Lamp that has yet been made to burn the above Oils

**WITHOUT CHIMNEY, SMOKE, OR SMELL.**

*It is easily trimmed—never gets out of order—saves great annoyance,  
trouble, and expense.*

#### ROWATT'S PATENT SAFETY STABLE LAMP

Is the only Lamp that has yet been made to burn the above  
Oils out of doors

**With perfect Combustion & perfectly Windproof.**

*It is easily managed, simple in construction, and inexpensive.*

### THOS. ROWATT & SON,

White Lion St., Bishopsgate, LONDON, N.E.; Lothian Road  
EDINBURGH; Kilkenny Oil Works, ANSTRUTHER, FIFE.

## JOHN MOIR & SON

Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H. Duke  
of Edinburgh,

**Preserved Provision Manufacturers and  
Export Oilmen,  
ABERDEEN,**

ESTABLISHED 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their  
preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon,  
Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kipperd  
Herrings, Fimdon Haddock, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's  
Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk,  
Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams,  
Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers,  
Olives, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies  
and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

*J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickle and  
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.*

d12m.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**LEA & PERRINS'**

CELEBRATED

**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

**THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.****CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.**

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

**ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,**

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, August 28, 1872.

12ms.

**TO BUYERS OF BOOTS & SHOES.**

G. T. TOBY, 19 & 21, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON, S. E. ENGLAND.

**WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,**

Having extensively enlarged his Manufactory, and added all the latest improvements in Machinery, is prepared at the shortest notice to ship in any quantity, and to any Port in India, Japan, China, and the Eastern Seas, all kinds of

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Orders forwarded direct to G. T. TOBY should be accompanied with a remittance or a reference to a London House. G. T. TOBY's Goods are well-known and highly appreciated in the Colonies and other parts for their durability, comfort, and Fashion.

*Most favourable Terms to Large Buyers.*

**Sample cases forwarded on application.**

Yokohama, June 22, 1872.

6ms.

**G**WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS, ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND LONDON. Manufacture of the very best quality, ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC. BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS. BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS. GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES. PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC. HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS. IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES. PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC. ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS. IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS. SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY. HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES. TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS.)

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, 11th May, 1872.

12m.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.**

ESTABLISHED 1820.

**FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.**

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

**Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.**

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

**And every description of Sporting Ammunition.**

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

**FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.**

*Patentees and Manufacturers,*

57 Upper Thames Street, London.

dtf.

**I**N the COURT of SESSION in SCOTLAND.—To all whom it may concern.—In the summons and action of multiple-pounding and exoneration, raised and executed at the instance of Hugh Hogarth and Alexander Pirie Hogarth, both merchants in Aberdeen, trustees and executors of the deceased William Hogarth, merchant, in Aberdeen, pursuers and real raisers, against GEORGE HOGARTH, son of the said deceased William Hogarth, sometime in Shanghai in China or elsewhere abroad, and whose present address, if he be still alive, is to the pursuers and real raisers unknown, and others, defenders, for the distribution of a legacy bequeathed by the said deceased William Hogarth to the said George Hogarth, Lord Mackenzie, Ordinary, before whom the said summons and action has come to defend, has been pleased to pronounce the following INTERLOCUTOR:—"20th March. 1872.—Lord Mackenzie's Act: Balfour,—The Lord Ordinary holds the raisers liable only in once and single payment, holds the condensation annexed to the summons as a condensation of the fund in medio, and appoints all parties claiming an interest in the fund in medio to lodge their condensations and claims by the first sederunt day in November next: Further appoints the dependence of the process and this deliverance to be advertised thrice in each of London Times, North China Herald, and Japan Mail newspapers, and in another newspaper circulating in China and Japan, that all parties interested may be certificated thereof and appear for their interest. "D. MACKENZIE."

Of all which notice is hereby accordingly given.

HORNE, HORNE, and LYELL, W.S., Edinburgh, Agents for the Pursuers and Real Raisers.

No. 39, Castle-street, Edinburgh, Scotland, 29th March, 1872.

Yokohama, May 25, 1872,

3w.

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# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. III.—No. 36.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1872. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## Notes of the Week.

THE entire section of the railway to Yedo is to be formally opened a fortnight hence by the Mikado in person.

THE letter from M. de Turenne, repudiating the action taken by the French Consul in the *Maria Luz* case, is significant both from its matter and manner, and we heartily rejoice to find the sympathies of the French Chargé d'Affaires apparently on the side of the Japanese Government.

With Mr. De Long's action we are grievously disappointed, as we think most of his countrymen will be. We earnestly hoped that on his return from America we should have no more occasions to criticize him unfavourably. The larger experience of life, of politics, and mankind which his stay in Washington must have afforded him, cannot but have expanded his views, and shown him how greatly agreement between the leading Powers of the world tends to promote the interests of humanity and to further the general cause of progress. He should have remembered that on this question of the coolie trade America is at the head of the world—for we were not quite correct last week in saying that America and England regarded the contracts which bind these men to servitude as invalid. America alone monopolizes the honour of so regarding them, and the Representative of America should, as it seems to us, have taken not a mere lawyer's view of the case, but the combined view of the statesman and the humanitarian. Such action would have constituted a legitimate source of pride to his nation. It is not by professions of influence, real or imaginary, in this country; not by appointments to office, the advising or controlling of departments, or the insertion of inflated speeches in newspapers, that the influence of America or Mr. De Long will be either measured or increased. It will be by uniting in friendly and supporting action with other Powers; in making the first thought, What is good for Japan? not—What is good for me or for America? in doing the best possible for this country, and taking popularity and power and advancement as accidents. It is the absence of all evidence of this spirit which has made us sometimes write bitter things about Mr. De Long—things which we almost regret having written; which it was yet just to write; but which we should wish never to be called on to write again. It is no light misfortune to any man to alienate friends, to seem almost to foster divisions in a society whose best interests lie in friendly union, to be accused of petty personal motive, trumped-up passions, or illiberal national prejudices. We declare that if convinced that the expression of our views, however just, had the unsalutary effect of playing into the hands of mere vulgar British prejudice against America, or the equally vulgar American prejudice against England, we would never write one more word on the subject, because no good that we could effect would neutralize such positive harm. But the actions of nations and the acts of their representatives demand criticism. Those who make it are under serious responsibilities that it is just and truthful as far as their knowledge extends; and those against whom it is directed may not seldom find that the lower motives to which they impute it are wholly without foundation, and that it contains truths which are not the less salutary because they are bitter.

Mr. F. Lowder, formerly H. M. Consul at this port, has resigned the British Civil Service, and accepted a post of influence in the Imperial Customs.

We shall not pay Mr. Lowder the bad compliment of enumerating the qualifications he possesses calculated to make him a good servant of the Japanese Government. But we think the appointment a very good one, and we trust that not only will Mr. Lowder do efficient service to this country, but use all his influence to place the Custom House administration on such an amended footing as will promote and facilitate business, and make the working of the Department at once more profitable to the Government and more easy to the mercantile community.

THE arrest of Mr. Cousens at Hiogo by Mr. Wilkinson, and his subsequent imprisonment by Mr. Gower have caused great excitement and indignation there. We believe the circumstances connected with this arrest are as follows:—

About 4.25 p.m. on Sunday, the 1st instant, Mr. Cousens, in a native sampan with one boatman, came alongside the steamer, and immediately afterwards a boat with four men rowing came up, and a struggle for first places ensued. A boatman on board the Consular boat pushed Mr. Cousens's sampan astern, when Mr. Cousens struck at the *sendoe* with a piece of matting, and warned him that a repeated attempt of the same nature would meet with similar punishment. Mr. Wilkinson, who was unknown to Mr. Cousens, made some remark relative to the striking of his boatman, when the latter making another attempt to send his boat forward to the detriment of Mr. Cousens was struck again, when Mr. Wilkinson exclaimed in an excited manner, "Do you know who I am Sir?" Mr. Cousens replied "no" when Mr. Wilkinson said: "You shall hear from me, sir!" All this took place during a squall of wind and rain, and did not occupy more than one minute. At a few minutes to five the steamer started on her voyage, when she was hailed by Mr. Wilkinson in the Consular boat, who stood up in the stern-sheets, and, displaying a paper, called out, "Arrest that man!" He came on board and, at once calling out, "I call on all subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of England to assist me in arresting that man," arrested Mr. Cousens, and, refusing all bail took him ashore, without even allowing him to fetch a change of clothing from his cabin.

Now, Mr. Cousens was manifestly wrong in striking the Japanese boatman, and it is quite time that means should be taken to repress that readiness to strike the natives of Asiatic countries which we are sorry to say is too common a characteristic of Englishmen abroad. And he not only offended once. He struck the boatman a second time, and, whatever may have been the provocation, he placed himself in the wrong by doing this.

On the other side it must be allowed that the assault was neither brutal, savage, nor unprovoked. His boat was pushed aside, and taking up a piece of matting he struck the boatman who committed the act. It may safely be averred that nine men out of ten would have done the same thing, and many would have done so with more passion than Mr. Cousens exhibited. He says he was placed in danger by the act of the boatman, besides being pushed aside from a place which more politeness indeed, would have induced him to concede, but to which he had full natural right. The boatman, as far as we know, alleges no injury done him; the blow was slight; and, had he taken out a summons against Mr. Cousens, a fine and a reprimand would have constituted a sufficient punishment.

But the excitement—and we must add the very undignified excitement—subsequently shewn by Mr. Wilkinson gives some colour to the idea that he acted vindictively; and no man with judicial powers in his hand should do this, or even lay himself open to the suspicion of doing it. As Mr. Gower is Consul at Hiogo, it is presumed that Mr. Cousens was committed to

prison by him, and it may be fairly supposed that Mr. Wilkin-son's feelings were shared by Mr. Gower. But, in our opinion, both have shown a grievous want of judgment. It may have been strictly just to detain Mr. Cousens at Hiogo, though it was undoubtedly a severe measure. He was on his way to England—his baggage went on in the ship—and he must have been placed in great inconvenience by this. Had his offence been a very serious one, wholly unprovoked, and knowingly and intentionally insulting, it would have been quite a different matter. It was none of these, and the only conclusion we can come to is that the sentence on Mr. Cousens was unjustifiable on any grounds of natural justice.

We trust that Mr. Cousens will be able to obtain redress for what we conceive to be the grievous wrong done him.

A LETTER published a few days ago in the *Japan Herald* and signed "An American" charges us with having refused to insert an account of the burning of the *America* written by an American, and not scrupled to work up the facts thus forwarded to us into an article. We were wholly unable to understand the charge at the moment, and treated it as we are wont to do all similar communications levelled to us. We have since understood that some notes taken by an American eye-witness of the fire were given to our reporter and received by him with a promise that they should be submitted to the Editor and, if approved of, appear in the pages of the *Japan Mail*. His own account was all that could be set up for Monday's paper compatibly with its issue at about the usual hour, and this account did not contain one line written by the American eye-witness, who, finding that his own version was not inserted, requested the return of it. This is a representative instance of the kind of charge trumped up day by day against the *Japan Mail*.

It is a remarkable fact that the *Japan Gazette* only produces opinions after the occurrence of striking natural phenomena. About eighteen months back a severe earthquake took place here, and the *Gazette* produced a small opinion. For these eighteen months it has remained sterile. Last Sunday week a typhoon occurred, and yesterday evening the *Gazette* produced another small opinion. It need hardly be said that both were equally ridiculous.

Mallet, in his work on earthquakes, says that after severe shocks, slender whitish filaments like threads are found on the edges of the crevasses formed on the earth's surface, and the opinions in the *Gazette* may bear some such relation to the paper as these filaments do to the earth. It is duty of the philosopher, however, to note all the particulars connected with natural phenomena, and it is noteworthy that the opinion of yesterday appeared within a few hours of the departure of the mail; proving that its parent, with a very proper estimate of the disgrace attaching to the paternity, shipped it off by the very first opportunity; and also showing that instincts of some vigour may be preserved even when decrepitude is the general condition of the subject.

The following is the list of tea and silk shipments per the P. M. S. S. China:—

TEA.									
To									
From	S. F.	Balt.	Tor.	N. Y.	Bost.	Chica.	St.Ls.	S. Am.	Total.
Shanghai .....	863	293	129	4,161	12	2,093	—	—	7,551
Nagasaki .....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11
Hiogo .....	461	31	—	1,423	—	—	—	—	1,915
Yokohama .....	3,731	—	—	3,981	215	866	—	—	8,823
Hongkong .....	1,521	—	—	36	21	—	100	416	2,234
Total.....	6,676	324	129	9,621	292	2,959	100	446	20,547
SILK.									
To									
From	S. F.	N. Y.	Boston.	St. Am.	Total.				
Shanghai .....	3	149	—	—	152				
Nagasaki .....	—	—	2	—	2				
Hongkong .....	23	—	—	10	33				
Yokohama .....	—	12	—	—	12				
Total.....	26	161	2	10	199				
Shippers of Yokohama Silk, Smith Archer & Co.... 6									
"                    "	L. Kniffer & Co..... 6								
Total.....	12								

We understand that Captain Hereira, of the *Maria Luz*, has commenced proceedings in the Saibansho to enforce the coolies shipped by him at Macao to continue their voyage to Peru.

We observe that the open spaces in front of the English and American Consulates are to be filled with large shady trees. The work was commenced a few days since under orders from the Governor of Kanagawa.

Mr. George, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, leaves tomorrow in the *Denshin Maru* for Shimonoseki with the cable for the Shimonoseki Straits.

#### THE COOLIE TRADE AT MACAO.

A CERTAIN Mr. P. G. MESNIER, dating from Macao, sends a letter to the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 28th August, criticising, in no gentle temper, the article which appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 10th August on the subject of the *Maria Luz*. An old humorous rule of barristers whose case is bad bids them abuse the opponent's attorney, and Mr. MESNIER in an evil moment has resorted to this line of conduct, imagining, we suppose, that such a method of procedure will serve his turn. We are far too much accustomed to impertinences of this kind from opponents of his class to trouble ourselves about them. There never yet was a bad case which wanted defenders; but a bad defence of a bad case seems to us of all possible things the worst, and this Mr. MESNIER has made with entire success. He shows that Macao can be as rhetorical as we feared, but more abusive than we expected. The curious circumstance is that while the Portuguese theory is admirably humane and irreproachable, Mr. MESNIER's chief bitterness is reserved for "that radical depravity of ideas" which has shewn itself in our protests against the slave trade in the disguise of the coolie trade. If any one will take a certain glass out of a telescope he will see things upside down. Nature seems to have provided Mr. MESNIER with some such mental instrument, and thus to him humanity becomes depravity; the coolie trade a beneficent system of emigration; and the defender of it (himself) a very lofty and noble person.

Some of the coolies had their queues cut off, and we spoke of this as a cruel punishment inflicted on them. The gentle criticism on this is as follows:—"Such an abstraction would be cruel indeed, on quadrupeds, but it is not so clear in this case." Just so. Here we have a specimen of the mental inversion spoken of. It is not clear to Mr. MESNIER, but this is not the fault of the abstraction, as he is pleased to call it. We shall not doubt that the operation itself in one case would give a great deal more physical pain than in the other. But we are sure that in ten days time a quadruped so treated would hardly remember his sorrows; while a Chinaman, to whom his queue is almost more than life, would brood over its loss in revengeful torment and bitter humiliation until he would be ready to do and dare anything which even involved his own destruction and that of others. We shall not dispute that severe punishments must be administered when you have to deal with a cargo of unruly human beings, many of whom possibly have been forcibly taken from their homes. But what creates this necessity but the nature of the trade itself? It is very well for Mr. MESNIER to institute comparisons between quadrupeds and men to the evident disparagement of that moral qual-

ity in the one in which consists his superiority to the other. Men are prone to make their estimates of human nature tally with their experience of themselves. We all know the demoralizing effects produced on men by association with slavery in any form, and it is no wonder that the advocate of the coolie trade ignores other feelings of humanity besides those connected with the love of freedom. But when he talks about our "depravity of ideas," we frankly tell him that the charge comes ill from one who has constituted himself the apologist of this nefarious traffic and of the cruelties which attend it. But the inversion of Mr. MESNIER's views is not solely intellectual.

In real truth, however, we can hardly blame him for being angry. Men naturally are more or less the creatures of their surroundings, and he who lives near barracoons and the apparatus of this trade cannot be expected to preserve the instincts and sympathies of men uncontaminated with such associations. Mr. MESNIER must pardon an uncomplimentary estimate of the value of his standpoint, but we are indebted to him for no civilities, and if he tries conclusions with us he must be prepared for the consequences.

We have before us the papers presented to Parliament containing the correspondence respecting the emigration of Chinese coolies from Macao, a trade characterized by Mr. DORIA, the English Envoy at Lisbon, in his despatch to the Marquis D'AVILA, as "this nefarious traffic in human beings." It is impossible within reasonable limits to give a full *précis* of this correspondence, but in justification of the warmth we have manifested on the whole subject, we shall present our readers with a few of its most salient points.

It opens with a letter from the Acting-Governor of Hongkong, giving an account of the destruction by fire of the *Don Juan* (formerly known as the *Dolores Ugarte*) in which 500 out of 650 coolies on board were burnt or suffocated on the deck to which they were confined, and from which egress was closed by iron barriers. General WHITFIELD admits that there are grounds for believing that exertions are used by the Portuguese authorities to give to the emigration that freedom which can alone justify its maintenance, and elsewhere it is shewn that Admiral DA SOUZA, the present Governor of Macao, has done much of late to improve the system. But General WHITFIELD adds that there is no reason whatever to doubt that a large number of coolies are deceived by their countrymen through whose agency they are collected, and that they are intimidated into giving such answers to the inquiries made by the authorities as are calculated to deceive them. This letter is followed by a statement made at the Magistracy of Hongkong by one WONG AFAHT, who shows how he was entrapped into a barracoon at Macao, and when asked whether he had any complaint to make, confessed that he dared not make it because he was threatened with gaol in case of such an avowal. He was one of the wretched cargo of the *Don Juan*, and sketches the hideous story of her destruction by fire, with all the horrors of the locked gratings, the suffocation, trampling to death, and drowning of her human cargo. Three other Chinese tell the same story of being entrapped into barracoons, of being asked whether they were willing to go aboard, but of all answering in the affirmative under stress of intimidation.

ALBERT HERKER, an Austrian seaman on board the *Don Juan*, next gives evidence. Twenty men were ironed together, two by two, and others were brought up to see them as warnings. Early in the morning of the fire an outbreak occurred among the coolies, when the hatches were closed and the captain ordered the crew to fire downwards and forwards on them through the gratings. The fire broke out immediately afterwards.

All these facts are brought by Lord GRANVILLE to Mr. DORIA's notice with instructions to him "to urge the Portuguese Government in the strongest manner, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to take efficient measures to repress, or at least to regulate, a system of traffic which inflicts such misery upon unoffending persons, and which must be so utterly repugnant to the feelings of justice and humanity of the Portuguese nation." In answer to Mr. DORIA's representations the Marquis D'AVILA writes rather a bitter letter, stating that the Chinese emigration carried on from Hongkong was worse than that from Macao, and politely insinuating that a recent judgment delivered from the Bench at Hongkong *à propos* of this subject "was evidently intended to stop the emigration from Macao alone." A little further on we have another Portuguese document, written with fine rhetoric and passion, and which, if Mr. MESNIER wishes to know the kind of figure he cuts in his letter, he would do well to read. It says that "the British Judge impugned the extradition of a guilty coolie on the ground that the coolies at Macao were forced to embark, that they were not cognizant of the act they committed &c., &c. In that sentence the said Magistrate not only censured the Portuguese laws, but he also attacked with the greatest animosity the emigration from Macao, to which he has been a bitter enemy, as well as the *Journal Daily Press* which advocates the same principles. He (the Judge) was not ashamed to publish that the object of that sentence, and that his intention, was to put an end to the emigration from the port of Macao." Among other things the document shows that 169 brokers at Macao had been punished for having entered the Superintendent's office as false emigrants for the purpose of entering coolies to ship. Anywhere else it might have been supposed that this large amount of punishment naturally implied a large amount of unpunished crime of the same kind. But Mr. MESNIER is not the monopolist of the inverting mental process we have spoken of.

Then comes a despatch from the Governor of Hongkong to Lord KIMBERLEY forwarding "detailed, fresh, and accurate refutations of the assertions contained in the Portuguese Minister's despatch, and charging the Portuguese Government with "inexcusable misstatements," amongst others, that the emigration by the Pacific Mail Company's steamers from Hongkong to San Francisco is of the same character as that from Macao to Peru. The correspondence is closed with a letter showing the peculiar features which make the emigration from Macao so objectionable, and concluding with these words;—"The regulations under which emigration from Hongkong may be conducted will be found in Sir R. MACDONNELL's despatch of the 19th July, 1869. As, however, emigration from Hongkong to any but British colonies has been forbidden, and as emigrants cannot be collected for those colonies in China without the employment of native agents, which is not

allowed, emigration from Hongkong is for the present at an end."

We must address a parting word to Mr. MESNIER, whom his fellow citizens may thank for this special exposure of their favourite trade. If he is so indiscreet as to appear as its apologist he should avoid all moral reflections about others. He should avoid ill-bred personal abuse, which damages even a good case, and covers the defender of a bad one with peculiar disgrace. And, lastly, he should take a more modest measure of himself; try to get his distorted vision corrected, and give up the hopeless task of white-washing the Ethiopian, and trying to scrub the spots off the leopard.

#### THE ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE AMERICA.

**A**FTER four days of patient and searching enquiry into the causes which resulted in the loss of the *America*, a judgment has been rendered which can fairly be characterized as full, careful and exhaustive. Such Courts as that held last week are, we believe, not customary in the United States; but their great utility in ascertaining the cause of the loss of a ship on the very spot where it was lost, and within a few days of the event, is so generally conceded that Mr. SHEPARD did well in breaking through a rule in every way calculated to have an injurious effect.

With respect, however, to the constitution of the Court we should have been pleased, had it been possible, to have seen some merchant of high standing on the bench. He would, as it were, have represented the travelling public as well as the shippers of cargo, while the fact of his having a voice in the judgment rendered by the Court would have inspired greater confidence in the minds of those upon whom the Company mainly depends for its support.

The evidence, which has already been published, together with the judgment, tell us very clearly the history of the fire. The ship, it appears, arrived in port early on the morning of the 24th August, and the officers, after working hard all day in discharging cargo, went to rest some time before 11 p.m. Within a few minutes of that hour Quartermaster WILSON perceived a smell of smoke. The stewardess also discovered it at the same moment, and they, together with the saloon watchman, who saw the reflection of the fire, gave the alarm. WILSON went below to the after-steerage, and when within a few feet of thirty-five bales of hay which were stowed in that part of the ship, saw the flames, which had then attacked the four inner corners of four bales of hay, but which did not cover a greater superficial area than about three feet square. He at once ran to the hurricane deck, where he knew some light and easily-handled hose was placed, and seizing that, returned to the main deck, and was going down into the after-steerage, when he discovered that there was no water. The hose being thus useless, WILSON left it, and afterwards rendered such general assistance as he was ordered or was able to give. He explained to the Court that he did not use the after-steerage hose because he thought he could get the lighter deck hose in a shorter time.

Meanwhile, Captain DOANE and his officers put forth every exertion. Under the supervision of the Captain,

four lines of hose were laid into the saloon, but only from one could any water be obtained, and that only for a few minutes. The first officer laid a line of hose in the steerage, but he could get no water, and it was not till the fire had assumed almost entire control of the ship that there was water in the hurricane deck hose. The other officers, not connected with the Engineers' department, were, it appears, assisting with every effort at their command to repress the flames.

From this evidence it seems that the great want was a supply of water, though whether or not the fire could have been overcome with anything short of the full power of the main boilers, is somewhat uncertain. The cause of this deficiency of water must be sought in the evidence given by the Engineer's department. Deferring for the moment any analysis of the opinion given by the Court of Enquiry, we see that the engineers, one and all, did all in their power to extinguish the fire. All maintained that the pumps never stopped working from the moment they were started, and there was an unanimity of opinion that there was a pressure of about 12 lbs. of steam on the boiler, when the alarm of fire was given. This was soon raised to 19 lbs., and it was at that point when the donkey-engine was abandoned. The Chief-Engineer, in his evidence, stated that he considered 12 lbs. of steam should suffice to throw three streams of water a distance of forty to fifty feet with a moderate force. There seem to have been six lines of hose stretched, and water—practically speaking—came through none of them till towards the end of the time during which the officers were still on board. The details of what the engineers individually did scarcely need repetition; it is only for us here to state that no engineer was in the donkey-engine room, a Chinese fireman being on watch, while the sixth engineer was at the cargo port on the forward freight deck tallying or trimming coal.

It appears to us, as it appeared to the Court, that the cause of the deficiency of water was the lack of sufficient steam, and in this opinion the majority of those who have read the evidence will join. Who is to blame for this would seem to be the principal point to discover: how far the engineers are to blame, if at all; and to what extent the regulations of the Company have tended to this unfortunate result.

The opinion of the Court of Enquiry, after a most patient investigation of all the facts connected with the affair, is as follows:—

That from that time the supply through this one line of hose was full and continued to pour through it until the ship was abandoned. To our mind this fact proves the fire pumps and supply pipe of the vessel to have been in good working order, and the presence of water for a few moments through one line of hose in the cabin is proof that steam was so low in the donkey-boiler that when turned on it supplied one stream for a very few minutes only, and then fell so low as to be useless, until just before the ship was abandoned.

We are of opinion that the long time which elapsed before even this one stream was started denotes great want of preparation or great tardiness in the Engineer's department, and we entertain no doubts that had steam to the amount of twenty pounds, or more had been on in the donkey-boiler, at the time the alarm was given, the fires under that boiler in proper condition, and proper expedition used in getting the fire pumps at work, the fire might have been extinguished and the ship saved.

In this opinion we fear that we must coincide. We are most anxious that in these remarks we should do no injustice to the Chief-Engineer, Mr. GRAHAM—who has been twenty-two years in the service of the Company—or



to his assistants; but the fact remains that with the Engineer's department alone rests the *onus* of the deficient supply of water; whether or not it is to be held responsible for the loss of the ship, as maintained in the judgment, is another matter. Mr. GRAHAM maintained that he had carried out the instructions of the Company, and that everything had been done in his department in accordance with long usage; and upon his evidence of custom we think some reliance should be placed. But first let us look at the instructions of the Company. Under the head of "General Regulations," Rule 21, the following "precautions against fire in port" are to be found:—

When in port, except at Benicia, steam must be kept at all times to work the fire-engine, with hose properly attached, etc. At night, the first officer must see that every precaution against fire be taken; that a good watch is kept on deck; that the engine-room has a light in it, and one of the engineer's crew on watch there; that no small packages of cargo are allowed to lie on deck, and that the holds and baggage-rooms are properly secured; that no boats leave the ship or remain on shore after nine P.M., without the captain's permission.

Mr. GRAHAM maintained that this rule was complied with, though it would appear to us that it was broken. We have seen that the steam was not sufficient to work the pumps *efficiently*, and though this qualification is not to be found in the rule, it must be taken as implied. The evidence of all the engineers proves that none of the "engineer's crew" were on watch in the "engine-room," and the chief engineer has said that the term "engine-room" could not be taken to mean the "donkey-engine room." In this particular the rule was broken, though at the same time it is only fair to state that an engineer on watch in the engine-room could, in that place, do nothing to extinguish the fire. The other clauses were doubtless obeyed.

Under the head "Engine Department" is Rule 76, which says that "the senior engineer on watch is not to absent himself from the engine-room without being relieved." Rule 78 also says: "The engineer on watch must be careful to see that a steady pressure of steam (according to orders) is kept, and, with a view to economy, will direct his attention to the fires and mode of firing, so that the fuel may be used to the best advantage." The former of these two doubtless applies principally to such time as the ship is at sea, and might also—if Mr. GRAHAM's reading of the term "engine-room" is to be accepted—be taken to refer to the engineer's crew, who, by Rule 21, should be on watch when in port: the latter evidently refers to the ship at sea. Rule 82 says:—

The chief engineer is to see that the steam pumps and all pumps attached, or to be attached to the engine as well as the fire engine and heating apparatus, are in an efficient state, and at all times ready when required. He will also see that the ship is kept free of water, and report daily to the captain the water in the pump well.

This, in conjunction with Rule 21, has reference to the pressure of steam in port, and on these the question of the responsibility mainly rests.

These, then, appear to be the only rules which have any direct reference to the Engineer's department, in cases in any way parallel to that now under review. Rules 21 and 82 applies to precautions against fire; the others, Rules 76 and 78, apply either to matters not directly connected with fire or to the ship and engines when at sea. With regard to Rule 21 we can hardly adopt Mr. GRAHAM's reading. The term "engine

room" must we think be taken to apply to such engine rooms as are in use at the time, and in this particular instance to the donkey-engine-room. If our view be correct, the rule was complied with, for it was proved that a Chinese fireman was on watch in the donkey-engine-room, and he, according to rule 71 which says "crews will consist of chief-engineer, assistants, water-tenders, oilers, storekeepers, firemen, and coal-passers," was without a question one of the engineer's "crew." Upon this point the Court in the judgment says

That owing to the fact that on that evening coal was being received into the vessel forward, for some reason, seemingly insufficient to us, the sixth engineer—the only engineer then on duty in the ship—was attending to the receiving and stowing of this coal, leaving a Chinese stoker alone on watch in the donkey-boiler room.

Here the Court relies upon rule 76 which, in our opinion, applies to the ship while at sea, but it may fairly be argued that upon this matter the rules are by no means explicit, and any conclusion arrived at is, after all, only an opinion based upon no actual regulation of the Company. With regard to rule 82 the Chief-Engineer states that the pumps were all in good working order; but it has been shown that the heating apparatus was hardly "ready at all times when required."

This brings us directly to the question of the pressure of steam. The rules say steam must be kept up to work the fire-engines (efficiently) and that it must be always ready (in sufficient quantity) when required. Mr. GRAHAM, we do not doubt, felt fully satisfied that about 12 lbs. of steam was sufficient to work the fire engines efficiently, and long usage had perhaps warranted him in taking that view; but the burning of the *America* was an exceptional case, in that the fire commenced in an inflammable material like hay, and that it spread with such inconceivable rapidity, and these cases have to be provided for. It is now evident that 12 lbs. of steam are not sufficient to extinguish a fire such as that on the *America*, and yet we learn that even were 20 lbs. of steam kept up on the donkey-boiler—an amount which then would only exhibit one sixth portion of the whole fire-extinguishing capacity of the ship—there would, when not working, be a great waste of coal, a frequent blowing off of steam, and a consequent inconvenience to the officers and crew. The two latter would have a little weight compared with the safety of the ship; still the Company might, before the fire, have with some reason objected to the extra expenditure of fuel—against which we have already seen that there is a special rule. But with all this, the argument remains untouched. The rules, to our thinking, demand such a supply of steam as to work the fire pumps *efficiently*. This has not been forthcoming, and it is clearly the fault of the Chief-Engineer—who acted through a mistaken idea of economy and an error of judgment as to the capacity of the steam kept up—that this was so. Upon him, much as it is to be regretted, must rest the *onus* of the want of water, and we must also agree with the Court in thinking that had there been plenty of water when the fire was first discovered, the *America* would never have been lost.

The engineers are, by the Court, accused of "tardiness." This is hardly in accordance with the evidence. They and their crew had been working from early morning, and all but one who was still at work were tired out and in their rooms. Yet all were at their stations in a minute or

two after the alarm, and all that was possible was done to remedy what has since proved a fatal error.

But while it is apparent that the error of the Chief-Engineer led to the loss of the ship, we cannot but point out that the rules of the Company are in the highest degree embarrassing. It is, of course, desirable to leave much to the discretion of the Engineer, but some distinction between the main-engines and the donkey-engine, and between the rules at sea and in port, should be made. This has not been done; but perhaps after this reverse the regulations will be revised, when, if possible, some rule should be inserted with reference to the ordinary pressure of steam to be maintained in port. At sea the fact that there is always an abundance of steam on the main engines is sufficient precaution against fire; but in port, when only the donkey-engine is in use, it would be well to define more closely the pressure of steam requisite to work the pumps efficiently.

With the conclusion that the fire was the result of intention, and not of accident, we cannot concur, and we do not see how, on the evidence, the Court could arrive at that decision. The evidence of the sailors must be set against that of the Japanese women, and though there may have been reasons which prompted the Court to come to the conclusion that the fire was the work of an incendiary, the evidence is by no means unequivocal. With the other portions of the judgment we fully agree. It is evidently the result of much painstaking criticism of the evidence, and has brought to a satisfactory conclusion a case which at one time threatened to terminate in unpleasant mystery.

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.

THE recent appointment of Mr. LOWDER, formerly H. B. M.'s Consul at this port, to a position in the Customs' Service of the Imperial Government, offers a fitting occasion to make a few remarks upon certain points connected with the Customs' administration here, in the hope that they may produce an amendment in methods of procedure which at present are sources of much irritation to the mercantile community, which necessitate the maintenance of useless and expensive machinery in the Customs' Service, and cause a great loss of time to the merchant shipping visiting the port.

It was only natural that in the early days of their intercourse with foreigners the Japanese should have collected their Customs' duties in a manner analogous to that prevailing throughout the Empire in connection with their native trade, and to this, as well as to other legitimate causes, may be attributed that rigid and suspicious course of examination which they have exercised up to this moment, though it would have been thought that, with the increase of trade and the liberal ideas they have shown latterly in respect of other matters, more change for the better would have been made in the administration of the Customs' Department. A special Mission was sent a short time ago to enquire into the working of the Customs at Shanghai, and hopes were entertained of seeing that system adopted here. But unfortunately, so far, the only result shown appears to be the wish to bring into use several peculiarly worded forms of application for landing and shipping merchandise, which fail to replace with any advantage the forms previously adopted.

There is no doubt that so long as the lower native officials on the part of the Customs' authorities, and chiefly Chinese shipping men on the part of merchants, arrange the examination of merchandise and payment of duties, the same vexatious difficulties will arise and always stand in the way of any improvement or facility in the landing and shipping of cargo, for it has frequently been said, and doubtless not without much of truth, that small native officials are open to bribes, whilst the system of compounding for duties is so common amongst the Chinese in their own country that no wonder need be felt at their resorting to similar practices here.

Manifests of ships' cargoes have never had sufficient value attached to them by the authorities, (except when the malformation of one letter in a mark has enabled them to apply a port regulation at the cost of \$15 to an unfortunate consignee) and were these documents made proper use of, it could easily be ascertained when the whole amount of duty had been paid into the Customs, and in case of any deficiency this could easily be traced. The most beneficial measure, however, that could be granted would be for the Customs to adopt the plan of stamping all Bills of Lading or delivery and shipping orders. This would enable merchants to take delivery of their cargo at once from the Hatoba, and to send it off in like manner, thus preventing that loss of time necessary for examination, during which process the objectionable compromises take place. It would be an easy matter in any case of suspicion of entry, or where the contents of packages are doubtful, to attach a note to the stamp saying "to be examined by the Customs authorities"; and all vessels could be notified that it was against the port regulations to deliver or receive any package except on production of a stamped Bill of Lading, delivery or shipping order, and any consignee violating such a regulation could certainly be held amenable to fine. Too much value could not be attached to such an arrangement, as it should work advantageously to both the authorities and merchants. To the former it would secure the full payment of duties; it would necessitate only about half the amount of accommodation now required for stowing goods awaiting examination and landed too late for examination; and it would dispense with a large number of the examiners now employed; whilst to merchants the saving of time and the security of merchandise stored in their own godowns, instead of lying undiscovered by insurance at the Hatoba, would be inestimable. It can hardly be supposed that respectable merchants would willingly lay themselves open to the charge of defrauding the Customs, but in the present state of affairs it remains a very doubtful question whether they are not responsible for the acts of their servants, and it is a serious responsibility to incur, though it must undoubtedly continue so long as the present system lasts.

We would suggest to the Customs' Authorities the expediency of obtaining from the Manifest Office at home copies of all manifests of ships loaded for Japan. The expense of obtaining them would amount to but a few guineas a year, and the declared values inserted in them of the various items of which the cargo consists would guide the Authorities in cases where they felt doubt as to the values attached to the landing applications presented here.

Greater facilities should be offered to merchants for

getting their goods from the ships. A tithe only of large parcels should be required to be sent to the Custom House for examination, and the remainder delivered straight to the merchant after a general examination on board or in cargo boats, without going through the Custom House. As matters are managed at present merchants will not send for their goods after a certain hour in the day, because they are not sure of getting them passed at the Custom House, and not willing to run the risks attendant upon storage in the Custom House godowns. It is obvious that this curtails the working hours of ships very largely, and increases the time necessary for their discharge.

#### NIIGATA.

NIIGATA, now the largest town and official capital of the most important portion of the province of Echigo, was founded by some Echidsen merchants about 1649, and soon realized the hopes entertained both by them and their patron Makino Bidsennokami, Daimio of Nagaoka, that it would become a large and flourishing sea-port. Thanks to its central position as regards the rich provinces of Echigo, Echiu, Noto, Kaga, Iwashiro, Dewa, and the Island of Sado, together with the facilities afforded by excellent water communication, extending in various directions from 60 to 130 miles into the interior, Niigata for nearly one century and a half was annually visited by thousands of large junks from all parts of Japan, there being generally on an average from 200 to 300 vessels in port loading and discharging.

Besides rice, the great staple of Echigo, considerable quantities of tea, silk, copper, hemp, and tobacco are produced within a radius of 50 to 200 miles of Niigata. In addition to this, it will be seen that the mineral wealth of this district is such as must, notwithstanding the vague information obtainable from the Japanese, offer many inducements to men of genius and capital.

The principal article of export from Niigata has, up to the present, been rice, and out of an average yearly crop of 2,500,000 hundred weight about one quarter is brought to this port for sale, the balance being used for home consumption in this province and the mountainous districts of Aidsu.

The fact that foreigners have up to now shared only to a very small extent in its export, or, to use a more accurate expression, its shipment to other Japanese ports, is attributable in a great measure to the absence of a regular rice market here, and an old established custom of purchasing rice in the interior by a system of advances to the farmers before the crops are ripe; there are, however, other reasons in connection with the difficulties experienced by the shipping at this port, which I shall hereafter have occasion of alluding to.

Notwithstanding all these advantages therefore, and the gradually increasing development of the mineral wealth of Aidsu, the tea of Echigo and the silk of Dewa and Oshiu, which might naturally be supposed to contribute most materially towards the prosperity of the place, it is a fact singular to relate that trade and shipping are gradually decreasing and will probably cease in a very few years; even at present all goods for Yokohama and other parts of Japan are sent either overland or in native junks.

The root of all this evil, which I have little hesitation in affirming can be easily eradicated at a comparatively small cost, is—the bar at the entrance of the river, and the open, unprotected condition of the Niigata roadstead.

Up to 50 years ago the mouth of the Shinanogawa, one of the three large rivers of Japan, was from 20 to 25 feet deep, and it was only after the waters of the Aganokawa, which up to that time flowed with the Shinanogawa, had been diverted by a short canal dug through the sandhills into the sea about six miles from Niigata, that the bar, which at present forms such a serious obstacle to the trade and prosperity of this port, commenced to form itself: the old channel which once united the two rivers still exists, it is true, but is nothing more than a broad ditch containing only a very few feet of water and without any current.

This evil, which has already brought about so many losses to all who are in any way connected with this place,

whether natives or foreigners, is rapidly increasing and a very short time will suffice to effect the ruin of Niigata as a place of commercial note.

The difficulties and dangers which the present small volume of water on the bar entails, have a most injurious effect on native shipping, and the number of junks which annually visit this port has from several thousand dwindled down to a few hundreds.

The anchorage outside the river is a mere open roadstead, and as the straight, bayless coast runs from N. E. to S. W. it is exposed to all the fury of the most prevailing winds, which are S. W. by W. and N. E.

It will thus be observed that at present it is quite impossible for vessels, whether native or foreign, to anchor off Niigata with any degree of safety, and this fact is well known to owners and agents of vessels and the various insurance offices.

The last foreign ship which visited this port left in June 1871, and although every effort has since been made to get a ship, and unheard-of freights offered, Captains have declined to risk their crafts, and in the interest of their owners prefer to accept lower charters to safer ports, affirming that Niigata is not at present a port for vessels to go without incurring unusual danger. In one solitary instance only did a shipmaster express any willingness to come from Yokohama to this place, and then only at a rate of freight rather in excess of that paid to London.

With reference to the difficulty experienced in chartering a ship for this port it may be well to mention that the high rates demanded are also to a certain extent due to the present scarcity of vessels on the berth at Yokohama.

Insurance companies have also put their veto on this port, and premia for Niigata are at present in many cases higher than to England. Hence a complete stagnation of traffic, and an utter impossibility for merchants to obtain imports for the Japanese market or to ship native produce when purchased.

The inconvenience, expense, and danger which the bar and the exposed condition of the anchorage cause to foreign vessels, is felt as severely by owners of Japanese junks, as ships of large draft have to discharge a portion of their cargo before entering the river.

Once over the bar, there is enough water to float the largest junks, and in many places the river is from 15 to 24 feet deep; this is the average depth near the right bank, whereas the left, or Niigata side of the river is gradually sanding up, and has only a few inches of water.

Such a change of the bed, which is attributed to a want of velocity in the current of the river, is an additional source of immense inconvenience to the shipping, as junks of course cannot now, as of old, anchor alongside the wharves of the town, and goods discharged by foreigners in bar boats have to be trans-shipped into smaller craft before they can be put on the Custom-house landing-place, which has not more than one foot of water.

There is another matter, too, in connection with the silting up of the Niigata side of the river, which causes the merchants of this place present losses and great anxiety for the future; there is a gradually-increasing disposition on the part of the junk masters to transact business with Nothari, an important town on the opposite bank of the Shinanogawa, and therefore much more approachable than Niigata.

Apart, however, from the difficulty, or I might even say sheer impossibility, to induce foreign ships to visit this place, there is another dangerous and expensive matter connected with the landing of goods.

These have to be taken across the bar in flat-bottomed Japanese barges, which not only entails great expense for boat and coolie hire, which is, of course, in excess of that paid at the more favoured ports, but also exposes merchants to heavy losses, as the insurance companies decline to accept bar risks. The delay, too, in loading and discharging vessels is very great, for not only have foreign shipmasters been sometimes compelled to weigh anchor and ride out a gale of several days' duration in Sado, or as best they could on a lee shore, but it is frequently impossible to cross the bar in comparatively fine weather.

Junk-masters are also exposed to great dangers and considerable delay, and are, as a rule, unable to enter the river during the winter; consequently, they are forced



either to wait during several weeks, and even months, in Sado, or go to other ports.

Ebisu, on Sado, where a staff of nine officials and servants is maintained at the foreign Custom-house at a monthly expenditure of about 100 rios (£22 10s. stg.), is supposed to be a harbour of refuge for ships bound for or anchoring off Niigata, and would in reality be so, were it not for the following serious and well-founded objections:

As a place where merchants have a right to ship and land cargo, it has been found to be of no avail. The distance between the two places is about thirty miles, and the passage across in small boats used for passengers and cargo is frequently accompanied with considerable danger.

Sado is a small island, thinly populated, and with little or no produce of any kind; the local wants are therefore small, there is no trade suited either to foreign tastes or desire of gain, and as a place of business it has consequently no attractions.

As an auxiliary port to Niigata it has been found to be useless, for which many reasons may be assigned.

First and foremost the impossibility of getting insurance on goods sent to and from Sado in native boats.

Next comes the expense of keeping up establishments in both places, the expense of double boat and coolie hire as well as considerable delay, and last, though not least, the trouble and inconvenience of having to transact business with two sets of Custom-house officials, now totally independent of each other as they belong to different *ken*.

With a view to meeting a portion of their engagements under the agreement of 1867 for the settlement of foreigners at Niigata and Ebisu, the authorities have recently completed a 50 ton steam-lighter, with 10 horse power and going about 3 knots in smooth water, at a cost of about \$33,000,— (£7,425 stg.) which, considering the quality of the material and the workmanship, is enormous. It can now be chartered for the conveyance of merchandise to the shipping or to Sado and back; to be of any use in case of shipping business a second one will, however, have to be provided, as it would of course be quite impossible to afford the required facilities with only one. The monthly cost of the crew including a foreign captain and other running expenses amount to \$200,— (£45 stg.).

A notable fact in connection with the steamer is that the insurance officers raise similar objections to those set forth against granting risks on goods landed in ordinary cargo boats; there can therefore be no advantage to merchants in incurring the increased expense which steam entails as long as the danger of loss or damage is not lessened.

The vessel too is so small and the internal arrangements are so bad as to render it totally unsuited for heavy cargo; beside which the dimensions of the craft will prevent her from crossing the bar except in perfectly calm weather.

Although aware to a certain extent of the dangers and difficulties to which shipping at Niigata would be exposed, some influential firms knowing that the producing districts would be only a short distance off, and that valuable articles of export would therefore be cheaper than at the other ports, testified their anxiety and willingness to give the place a fair trial by establishing agencies here shortly after the opening to foreign commerce.

The obstacles which they however had to encounter in landing and discharging were of such a serious nature, that they gradually retired, and towards the commencement of 1870 there was only one firm left, which has since then been manfully struggling against odds which had already proved too much for many others.

It will be easily seen that these difficulties are of no trifling nature and appear for the present insurmountable, when I state that produce purchased on the spot last year, and then showing a fair profit on ruling prices, is still in the godowns here awaiting the success of negotiations for some vessel, which have now been carried on in vain for the last few months.

I must here note that in alluding to the impossibility of chartering a ship for this port I, as a matter, of course mean at rates which leave a margin for reasonable profit.

Another mode of communication, which is available as far as Yokohama is concerned, is the transport of merchandise overland; but the expense, delay and risk which it entails, owing to bad roads, primitive means of conveyance and an impossibility to effect insurance, are equal, if

not in excess, of that caused by the bar; it is therefore rarely patronised except by Japanese.

For the latter delay is of little importance, risk is a thing which, in the absence of Insurance Companies, the nation at large has always been accustomed to accept as unavoidable, and the item of expense is one which native merchants can well afford to incur as their daily requirements and business expenses are far below those which are entailed on foreigners.

Japanese, therefore, find it more advantageous to incur the additional expense of sending their produce overland to Tokio and Yokohama where competition, of course, gives them a better opportunity of getting higher prices.

On the one hand, the high charges of overland transport and on the other exorbitant coolie and boat hire, freight and rates of premium, which are entailed by a shipment over the bar and thence in foreign bottoms to other ports, not to make any further mention of the risk in both cases, render it, therefore, extremely difficult for foreigners to make purchases here, although prices are proportionally lower than at the other open ports.

I may here mention that to transport two of the staple articles of this portion of Japan—rice and copper overland to Yokohama, would raise the price of the former 200 per cent. and that of the latter 16½ per cent.; and, as an instance fully illustrating the wide difference occasionally existing between prices here and at Yokohama, I have merely to refer to a parcel of copper weighing 1200 piculs (70½ tons) which was sent overland to Yokohama at a cost of about \$3,000 (£637.10 sterling) and still left a small profit.

The causes which prevent a lucrative and extensive import trade from being done here by foreigners is precisely similar. A charge of \$2.50 to \$3 per picul or £9.13 to £10.96 sterling per ton on shirtings, T-cloths, chintzes, orleans, cotton yarn or other manufactured goods render it quite impossible to import these articles overland, and freight by sea at the rate of \$15 (£3.7.6. stg.) per ton does not leave any margin for probable profit.

The idea that demand creates trade is clearly a fallacy in the case of Niigata, and in the present instance, at least, it is necessary to add means of communication at a reasonable cost.

The good demand for general imports, but more particularly for grey goods, sugar, nail-rod iron and salt, which has always existed here, will never produce any favourable results until safety and facilities can be offered to the shipping and the mercantile community. Up to the present these requisites are wanting, and as foreign ships therefore seldom visit this port, nearly the whole import trade is in the hands of the Japanese, and foreign goods of a bulky nature are brought here in junks, which, by their number, give a kind of regularity to native trade.

Japanese interested in the shipping and prosperity of Niigata, are also fully aware of the necessity of having better accommodation for the junks which visit this port, and with a view to effecting some temporary improvements in the river the heads of the "Funa doya" or shipping agencies agreed eighteen months ago that a fund should be raised by a due of 1½ per cent. on all business transacted by them. This, however, appears to have been a step which could not be taken without the sanction of the local authorities, as the money collected under this head and amounting to 27,000 rios (£6,075 sterling) was seized by the government and ten of the principal men were imprisoned.

Shortly after this the authorities made an attempt to meet the views of the merchants and shipping agents of Niigata by piling a portion of the right side of the river below the town, thus hoping to force the current in an opposite direction and deepen the left or Niigata side of the Shinanogawa. As the works were, however, badly planned and executed the very first flood sufficed to undo everything which had taken months to construct, and a few stray logs of timber are all that now remain to mark the spot of an undertaking which cost upwards of 16,000 rios (£3,600 sterling.)

Owing to the wretched condition of the banks of the Shinanogawa and its tributaries, together with the total absence of any effective measures on the part of the authorities to keep the river within its boundaries, the country between Niigata and the highland some 40 miles



off has frequently been exposed to inundations causing immense loss of life and property. This was a source of considerable distress to the farmers, and the subject of numerous petitions made by them during a period of 18 months, requesting the Government to divert a portion of the water of the river when swollen during the spring by the snow and ice from the mountains and heavy fall of rain during other parts of the year; this they suggested might be done by a new canal to be dug into the sea. Consent being at length given a spot was selected, and after a few preliminary steps the new cutting was commenced.

It runs from a small village called Okoden, on the left bank, in the direction of another small town Teradomari, situated near the sea shore, and is about one mile and three quarters long: six hundred yards of it runs through some hills, the balance being through flat, low country.

The approximate cost of this comparatively trifling work has been fixed at the enormous sum of 790,000 rios (£177,750 stg.) and is divided between the two *ken* of Niigata and Kashiwadsaki, £136,917 str. being assessed to the former.

Such heavy expenses, of course entail proportionately high taxes on the surrounding country, as the Government only contributes a very small portion of the amount required. The payment of these taxes extends over a period of six years, and they are calculated at the rate of 5 to 700 rios per 100 kokus of produce (£112.10, to £157.10 stg. per 415½ bushels) for lowland or property subject to inundations, and 2 to 5 rios per 100 kokus (9/-d. to 22/6d. per 415½ bushels) on fields situated higher up and less exposed.

Two crops and sometimes three (the latter, however, rarely occurs) can be raised on land of the first quality, but inferior property only produces one, and that frequently a very bad one; when therefore the low prices which have been ruling for rice during the past six months are borne in mind, the heaviness of this extra taxation will be easily appreciated.

These taxes are not only excessive, but more ruinous by far than the occasional inundations which were recently a source of complaint, and it did not take long for the farmers to discover that they would now fare worse than formerly.

The absence of serious inundations during the past two years, the delay in the completion of the cutting, the inconvenience caused by compulsory labour at low wages, the taxes above mentioned, and last, though not least, fears that the new canal will not only cause droughts, but be liable to overflow or break through its embankments, has brought about a very general revulsion of opinion, and the neighbouring farmers are now as anxious to stop the works as they were at one time to commence them.

The authorities, however, seem determined to carry on the undertaking, and have issued orders to complete the cutting by the end of the 9th Japanese month (October).

I refrain from entering into further particulars regarding the unpleasant events which have already resulted from the persistence shown by the Government in prosecuting this work, and which will not improbably lead to further complications; but I have little hesitation in repeating the statement already made in previous despatches, that without embankments of great strength and a system of sluices and other scientific appliances, which cannot be executed without the assistance of experienced engineers, the canal will infallibly be a source of constant danger, if not of heavy losses, to the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, and very considerably reduce the water of the Shinanogawa.

This will, of course, facilitate the filling up of the mouth of the river, and a very short time will suffice to render it quite impossible for boats of the smallest description to cross the bar.

Having thus briefly detailed the resources of this portion of Japan, together with the difficulties and obstacles which prevent the growth of Niigata, and will culminate in its ruin as a place of business, whether foreign or Japanese, it will be clearly seen that the removal of the bar and accommodation for vessels visiting this port are matters of vital importance.

Scientific details about a scheme of such a nature, which, though of a certain magnitude, does not, I think, involve excessive difficulties, and could be accomplished

with a comparatively small expenditure, devolve more particularly on those who have made such matters a study and a profession, but I think I may be permitted to add a few cursory remarks under this head.

What, therefore, requires to be done—and that, too, without delay—is the removal of the bar; if, at least, apart from other weighty considerations, the desire of making Niigata worthy of the name of “the Treaty Port on the West Coast” is still felt.

An outlet for the produce of the large and rich provinces in this neighbourhood will thus be given.

To effect this and keep the mouth of the river permanently clear, I surmise that a greater scour will have to be created by artificially making the river narrower, or forcing a greater volume of water at an increased speed across the entrance, in which case a better egress would be obtained for the mountain torrents which at times devastate the crops.

The Teradomari cutting, if actually undertaken, and prosecuted solely for the benefit of the farmers, would then be rendered unnecessary and might be immediately stopped without entailing any further useless expense.

Supposing that the sum required, as already stated for the canal is correct, which I have no doubt it is, as my private information has been corroborated by the Sanji, and that some 30,000 rios have already been spent, this would effect a saving of 490,000 rios (£110,250 sterling.)

A natural result of an increased velocity in the current of the river would be the removal of the numerous shoals which render navigation for Japanese junks so excessively difficult, and make it quite impossible for cargo boats to approach the Custom-House landing place.

The scheme submitted some time ago to the Japanese Government by Mr. Brunton, one of the English Engineers in their employ, was the result of a careful survey of the bar and a portion of the river, and is peculiarly adapted for the emergency of the present case; for with the comparatively small expenditure of 600,000 to 700,000 rios (£135,000 to £157,500 sterling) the shipping of this port would, in ordinary times, enjoy some of those facilities which are so indispensable for the speedy and safe discharge and shipment of merchandise.

The removal of the bar, therefore, is an undertaking which is inseparably connected with the commercial vitality of Niigata, and is absolutely and urgently required for the benefit of everybody who has an interest at stake in the prosperity of these provinces and Niigata in particular, as it will not only be advantageous to native and foreign merchants, and the farmers of the neighbourhood, but also to the Government by thus promoting the welfare of a large portion of the nation.

Although it would not be difficult in other countries to raise money for works of such general utility, a want of funds may perhaps be alleged as an excuse for delay. I would therefore suggest that the means by which a considerable portion of the capital required might be raised (without again mentioning the saving to be effected by stopping the Teradomari cutting) are:—

1st.—The closing of the Foreign Custom-house at Ebisu, which is a useless expenditure of upwards of 1,200 rios (£270 stg.) per Annum.

2nd.—The abolition of communication by steam between Niigata and Ebisu under the regulation of 1867, by which a saving of £1,080 stg. per annum will be effected in addition to the capital which will be required for two or more steamers.

3rd.—A small tax on the inhabitants of Niigata and the surrounding country, who would all undoubtedly reap numerous benefits if a scheme of this sort were executed;

And 4th.—An additional due on all junks entering and leaving this port.

I course do not entertain the advisability of increasing the dues on foreign vessels, as these already amount to \$22, (£4.19 stg.) per bottom, and for which absolutely nothing, with the exception of a small lighthouse on Japanese principles, visible about 1½ miles and only lighted on very rare occasions, is given in return by the Government.

The requirements this place are, however, as already described, so inseparably connected with its existence as a mercantile port, that I feel sure that both shipowners and merchants would willingly contribute their quota to en-

joy advantages which any sound harbour scheme would undoubtedly secure to them.

As, on the other hand, dues levied on junks under 250 kokus (about 37 tons) burthen only amount 1,770 cash (9.4d.) with a trifling increase for those of larger carrying capacity, I feel sure that the owners would not object to pay something in excess of this for improved harbour accommodation, which would give them greater safety and quicker despatch.

I have sometimes heard merchants speak about the advisability of opening another port and closing Niigata; this is step which as far as British interests here are concerned might be easily taken, for as already stated there is at present only one firm at this place, and that a German one.

The only place which as far as I can learn is suitable and possesses the requisites for the safe anchorage for foreign vessels on this part of the coast is Nanao in Noto.

Before definitely deciding on the opening of Niigata the foreign Ministers gave this matter due consideration, but the fact of the trade of Nanao being merely of a local nature, the difficulty of overland communication, together with the distance of this place from Kanadsawa the capital of the late Daimiate of Kaga (about 42 miles of) and many of the rich northern provinces, such as Oshiu, Dewa and Iwashiro, were doubtless some of the reasons which induced them to decide in favour of Niigata.

As nothing has been done during the last few years to render Nanao more approachable for merchandise from the Echi side (or East) and the means of communication between it and the districts which surround this place are even now as primitive as they were then, the somewhat isolated position of Nanao remains the same and Niigata is therefore still capable of offering, if assisted with a little science and capital, all the requirements for becoming a large and prosperous seaport.

In conclusion I may state that if Niigata is left to its own resources and the new cutting at Teradomari completed, a very few years will suffice to effect its ruin and force the last remaining foreigner to quit it as a place totally unsuited for trade.

#### NIHON GUAISHI.

#### ACTUAL HISTORY OF THE MINAMOTO FAMILY.

#### PART III.

(Continued from our last.)

Sanétomo occupied Tokimasa's Palace, and the latter at last plotted to assassinate him and set up Tomomasa in his stead. He collected troops for this purpose, but the affair became known, and in the intercalary month Masago sent the officers to remove Sanétomo to Yoshitoki's house. All the troops gave in their adherence to him. Yoshitoki at last transported Tokimasa and his wife to the village of Hôjô, and ordered the officers at the capital to inflict the penalty of the law upon Tomomasa.

By this time all the great heroes such as Chiba Tsunétané, Doi Sanéhira and others were grown old or dead. Sasaki Takatsuna and Kumagae had fled and hid one after the other. The Hôjô family alone exercised supreme control over the affairs of the Bakufu, whilst Sanétomo looked timidly on at their proceedings. His disposition led him to take delight in literature; he had Minamoto no Nakaakira, one of the Professors of Literature, Bunshô Hakasé for his teacher, and learnt to compose Japanese songs from the Chinagon Fujiwara no Sadaiyé<sup>(225)</sup>. In military accomplishments he fell short of Yoriyé, but the latter had been wild and vicious to such an extent that he robbed Adachi Kagémori of his concubine and wished to put him to death. When Yoritomo addressed his chief officers, he never ventured to call them by their personal names, but Yoriyé had always done so. Taira no Tomoyasu<sup>(226)</sup> and others were promoted by him on account of their accomplishments, and presumed on the favour they enjoyed to override others, to the great indignation of the officers of all ranks. Sanétomo was of a kind and gentle disposition, and was loved by all the officers. In his first year he had ordered

the officers to give up to him the patents which Yoritomo had granted to them, but he had not lightly deprived the Jitô who had been appointed by Yoritomo. From the time of Yoritomo and Yoriyé constant injunctions had been laid on the *Shiugo* and Jitô not to interfere in civil business nor appropriate more than their proper allowances. The Hôjô family being thus supreme called for the patents which had been granted, made a difference between those which had been given out of favouritism and those which had been the rewards of merit, ordered the holders to perform the duty of sheriff<sup>(227)</sup> by turns, and sent messengers travelling throughout the territories under the jurisdiction of Kamakura, to inquire into the perversion of justice by the civil officials and unfairness committed against the peasants. But the administrative power remained in the hands of Yoshitoki, while Sanétomo drank and feasted day and night with *Samurai* of a literary turn, and gave himself up wholly to the cultivation of the poetic art, never inquiring about public affairs. Yoshitoki became more and more absolute.

In the first year of Kempô (1213) Idzumi Chikahira, a Shinano man, possessed himself of the person of Senjiu Maru, the son of the late Yoriyé, and raised troops with the object of chastising Yoshitoki. He sent the Buddhist priest Annen to persuade the chief officers to join him, and many of them took his side. Yoshimori's two sons Yoshinawo and Yoshishigé, his nephew Tanénaga and other were participators. He then came to Chiba Nari-tsuné who refused his support, but arrested him, and sent him to Yoshitoki. Yoshitoki ordered Kanakubo Yukichika and Andô Tadaiyé, retainers of his family, to interrogate him, and having obtained the whole facts, despatched troops to arrest Chikahira. This Chikahira was of the Minamoto *gens*, the distant descendant of Mitsuyoshi, a son of Tsunémoto. Being courageous and strong, he slew several tens of the officials and their men, and then fled. Senjiu shaved off his hair and concealed himself in the capital, while Yoshinawo and the rest were made prisoners. At this moment Yoshimori was in Kadzusa, and galloped back to have a personal interview with Sanétomo. He begged leave to buy off his two sons. Yoshimori was highly trusted by Sanétomo and had received a special commission to command his guards conjointly with Yûki Tomomitsu, and his prayer was at once granted. Yoshimori went out highly delighted, but on the following day he came with ninety-eight of his kindred whom he marshalled in the Southern Court-yard of the Shôgun's Palace,<sup>(228)</sup> and asked through Uyé no Hiromoto for the pardon of Tanénaga. Yoshitoki had long disliked the strength of his family, and desired to provoke him so as to obtain a pretext for getting rid of him. He ordered Yukichika and Tadaiyé to bind Tanénaga, to take him past Yoshimori's house and deliver him to the keeping of the officials, with orders to banish him to Mutsu. Yoshimori was ashamed and enraged, and closing his gate, kept within doors. Tanénaga's Palace was in a convenient position, and as there were many who desired to obtain it, Yoshimori obtained leave from Sanétomo to send men to guard it; but Yoshitoki on the other hand obtained leave to seize it, and having expelled those who were in charge, divided it between Yukichika and Tadaiyé. Yoshimori was very angry, and thereupon conceived the desire of destroying the Hôjô family. Day and night he assembled his family and partisans and discussed the scheme with them. The scheme leaked out, and the messengers of the Bakufu came to demand explanations. Yoshimori declared that he had no disloyal projects, but the messengers secretly perceived his younger relatives examining some arms, and returned to report. An order was given that troops should be summoned, and other messengers were sent to reproach Yoshimori. The latter answered and said: "The old man received special favours from the late Shôgun, and to plot revolt would be the last thing he would think of. Only his children are indignant at the arbitrary conduct of Yoshitoki and desire to go and demand an explanation from him. The old man has tried to dissuade them, but they will not

(227) *Tsuidô*.

(228) Bakufu.

(229) Name of a Buddhist shrine just behind the Palace of the Shôgunate. There is an excellent plan of Kamakura as it existed in Yoritomo's time in the sixth vol. of the *Gokuseki zasshi*.

(225) This *Kugé* or Court noble was the Compiler of the collection entitled *Hakunin Shû* or "Century of Poets."  
(226) This is the man mentioned several times previously as a skillful beater of the drum; is nicknamed *Tendzumi Hangnan*.

"listen." He then divided a hundred and fifty horsemen into three bodies, attacking the palaces of Yoshitoki and Hiromoto separately, and made a sudden demonstration before the Shōgun's palace, in the hope of taking Sanétomo. His relation Miura Yoshimura and his younger brother Tanéyoshi had promised to hold the northern gate, but they changed their minds, and ran to tell Yoshitoki. Yoshitoki and Hiromoto entered by the north gate, and Yoshimori consequently surrounded them. His third son Yoshihidé burst in the gate and entered, and routed all whom he attacked. He met Ashikaga Yoshiuji and grasped the sleeve of his corslet; but the other whipped up his horse, and leaped over the moat, leaving his sleeve behind. Yoshihidé, Tsuchiya Yoshikiyo, and Furugōri Yasutada fought bravely in company, and all the inmates of the palace fell into confusion. Some one kindled a conflagration, and the smoke and flames filled the sky. Yoshitoki and Hiromoto carried off Tanétomo and got away to the Hokkēdō.<sup>230</sup> The combat lasted a whole day and night. When the day broke Yoshimori's troops retired fatigued, and encamped at Maehama. It chanced that Yokoyama Tokikané came to their aid with all his kindred, and they had now three thousand horsemen, so that their force was again in good condition. The troops of the neighbouring provinces came flocking in on hearing of the disturbance. Yoshitoki sent for them, but they doubted him, and refused to come. He then obtained an order in writing from Sanétomo, which he showed to them, and then they came. Yoshinawo shortly after fell fighting. Yoshimori wept, and was quite demoralized, and at last he was shot dead by Yedo Yoshimori. His seven sons all died, but Yoshihidé put to sea with fifty men and escaped. Yoshitoki distributed the fiefs of the Wada family, as rewards to the officers of all ranks.

In the sixth month of the second year (1214) there was a drought. Sanétomo fasted and read the Scriptures, after which rain fell. The taxes in the eastern provinces were diminished. In the eleventh month the remaining retainers of Yoshimori possessed themselves of Senjiu's person and assembled troops at the capital. The affair becoming known, the Oyé family suddenly attacked and slew them. In the twelfth month Sanétomo ordered the Buddhist priests to assemble for the performance of religious services. He said: "Last night I dreamt that Yoshimori came into my presence at the head of his kindred, and for that reason I will secure his happiness in the world of the departed."

Sanétomo had previously advanced step by step to the rank of *Jō-ni-i*, and had been appointed Chiunagon. In the sixth year he was further promoted to be Gon Dainagon, and in the third month he was made Taishō of the Ukonyé Guards in addition. Oyé no Hiromoto addressed him in a discreet manner, saying: "If the Shōgun desires to leave good fortune to his posterity, let him beware of filling up the measure. Why not decline all offices, and only bear that of *Sei-i Tai-shōgun*? Let him wait for his maturer years, and then obtain the office of Taishō." Sanétomo replied: "I am not displeased with what you observe. But I have a pre-sentiment that the main line of the Minamoto family is approaching its end, and I cannot take thought for descendants. I wish to obtain appointments till I am satiated, and so exalt the fame of my house. I have no time to think about descendants." Hiromoto retired without saying a word. Some time previously a Chinese carver of Buddhist images, named Chin-wa-kei<sup>230</sup>, had come to Yamato, and Sanétomo summoned him to his presence. Wa-kei pretended that he was acquainted with Sanétomo's life in a previous existence. Sanétomo then conceived the wish to visit China, and ordered a large vessel to be constructed. When it was completed it was found impossible to make use of it. This year the Hōjō family sent for Kugio, the son of the late Yoriyé. On arriving from the capital he was appointed by them Bettō of Tsurugaoka. Kugio had always felt indignation at the death of his father in confinement, and believing Sanétomo to have been his father's murderer, secretly planned how he might take revenge. Pretending that he had something to pray for, he went to pray at the

shrine of Tsurugaoka for a thousand days. It was reported about this time in Kamakura that a supernatural being existed in the Shōgun's Palace. It was dressed in female clothing, and its walk resembled flying. In the tenth month Sanétomo was appointed Naidaijin, and in the twelfth month he was promoted to be Udaijin. In the first month of the first year of Jōkiu (1219)<sup>231</sup> he went to pay his respects at the shrine of Tsurugaoka, and the hour of nine at night on the 27th was fixed by divination. As he was about to start, Hiromoto advanced into his presence and said: "Your servant has hitherto seldom shed tears, and now he sheds them without knowing any cause. Your servant is filled with dread. When the late Taishō<sup>232</sup> celebrated the completion of Tōdaiji, he took the precaution of having armour under his clothes. Let my prince imitate this example, and not act rashly." Minamoto no Nakaakira said: "Daijin and Taishō cannot wear armour." Hiromoto again besought him to celebrate the ceremony in open daylight. Nakaakira replied: "To do it by candle light is the old custom." As Sanétomo was about to go forth he made Hada Kinuji comb his hair, and pulling out one hair, gave it to him, saying with a smile: "This is my legacy to you." The high officers of state and others all accompanied him, as well as an escort a thousand strong. Yoshitoki was in attendance, bearing his sword, but as the procession entered the gate of the shrine, he excused himself on the ground of illness, and delivering his sword to Nakaakira, went home. Sanétomo then dismissed the whole of his escort, and took only Nakaakira with him. When the ceremony was over, he bade farewell to the high officers of state and descended the steps, on which a man jumped out from the side of the steps, and, raising his sword, cut off the heads of Sanétomo and Nakaakira, and fled away, bearing the heads with him. The blackest darkness prevailed at the moment, and dire confusion fell upon the company, for no one knew what man had done it. Then some one shouted in a loud voice, saying: "I am Kugio. I have taken vengeance on my father's murderer." All now knew for the first time that Kugio had done it, and they surrounded his residence. Kugio, bearing Sanétomo's head in his hand, proceeded direct to the house of one Bitchiu, and took food without losing his hold of the head. The youngest son of Miura Yoshimura was Kugio's pupil, and the latter consequently sent him on a message to Yoshimura to ask his advice. Yoshimura deceived him by saying: "I will come with troops to meet him;" but he informed Yoshitoki, who ordered Kugio to be put to death immediately. Yoshimura thereupon sent Nagao Sadakagé to the spot at the head of five strong warriors. Kugio had waited a long time for the troops who were to come and meet him, but as they did not arrive, he traversed a high hill at the back of the shrine, and went towards Yoshimura's house. On the way he fell in with the five men, and fought desperately, but Sadakagé took him in flank and cut off his head, which he sent to Yoshitoki. Kugio was aged nineteen, Sanétomo twenty-eight years of age. On the following day they buried Sanétomo, but not being able to find his head, they substituted the hair he had left behind. Thus the main line of the Minamoto family came to an end.

The author of the Gwaishi remarks: I once passed over Hakoné, and beholding the great plain of the eight provinces bounded by Mutsu and Déwa on the north, perceived how deep-lying and wide-spread was the foundation of the Minamoto power. Tradition says that Hachiman kō left a document to his family, which said: "Amongst my posterity there will be some one, who will hold the power of the Empire in his hand." Though I am ignorant whether this tradition be true or false, there certainly are reasons for its existence. For the rule of our Sovereigns began from the west and gradually extended in an easterly direction. The strong and fierce men of the east were difficult to restrain, and were a match for the whole country. Although weeding-out and tranquillizing went on in the earlier times, no great effect was produced. They submitted and rebelled again from

(231) Vul., Shōkiu.

(232) Yontomo.

(230) Pronounced Chén Huo Ch'ing in the Peking mandarin.



one moment to another, and were a constant source of trouble to the state. The Central Government grieved itself very little about this state of things. It seems, however, that the relaxation of the authority of the crown was not the work of a single day. The Fujiwara family strove for the Emperor's favour, flesh and blood worked each other's harm, and the maintenance of order was impossible. Brigands stalked abroad in open daylight, attacked the high officers of state, burnt the Imperial Palaces, and to prevent their proceedings was impossible. Under these circumstances how could the government find time to take pity on the outlying frontiers? The misdirected genius of Sadatō and Iyēhira enabled them to take advantage thereof so as to ensure the success of their own projects. Had Yoriyoshi and Yoshiyē not appeared, these large swine and long serpents would have gradually devoured the upper provinces, and who could have kept them off? This was the grand benefit which they conferred on the empire, and the rewards bestowed by the Imperial Court were not equal to one-tenth of their deserts. Yoriyoshi's post was changed with the result of exposing him to poverty and sorrow. Yoshiyē did not rise higher than a *jō* of the Guards of the fourth rank. One of his descendants was put to death for a crime and another sent into exile. In the civil wars of Hōgen and Biōji flesh and blood were made to fight against each other until the race was nearly annihilated. This was the very reverse of recompense. But it is natural that if Heaven's gifts of fortune to the ancestors are sparing, they should be bountiful to the descendant. For this reason the fortunes of the Genji received a great impulse in the person of Yoritomo, and they eventually obtained the control of the power of the Empire. Did Yoshiyē perhaps foresee that? At the same time I have often thought that the power had long previously fallen into the hands of the Minamoto family, though they knew it not themselves. Yoriyoshi and Yoshiyē settled the north and east, and afforded their protection to the inhabitants during a period of fifteen years from first to last, but the Imperial Court affected to know nothing about it. When they reported their achievements and prayed that rewards might be conferred on their officers and men, they were put off with delays and nothing was ever settled. The worst was when their wars were denominated private feuds, and the Imperial commission withheld from them, so that they were forced to take pity on their men with gifts from their own private resources. In this way the Imperial Court cast away from itself the right of putting down the rebellious, and of apportioning rewards and punishments, and gave it to the Genji, causing the heroes of the north and east to say eventually that they would rather revolt against the son of Heaven than betray the Genji. If at this time Yoshiyē had taken the law into his own hands, the whole country lying east of Hakoné would have ceased to be the property of the Imperial Court, without waiting even for Yoritomo's period. But he chose rather not to sully his virtue as a servant of the Crown even up to the day of his death, so that he left the gift of happiness to his descendants. The old histories say that when Yoritomo fled from Itō he congratulated himself in his heart, saying: "I hope I may succeed in becoming lord over the eight provinces of the Kwantō, or if not, that I may still possess Idzu, so that I may have the means of revenging myself on the Itō family." From this we can see that his first idea did not go beyond holding a small corner. But the great men who had always been the adherents of the Genji eagerly fought his battles. Wherever he directed his arms he was victorious without an exception. He also got servants of the Court, who were clever men disappointed in their ambition, to help him where his own means did not suffice, and at a time when the authority of the throne had fallen lowest, he was able to spread his devoted adherents all over the country, like the pieces on a chess-board, and to control their actions from where he sat. Although his talents would of themselves have sufficed to enable him to threaten and constrain the sovereign and his people, and to seize possession of the whole country, the result was brought about by the progress of events, and the real source of his success was the good fortune deserved by his ancestors but not enjoyed by them. I heard once from a certain Court noble,

that when Kamakura became a power, some members of the Oyé and Miyoshi families, who had secretly in their possession the records of the Internal Revenue Department went over to him. One can see from this the direction which men's sympathies took. The Imperial House itself cast away its authority, and was unable to recover it. In whom were the people to put their trust? Hereupon a scion of the Imperial race, who was competent to undertake its duties, took its place and exercised its powers, becoming the administrator of the Empire. This was an unavoidable consequence of events. The Genji, who were the descendants of the Emperor Seiwa, for generations served their Prince diligently, down to Yoritomo, who settled the country after many toils and first established the great Scheme by which a small measure of tranquillity was assured to the empire. But he never ventured to overstep the proper limit, and his acts were full of reverence for the sovereign. After handing down his authority down to two successors one after the other, heaven having not yet rewarded the Genji with a sufficient measure of fortune, the Ashikaga and Nitta families, both of which were of the Seiwa Genji, arose in turn and ruled the Empire. Both became commanders-in-chief, held the power one after the other and served the son of Heaven obediently, following, without an exception, the example given by Yoritomo. He had founded for the Empire to all time an institution which was unavoidably necessary, and had set to it the limits which were not to be overstept. The relations between Prince and servant were mutually conducted in the most perfect manner. Had it not been so we might have known a succession in this country of such men as Wang Mang,<sup>233</sup> Ts'ao Ts'ao,<sup>234</sup> Szuma I<sup>235</sup> and Tung Ch'ao.<sup>236</sup> We might thus even permit ourselves to say that the merits and services rendered by Yoritomo to the Empire exceeded those of his ancestors.

END OF VOL. III.

#### THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. COUSENS.

This afternoon, in response to a general circular distributed throughout the settlement, about 45 gentlemen met at the Y. U. Club to take into consideration the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Cousens at Kobe, with a view to taking further proceedings in the matter,

Mr. F. V. DICKINS was voted to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that unfortunately he knew but few of the facts of the case, and perhaps some gentlemen present who was better acquainted with the matter than himself would relate the circumstances of the assault and arrest in order that the meeting might be the better able to judge as to what course they should pursue. They would all be glad to hear what it was that took place that should compel an Englishman to submit to the indignity of imprisonment for an offence for which such a punishment was *prima facie* very excessive. (Applause)

Mr. TALBOT then narrated the following circumstances: Mr. Cousens, he said, came alongside the *New York* at Kobe, at about 4.15 p.m. in a Japanese sampan, closely followed, or even accompanied by, the Consular boat, with Messrs. Watson, Gower, and Wilkinson on board. She had no flag flying, and nothing to denote to whom she belonged except a small flag painted on the bows, and quite out of the sight of Mr. Cousens. The boat first collided with the sampan and, anxious to arrive first at the gangway, one of the Consular sendoes attempted to push Mr. Cousens boat back. This was repented, and Mr. Cousens struck the sendo with a piece

(233) Wang Mang poisoned the Emperor Ping-ti, of the Western Han Dynasty (15 A.D.) and seized upon the throne for himself.

(234) Ts'ao Ts'ao was a general of great reputation under the last of the Eastern Han Dynasty (190-220 A.D.). He assumed the title of Emperor, which he left to his son Ts'ao P'ei.

(235) Szuma I was a general who flourished in the wars of the Three Kingdoms. He murdered the King of Wei in A.D. 249 and seized the crown.

(236) Tung-ch'ao set aside and murdered Pien, the son and successor of Ling-ti, of the Eastern Han Dynasty [reigned 168-189.]



of matting, three times in all. Mr. Wilkinson jumped up and asked Mr. Cousens, "Do you know who I am?" Mr. Cousens replied, "No, and I don't care to." Subsequently, Mr. Wilkinson said to Mr. Cousens, "You shall hear from me about this." At a few minutes to five the steamer started on her voyage, when she was hailed by Mr. Wilkinson in the Consular boat, who stood up in the stern-sheets, and, displaying a paper, called out, "Arrest that man!" He came on board, and, at once calling out, "I call on all subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of England to assist me in arresting that man" arrested Mr. Cousens, and, refusing all bail, took him ashore, without even allowing him to fetch a change of clothing from his cabin.

Mr. SWABY then read the following letter from a gentleman in Kobe:—

When the case was finished—I had permission from the Court to advise Cousens—and when judgment was given the indignation was so great that nearly every one in Court shouted out shame! shame!! for which all but two were confined, and our names taken for contempt of court (laughter); the sentence was that none of those present should enter the Court again but as prisoners or witnesses (renewed laughter). As soon as the tumult had subsided, I asked leave to appeal against the Court's decision, and was told there was no appeal and nothing further could be said about that. I asked then where he was to be confined and was told there was only one jail and no difference was made by the Court to any one. I pleaded position, and that what to a sailor was rest from work was disgrace, ill health, and prospects blighted in a gentleman of the position of our friend. I asked to be his jailor and give bond for any amount to keep him under restraint for the 48 hours.

I waited with him for an hour in the Court-room to see where he was to be confined. Mr. Wilkinson then came out of his office and asked me whether he should send for anything for tiffin, and if he would take it in his room. I said that we felt the case too much, and saw so much personal feeling in the matter, that we would not take anything from any individual of the Court—that his friends would do what was necessary in the matter (Hear, Hear). He said, "Well, let it be a Consulate affair," and I persuaded Cousens to consent to this as the proper thing.

He also gave me his word, that my friend should be well attended, and that Dr. Harris should see the prison, and if it was not fit for a man to be in, he should not be sent there. I then asked permission to see it before the Doctor did, so that I could form my own opinion before the Doctor came. This was given under the usual prison regulations, which I promised to conform to. I wished Cousens to make his mind at ease till I saw him again, and I waited upon Dr. Harris, who promised he would never give permission for any gentlemen to be put in the Japanese gaol, which, when the Consul asked him to visit, he did, and sent his certificate to say that it was no place for a man to be put in.

I then waited upon Mr. Cratchley to see what could be done, and his advice was that Cousens had better ask for leave to appeal and be refused personally. I had some business to do which occupied me till half past three, which was the time appointed by the Court for me to visit Cousens. I went to the Court and was told, to my great joy, that he was upstairs and that I was to walk up. I saw Mr. Gower there, who was selecting his place of confinement, which was a small room, but in every way fit to put a man in. I asked for Mr. Cousens and was shown him in the drawing-room, head on his hands, on the table: looking, as I entered, most wretched. I touched him; he sprang up in his cheery manner and said he was merely sleepy. I made a note of how the appeal or permission to appeal was to be made out; asked him to keep quiet and show he really was a gentleman and the man I had represented him for his own credit and my own, and left for Osaka by the 4 o'clock steamer.

There was to be an indignation meeting at 5 p.m., but I do not know what was done. Cousens is to have a

go and tell the Engineer to get steam. The Engineer said the pumps were going, but no water came for some time. He knew there was no water for about 5 minutes. Leaving the steerage he went to the saloon. He could not think that the fire was on the freight deck because there were cartridges there and they did not explode till 3 a.m. When he first saw the fire he thought it could have been put out by 12 buckets of water. If there had been water at first they could have put out the fire. In the steerage he saw a quartermaster, Johnson, the first officer and the steerage steward. He saw hose in the saloon but no water. Leaving the saloon he spent 3 minutes passing buckets but was driven away by smoke. The ports in the steerage were all open. He saw the gangway fall; there were about 100 Chinamen on it and hanging to it. He saw many Chinamen jump overboard, and many throw their things overboard.

E. Johnson, quartermaster: He was asleep in the pilot house when the fire broke out and he went to the steerage and came back. Again returning he met the steerage steward. They stretched the hose, but could not get any water. He soon after went on the bridge and helped to put some water down the ventilators. When he went to the steerage he saw no flame, but it was full of smoke. He went very close to some of the bales. He was probably there before West. He saw only smoke in the steerage. He saw no water except a little stream. Leaving the steerage he followed the Captain to the saloon where there was hose, but no water.

A. Leslie, steerage steward: He was in bed when the alarm was given. He first went on deck and then taking some hose went down to the steerage, stretched the hose, but got no water. There was a very thick smoke. He saw Captain Doane and told him he had no water. Again he tried, but with no result. He then took the hose to the saloon, but was driven out. He then went to the passengers and told them to get out: by this time they had nearly all got out. A water tender soon after showed him that there was no hope and he eventually got off in a boat. The first thing he saw was the smoke—it filled the steerage; there was also flame. He thought that the fire was in the hay. He was ready for water when he first got to the steerage. Five streams might have put out the fire—one could not. He found no water in the saloon, though it was stated the water was coming. He went out and again returned, but got no water. This was six or seven minutes afterwards. The ports in the steerage were open—so he believed, and the draught thus caused would increase the fire. There were four ventilators. No one slept in the after steerage. He passed through the steerage at 10.30, and all was safe. There were no coolies in the steerage when he looked. He carefully examined all the rooms and the top of the hay. Anyone could get down to the steerage very easily. There were coolies in the steerage about nine, but they were driven out. At 10.30 he was down below himself. He saw no fire and smelt no smoke. He carefully looked upon the top of the hay. The coolies only stopped five minutes in the steerage; he watched them. He had no suspicion that the fire was caused intentionally by any one. There were no lights in the after steerage.

—Wilson, quartermaster: He first smelt smoke as he was going round at 11. He was near the Purser's room on the main deck. He told the stewardess and saw the fire through the ports on looking over the side. He then went to the steerage and saw the upper tiers of the hay on fire. He came back and went to the hurricane deck. When he went to the steerage the fire only occupied a space of about 3 feet. He saw no one going about the steerage. He took the deck hose because it was quickest. He only took it to the saloon door because he had no water. He only saw water when he coupled the hose. He went round the steerage at 10.30. About 3 minutes after 11 he smelt smoke. He did not know how many bales of hay there were. The lower bales were not on fire when he first saw the fire. The fire must have originated in the hay and nowhere else. He told Lymart whom he met at the hatch. "You are a nice watchman, the after steerage is on fire." He escaped by the boat; he did not see the ladder fall.

Davis, a landsman of the *Lackawanna*: He heard it said at No. 85, in the Yoshiwara, that a large American ship was going to be burnt that night. He could not speak Japanese, but a woman told him. She said, "One piece of Melican ship makee burn this night." Two or three coolies said this. A man named Easen also heard this stated. He went to the house where there were women between five and six. Soon after he heard this conversation. The coolies who were there went out when he went in. They were only women that he saw. At supper he told some friends. The Japanese women spoke pidgin English among themselves and to him.

—Allen was in the foreign town till about 8, and while there Davis told him what he had heard about the burning of the ship. He was also told that the ship would burn at about 11.30. He was in the native town four times in 48 hours. He was sure that Davis told him, but they told no one else. They thought nothing of it till he heard that the ship was on fire. He spoke of it on the Tuesday morning. When first told of it

He turned round, and meeting two persons, told them to save themselves. Afterwards Allen tried to go down, and failed. He then escaped through the wheel. He saw the engineer's storekeeper, and he went forward, but never afterwards. He thought the storekeeper was not trying to escape. He was now dead. Another man he met, Mr. Leslie, got off in the last boat. He did not know, but thought it was three minutes after he heard the alarm that he got to the engine. When he returned with some wood, 8 or 9 minutes after the alarm, there was scant 17 lbs. of steam. He saw one hose and there was some water in it. The midship pumps were always going—when he saw them, but he could not say if the forward pumps were stopped. It was about 15 minutes after he left the room till he saw to the outboard escape. He did not know if the escape valve was shut, or if its being open would stop the supply of water. Allen sent him to open the valve, but got there before witness. His opinion as to time was mere guess work.

— Fields, Lieutenant of the U.S.S. *Lackawanna*: He first heard of the fire on his way off to his ship. He saw a light and thought it was a cargo port, and therefore passed by without attention. Directly after he heard the alarm and went up on board the *America* by the gangway. He saw no fire till he was on board, and he soon saw the second steward and then men with 2 hose, the fire coming up through the saloon. He then looked for the captain and afterward told a sendo to give the alarm on the *Lackawanna*. He found several hose, but water in only one. He and the first officer got some men and lowered a boat, put the stewardess in and he and others went also. He then picked up some Chinamen. When he first saw the fire he thought it was about 11.30. He first saw fire in the main saloon right amidships coming through from the lower saloon. He saw two lines of hose in the saloon, but there was no water. Afterwards he did not see them. He saw 2 hose on the hurricane deck, one with water and he put the end, which had no nozzle on it down the crank pit. He was on board about 15 minutes. He did not see the captain. He thought if all the hose had been in use no effect could have been made on the fire, not even if the main engines were used. He saw no English naval officers. He was not in uniform. Soon after he got there plenty of boats were about. He saw the Chinese passengers hanging over the side by ropes. He did not see the forward gangway fall.

F. Klapp, captain's clerk on the U.S.S. *Lackawanna*: On going to his own ship he heard the alarm and went on board. There was much smoke, and he tried soon after he went to find hose. He found four hose and he tried to clear them. He cleared two and found one going to the engine room. He helped with the hose and went aft, but there was too much smoke to stay. He got a bucket of water from a man and threw it on the fire. There was no water in the hose; he examined them twice. He first thought the ship could be saved; but it soon stretched fore and aft and he soon found the ship was to be lost. He asked down the engine room why there was no steam. Some one said there was none, and then it was said that there was steam on the donkey. He jumped overboard and told someone else to jump overboard. He was picked up by a *Lackawanna's* boat. He saw no Chinamen on board, but plenty in the water. One white man was also in the water and he picked him up. He did not see the ladder break. Several Chinamen in the water had their trunks with them. The fire he first saw was in the dining saloon amidships.

Tuck Hing, Chinese fireman on the *America*: He was on board near the donkey engine room when the fire broke out. He was on watch alone attending to the fire. There was fire in the donkey boiler, and 15 lbs. of steam; there had been this amount for the whole night. Afterwards there were 14 lbs. only 1 lb. less. Four or five minutes after it went to 17 lbs. and then to 18 lbs. The chief engineer gave him orders that night to keep up 15 lbs. a'l night. He was alone all night. He was on duty alone every night. At sea there were several firemen with him. One engineer was with him at sea. In port the 3rd engineer was with him. Sometime after the fire broke out he came on deck and jumped overboard. He was on board about twenty minutes tending fire, putting coal and wood in the furnace. He jumped overboard near the paddle box.

E. Stevens, 3rd officer: He was not on duty at the time of the fire. When the alarm was given he was in bed. He got up and went to the saloon and helped with the hose. Some one asked for axes which he got, and when told broke the deck lights. When driven out by smoke and fire, he jumped overboard. Captain Doane and Captain Miller were in the saloon. There were two hose and one he was sure was filled with water. He did not know whether the water stopped or not; but the hose was not full. He helped to stretch the hose; one was ready when he went to the saloon. He helped to stretch another. Water did not come for about three to five minutes. He watched the hose till driven out—about ten minutes. All the time he was there water was running through the hose. The supply of water was about the same all through. He went forward and got overboard. All this took about 20 or 25 minutes. He saw the flames through the



dead-lights before they were broken. He saw smoke in the saloon. He did not know who left the saloon last, he or Captain Doane. The fire was in the after steerage, which was in the charge of the steerage watchman. He had no duties in the after steerage. He was there about 5 p.m. In the steerage was some hay covered with matting. This was close to a hatchway used as a thoroughfare. There was no other inflammable freight; but standees were piled up near by. He did not know whether the steerage ports were open or closed. If open there would be plenty of ventilation. He had no charge of the coolies aft. He put some acid off the ship and one jar broke. The acid was washed off by the pumps. When he went forward the starboard side of the ship was in flames, and he left the ship when she was hopelessly gone. The 2nd officer had charge of the after part of the ship. The after steerage state rooms were not occupied.

Dr. McAllister: From 9 to 10.15 he was on board and then went ashore, to attend a passenger who was an invalid. It was usual to go ashore to attend an invalid patient. He gave the usual notice of his going on shore.

W. Garrick 2nd officer: He was on board at the time of the fire. He was asleep and was awakened and went aft and down to the saloon and the smoke drove him back. He then went down and tried to throw water. He then found the fire breaking out amidships. He was ordered to flood the magazine but could not find the storekeeper. He then lowered a boat and he and others, the stewardess included, got in it. His station was on the hurricane deck at the after boats. He looked after the after steerage and freight decks. He went first to the saloon but the smoke was so dense he could see nothing. He did not know what was the cause of fire. He did not remember seeing any hose. He used buckets &c. because they were nearest. Persons were passing water when he got there. He saw no hose on the main deck. The smoke was so dense that he could see nothing. He went on deck for air. He left the ship by the port boat. He thought it was about 15 minutes between the time he first awoke and the time he left the ship. He went below before he left to get water. He passed buckets because it was nearest and others did it. The watchman assisted him in working cargo from the orlop and freight decks. At 2.30 the freight was discharged. After this he took on rice and worked at it till supper. He had about 20 coolies. He saw none smoking; if he had seen smoking he should have stopped it. The coolies left the freight deck by the hatchway on to the steerage deck. There was some hay and it was covered. It had not been moved. The state-rooms and standees were on the deck. Ventilation was attained by port-holes and they might be open or shut—he gave no orders concerning them. The steerage steward—Leslie—might have had them closed. The Japanese might have stayed on the steerage deck passing through. After supper, at about 8 p.m., a load of twelve cases of cartridges were taken. Then the hatches were closed and the ports shut. He saw that all was right before he closed. He went up to the steerage deck. The coolies could not have smoked upon the freight deck. Witness here corrected himself, and said not that the coolies might have stayed ten minutes on the steerage deck, but ten minutes taking in the cargo after supper. Anyone could reach the steerage deck from the main deck by a stairway. He might do so by getting past the guards. The steerage steward and the officers of the ship would stop anyone going down that night. There was no connection between the coal and the hay. The fire was very much further aft than the coal. There were about fifteen or twenty bales of hay. It was piled so that anyone could get on the top. He thought the fire took place on the steerage deck, because otherwise the fire would have been discovered earlier. Had it been on the freight deck, the smoke would have come up through the ventilators. The passage to the steerage under the saloon stairs was secured; he had never seen it opened. At eight o'clock he reported "all well." He did not know, and could not form any opinion as to the number of ports in the steerage. He had been employed by the Company since 1868. He knew nothing as to the steam. His station at sea was at the boats, but he broke the rule, and did nothing but try to put out the fire. He did not see the gangway fall. He saw no Chinamen on board, but several in the sea, and one at least trying to save his baggage. He had heard that the men lost their lives by boxes falling on them. There were plenty of life-preservers, easily accessible, with their use described in Chinese characters. The life raft was brought into use by inflation. He first thought it was only a small fire.

A West, the watchman alluded to by the 2nd officer: He was asleep in his room after working all day. He locked up the hatches. The coolies first wished to stay in the steerage but subsequently they were turned up. At 10.15 he went thorough the steerage and all was safe. At 11 he heard that there was fire and went into the steerage and saw fire in the upper tiers of the hay. He then helped to stretch the hose and also to pass the buckets, and then he also tried to go to his room and he failed. He then went on the hurricane deck and got away eventually in a boat. He was told once to

go and tell the Engineer to get steam. The Engineer said the pumps were going, but no water came for some time. He knew there was no water for about 5 minutes. Leaving the steerage he went to the saloon. He could not think that the fire was on the freight deck because there were cartridges there and they did not explode till 3 a.m. When he first saw the fire he thought it could have been put out by 12 buckets of water. If there had been water at first they could have put out the fire. In the steerage he saw a quartermaster, Johnson, the first officer and the steerage steward. He saw hose in the saloon but no water. Leaving the saloon he spent 3 minutes passing buckets but was driven away by smoke. The ports in the steerage were all open. He saw the gangway fall; there were about 100 Chinamen on it and hanging to it. He saw many Chinamen jump overboard, and many throw their things overboard.

E. Johnson, quartermaster: He was asleep in the pilot house when the fire broke out and he went to the steerage and came back. Again returning he met the steerage steward. They stretched the hose, but could not get any water. He soon after went on the bridge and helped to put some water down the ventilators. When he went to the steerage he saw no flame, but it was full of smoke. He went very close to some of the bales. He was probably there before West. He saw only smoke in the steerage. He saw no water except a little stream. Leaving the steerage he followed the Captain to the saloon where there was hose, but no water.

A. Leslie, steerage steward: He was in bed when the alarm was given. He first went on deck and then taking some hose went down to the steerage, stretched the hose, but got no water. There was a very thick smoke. He saw Captain Doane and told him he had no water. Again he tried, but with no result. He then took the hose to the saloon, but was driven out. He then went to the passengers and told them to get out: by this time they had nearly all got out. A water tender soon after showed him that there was no hope and he eventually got off in a boat. The first thing he saw was the smoke—it filled the steerage; there was also flame. He thought that the fire was in the hay. He was ready for water when he first got to the steerage. Five streams might have put out the fire—one could not. He found no water in the saloon, though it was stated the water was coming. He went out and again returned, but got no water. This was six or seven minutes afterwards. The ports in the steerage were open—so he believed, and the draught thus caused would increase the fire. There were four ventilators. No one slept in the after steerage. He passed through the steerage at 10.30, and all was safe. There were no coolies in the steerage when he looked. He carefully examined all the rooms and the top of the hay. Anyone could get down to the steerage very easily. There were coolies in the steerage about nine, but they were driven out. At 10.30 he was down below himself. He saw no fire and smelt no smoke. He carefully looked upon the top of the hay. The coolies only stopped five minutes in the steerage; he watched them. He had no suspicion that the fire was caused intentionally by any one. There were no lights in the after steerage.

—Wilson, quartermaster: He first smelt smoke as he was going round at 11. He was near the Purser's room on the main deck. He told the stewardess and saw the fire through the ports on looking over the side. He then went to the steerage and saw the upper tiers of the hay on fire. He came back and went to the hurricane deck. When he went to the steerage the fire only occupied a space of about 3 feet. He saw no one going about the steerage. He took the deck hose because it was quickest. He only took it to the saloon door because he had no water. He only saw water when he coupled the hose. He went round the steerage at 10.30. About 3 minutes after 11 he smelt smoke. He did not know how many bales of hay there were. The lower bales were not on fire when he first saw the fire. The fire must have originated in the hay and nowhere else. He told Lyman whom he met at the hatch. "You are a nice watchman, the after steerage is on fire." He escaped by the boat; he did not see the ladder fall.

Davis, a landsman of the *Lackawanna*: He heard it said at No. 85, in the Yoshiwara, that a large American ship was going to be burnt that night. He could not speak Japanese, but a woman told him. She said, "One piece Melican ship makee burn this night." Two or three coolies said this. A man named Easen also heard this stated. He went to the house where there were women between five and six. Soon after he heard this conversation. The coolies who were there went out when he went in. They were only women that he saw. At supper he told some friends. The Japanese women spoke pidgin English among themselves and to him.

—Allen was in the foreign town till about 8, and while there Davis told him what he had heard about the burning of the ship. He was also told that the ship would burn at about 11.30. He was in the native town four times in 48 hours. He was sure that Davis told him, but they told no one else. They thought nothing of it till he heard that the ship was on fire. He spoke of it on the Tuesday morning. When first told of it

they both laughed at the idea. Next morning they came to the conclusion that the Japanese had set fire to the ship.

Davis, recalled, said he met Allen and both came to the conclusion that the Japanese set the ship on fire.

Captain G. W. Miller: His duty was to transfer cargo, &c. in the tug. He was on board the *America* and he smelt smoke. He went into the saloon and sent Wilson to see to the fire. He went to the Captain and eventually they got one hose to work in the saloon; but the water only ran for four or five minutes. He was then told to get the tug out and save life. The coolies slept on the main deck forward. When he got the hose stretched no water came for ten minutes. There never was a full stream of water. There were many hoses but no water. He took the precaution to send up his coolies to pass water, because he feared that there might not be enough steam. The fire might easily have been put out with one stream of water. Indeed it was put out or nearly so but broke out again. He surmised that the reason the water failed was want of steam. Everyone asked for water. He knew of the existence of a cast iron pipe running through the ship.

Mrs. Fanny Davis, stewardess: She smelt smoke as she was sitting on the guard. She turned and saw smoke coming out of the saloon. She heard Captain Miller call "fire" and she went to see where it was. She went on the hurricane deck and saw the flame below. She saw both hose and buckets of water.

M. J. Matheson, steward: Was not on board at the time of the fire.

H. N. Bellows, purser: Was on board at the time of the fire. Was called and went into the saloon where he saw fire over the after steerage. He helped to get the hose out and then went to get water in the buckets. He did so till he was obliged to leave that part of the ship and went forward and continued hauling water. He then went on the upper deck and threw water down the ventilators. He left the bridge. He saw no water in the hose. He left the ship sliding down a rope and swimming to one of the boats. He heard calls for water; he felt that there was a lack of water. There was considerable blaze below when he went into the saloon.

J. Wilson, carpenter: He was in bed at the outbreak of the fire. He heard a call of "fire" and went to the saloon when he was ordered not to break the glasses. He waited for water but it did not come for some time and very little when it did. There were three hose in the saloon and there was no water. He afterwards went forward and soon after jumped overboard and got hold of a rope and was saved by a small boat.

R. Scott, quartermaster: He was tallying coal on the freight deck. He heard a call of "fire," and then went to his station. He afterwards took a hose, but got no water. When the fire got too bad, he jumped overboard from the hurricane deck.

D. A. Joyce, quartermaster: Was asleep at the time of the fire. He found the hose stretched, but no water; he then passed buckets as long as he could, and then jumped overboard. He saw Chinamen jump overboard and throw trunks over.

J. Bellows, freight clerk: He was awakened by some one calling fire, and ran out and helped to pass buckets, both below and above, till all saw there was no hope, and he then jumped overboard. He saw the hose, but no water.

A. Franklin, porter: He was on board the night of the fire. He saw the hose stretched, and he went to get lights. He afterwards passed buckets. He did not know whether there was water in the hose, and heard no cries for water; he got overboard by a rope.

W. H. Wrag, second steward: When called he went into the saloon and saw the light; helped with the hose. He afterwards tried to get forward but failed and then went overboard and got into a sampan. He did not think there was any water. Everyone called for water.

Captain Doane recalled: The pipe under the deck ran along the port side and would be right over the hay. It was under the main deck. The effect of the fire would be to let it fall; if the deck beams were burnt it would fall. The hay burning would have no effect. He could not account for the statement that there was steam and that at the same time no water, except by a broken pump and there was no evidence of that. There was a supply of water for 3 or 4 minutes. Afterwards he got water on the hurricane deck. He could not account for the fact that one hose furnished water while the others did not, except that the valves might have been closed. The first officer had to see to these valves. If such a fire had occurred at sea half the crew would have been on watch. In port the crew work by day and sleep at night. He himself had not slept for 40 hours and his officers had been hard at work for many hours.

— Graham recalled: He knew there was water in two hose. The iron pipe in the steerage was coupled with cast iron and the heat would be apt to crack it. At first there was no water in the pipe. He thought the hurricane deck hose was supplied by another connection entirely. When he left the ship

water was running from the hurricane deck hose. It was his opinion that the pipe burst with the heat of the burning hay. He could account for it in no other way.

— Allen recalled: The attachments of the saloon hose were all on the large pipe. He could not explain how it was that water came through one and not all the hose.

H. Wasdale, butcher: He heard the cry of "fire." He went to his quarters and after taking an axe below he helped with the hose. Did not know if there was no water. In connecting the hose there was no water. He did not know if the valves were opened. He passed water buckets along. He saw other hose but did not know if there was any water. He passed water because he was told to. He had nothing to do with the hose. He knew nothing about the hose except that he bent on one section and that when he bent it there was no water.

Captain Doane said that only 4 or 5 men were required to use the hose while the other men were detailed always to pass buckets.

The Court was adjourned till 10 a.m. next-day.

Tuesday, 3rd September, 1872.

On the opening of the Court some questions as to previous evidence were brought up.

— Hallett, first officer: He first stretched hose on the steerage deck; the valve was open when he stretched the hose; but no water came through; he stayed for 5 minutes, though it seemed 10 minutes, and then he left, because there was no water; he tried to get the after steerage hose out, but could not do so, because of the smoke; on the hurricane deck the hose was stretched and he saw the valve opened; only one hose was on the steerage deck and the valve open; on the hurricane deck there were two hose and the valves were open; he had to see to the opening of the valves; he had always done so when at drill; in case of fire he gave orders as to opening of the valves; wherever he was working the valves were open and then was no water.

Captain Doane: There were four hose stretched in the saloon; he knew on the outbreak of the fire that one valve was open, and five minutes after that all four were open; this he knew by personal inspection; the upright pipe spoken off by the chief-Engineer was connected with the main pipe; every fire hose was connected with the main pipe; he did not see how the pipe would break in a fire—at least, not till the flames had gained great headway; he could not give any reason why there was only water in one out of four hose; the one that gave water was the farthest from the engine; the probability was that as it was the first hose stretched, the valve was first opened, and the hose first filled; the fact that the hose on the hurricane deck was supplying water when the ship was abandoned would seem to indicate that the main pipe was intact; he knew of no ill-feeling on the part of the Japanese coolies against either the ship or officers.

J. Rappin, saloon watchman: Was on board at the time of the fire; he was sitting in the cabin and saw the reflection under the deck light; he then told Wilson, the quartermaster, who said he knew it; he then woke up the officers and did what he could to help, passing buckets and working generally; the reflection on the deck light was the first he knew of the fire; he saw hose stretched through the social hall into the saloon; he did not know if there was water in the hose or not; he was 20 minutes on board after the outbreak of the fire and then jumped overboard; he heard calls for water, but did not hear anyone say there was no water in the hose.

— Joyce, quarter-master: He heard a conversation between Barker and the steerage cook; the one said there was no water in the hose, and asked if the valve was open; the answer was "yes," and he went forward; he did not hear the engineers say anything.

A number of Chinese passengers were then examined. They all alleged that they had complaints. They were as follows:—

No. I: When the fire took place he tried to escape, but some Europeans would not let him; he was a passenger; he could not see who it was, the smoke was too thick; he first wished to jump overboard, but was not allowed; afterwards he went on the other side and jumped overboard, no Europeans being there to stop him; he had nothing else to complain of.

No. II: He complained that when some of the passengers wanted to escape on a coal boat, they were restrained and the lighters were shoved off; he could not see who it was, the smoke was so dense; this was on the ship, not the barge; he jumped overboard; many tried to escape by the lighter; if the Europeans had not stopped them, all would have been saved; they were all standing at the head of the ladder; he did not know that the ladder broke; he lost all his things—they were burnt; he had \$12,000 in his chest—all burnt by fire; he did not see any trunks thrown overboard.

No. III: The fire originated in the cabin, and they wanted to get on board the coal-boat, but were prevented by an European—who it was he could not tell because of the smoke; there were several tens of persons, but he did not know how many; all were at the head of the ladder; he had not his trunk; he got it out on the main deck, and there left it.



No. IV: He told the same story as the others. There were about 100 men tried to get away; an European stopped them, but he did not know him; his trunk was burnt.

No. V: When he heard fire he went on the main deck with his trunk, but was not allowed, with many others, to go on board the coal boats alongside; he could not see who it was; he had \$1,200 burnt; he did not put his money in the purser's safe because it was in his own chest, a very strong one.

No. VI: On the outbreak of the fire many Chinamen wished to try to get on board the lighter; they wanted to go down the ladder, but were stopped; he could not see who it was on account of the smoke, though he believed they were officers.

The Chinese interpreter went out of Court and found that all the Chinese told the same story.

The man who had \$12,000 was then recalled: The money belonged partly to himself and partly to friends in California; some of it was gold dust, gold coin, etc.; he did not give it to the purser because he thought it was safe in his chest.

— Leslie, steerage steward: He told the Chinese passengers to get out; this was at the time the fire had driven him out of the after steerage; he knew nothing as to their being stopped, and he saw no coal boats except early in the evening; he saw the Chinese go as far as the main deck; he knew before that they were getting off as quickly as possible.

P. Golding, of the *Lackawanna*: About 12 o'clock he was in the native town at house No. 9; a girl called him and told him that an American ship was burning.

The Court then adjourned for a midday recess, after which Captain Miller was called: He had charge of all the lighters, coal-barges as well; there was a small barge on one side and a junk on the other; the Japanese had charge of the lighters at the outbreak of the fire, since his men were called up on board the *America*; when he saw the barges after going on board they had cast off; the junk was towed off by a sampan and the barge was shoved off by the Japanese on board; he knew nothing as to her leaving the ship.

J. W. Brown: He was on board the lighter when fire broke out, when Miller told him to go up on the *America*; he left two Japanese on board the lighter, taking all the coolies with him; some time after he saw both the lighter and the junk at some distance from the ship.

The case was then adjourned till next day at 11.

#### Wednesday, 4th September, 1872.

Four girls from the Yoshiwarra were brought into Court, and Davis, a sailor on the *Lackawanna*, pointed out one as the woman who told him about the burning of the *America*.

No. I: She had lived at No. 85 in the Yoshiwarra for about three years; she did not remember the night of the 24th August 1872; she did not know of the burning of the *America* till next morning; she did not see the fire; she did not know Davis before the night of the fire, but he slept with her on that night; she did not wake him up on that night; Davis did not wake up; he came to her house about 5 p.m.; two men came and went away soon after to dinner; she did not say anything as she did not know English; she knew a few words—"ship," "fire," "American," but could not speak a sentence; she did not say that the ship was burning till next morning; the night of the fire Davis returned from dinner at about 6 p.m.; she said nothing about the fire the night it occurred; she did not hear any one say that there was going to be a fire on an American ship; she knew nothing about it; next morning she said "fire have got." There were no Japanese coolies when Davis came in; no one was in the house when Davis came, nor did she say that there was going to be a fire.

No. II: She lived at No. 85; she did not know Davis; she knew nothing about the fire till the next morning after it occurred; she did not say and did not know that there was going to be a fire.

Nos. III. and IV. were not examined.

Captain Doane: The steamer arrived at 7.10 a.m. The fires, as usual, were allowed to go out; there are two donkey boilers and 8 or 10 Engines; there were about 150 ports in the after steerage, and four ventilators; the most money found on any one of the dead Chinamen was about \$3,000 in gold coin; there were plenty of buckets on the hurricane deck round the walking beam; there were none on the main deck except in the Engine room; lines of buckets were formed on the main deck and also on the hurricane deck; none on the steerage deck; he saw water thrown; he saw the engineer about the Engine room door; he went himself instead of sending a messenger because he thought he could do it more effectively; his station in the regulations was on the port paddle box; the regulations as to fire were only intended as a rendezvous; it would be no use his standing on the port paddle box all the time.

— Graham: He went to bed at about 10.30; he only put on his trousers when he heard of fire; all his engineers were on board at the time of the fire; one had been ashore; the object of having an engineer watching the

loading of coal was to see that all was done well; the store-keeper was weighing and the engineer was superintending all; it was important to get the coal properly stored; the donkey boiler was close to the place where the engineer tallying; coal stood, and it was the custom for him to look after the boiler; the fires were banked; to get up steam quickly they spread the fire and put wood on it; he thought that all the hose were connected with the main pipe except one; the supply of water on the hurricane deck showed that the pumps were in good order; he could give no good reason for the failure of the water; he did not see how it was that one pipe supplied water and not another; he felt one hose on the main deck, and found it had water in it; he thought that if the steam was turned on at first in full force, the guage would have fallen very little, if any, as someone was watching the fire and supplying fuel; there were 2 donkey boilers; there were 7 engines.

— Wilson: He was on board at three minutes to eleven; the butcher went ashore with him. He did not know if any other engineers were on shore; when he went on board he went to the donkey-boiler and saw that there was 12lbs. of steam; he was not asleep at the alarm of fire.

— Graham: The Chinaman in charge of the donkey-boiler had been there for two years, and was a most reliable man. Wilson looked round the engine-room to see that all was right. In port, the sole dependence for pumping was the donkey-boiler. It has always been considered safe for engineers to be asleep alongside the engine-rooms. He thought this could be improved by keeping a sea watch in port as well as at sea.

Captain Doane: It was usual for the hay for ship consumption to be kept in the after steerage, and anywhere most convenient.

— Leslie: He thought there were about thirty bales of hay on board.

— Hallet: There were thirty-five bales of hay. Aft was the safest place to put the hay, out of the way of people and lights; no one occupied the after steerage; any one could easily get in or out of the steerage; the watchman went forward as well as aft, and when forward any one could get in aft.

The Court adjourned till 10 a.m. next day.

#### Thursday, 5th September, 1872.

##### JUDGMENT.

We, the undersigned, comprising the Court of enquiry assembled at the U. S. Consulate in Yokohama, Japan, on the 31st day of August, 1872, to enquire into the cause of the loss of the steamship *America*, having heard and carefully considered all of the testimony adduced in the case do find as follows.

That the steamer *America* arrived in this port and anchored about 7 o'clock, on the morning of August 24th, 1872.

That as usual with ships of that line when in this port all steam was allowed to go down except in one so called "Donkey Boiler."

That when in port steam is only kept up in this boiler for the purpose of hoisting cargo, pumping the ship, pumping the boilers and working the fire pumps.

That with steam on the main boilers, the full capacity of fire-extinguishing apparatus on board this vessel was thirty-two streams, together with a complete supply of hose to reach any portion of the vessel and flood the same if desired.

In addition to this we find that arrangements existed for ejecting steam directly from the main boilers to between the freight and orlop decks, and also below the orlop deck so as at once to smother any fire in such portion of the vessel.

That notwithstanding all this capacity, steam was only on this one donkey-boiler, and that with a full head of steam not more than five streams altogether could be supplied by this boiler to extinguish a fire.

That an iron pipe some six inches in diameter extended fore and aft in this vessel with hose attachments to accommodate every portion of the ship.

That all fire pumps on the vessel connected with and supplied this pipe.

That a full supply of fire hose, all in good order and conveniently situated, was on hand.

That the after steerage or second cabin of this vessel was unoccupied during the voyage from San Francisco to this port, and was also unoccupied during the day and evening of this fire.

That this compartment of this ship was very extensive, having numerous ports opening into it, and three large ventilators leading from it through the decks above.

That as usual when in port, the weather being fine, these ports were left open.

That this compartment of the vessel was lined with state rooms constructed of pine wood and having no doors.

That there was also in this compartment a large number of stowage berths of like material and piled up as loose lumber.

That near the after part of this after steerage a hatchway led to the freight deck below.

That this hatchway in this after steerage and on the port side of the vessel were piled about thirty five bales of hay for use on the homeward voyage.

That this hay was piled in rows, three bales deep, and was nearly under the dead-light of the main deck, which dead-light ran through the centre of the cabin dining saloon.

That during the day of arrival all freight for this port had been discharged and some freight for Hongkong received, and placed on the after freight deck under this after steerage.

That this freight consisted of some large cases, several bags of rice and three boxes of cartridges.

That in going to and from this freight deck this hatchway leading into the after steerage had been during the day used as a thoroughfare.

That whilst this freight was being received and discharged, a careful watch was kept to prevent the labourers from smoking and by 9 o'clock on that evening all work had been stopped in that portion of the vessel, the hatchway carefully closed and locked, thus cutting off all communication after that hour with the after freight deck, which compartment of the vessel had no ports, but did have one ventilator leading up through the hurricane deck.

That at 9.30, at 10, and 10.30 o'clock of the evening in question this after steerage was visited by the proper officers on watch, all of whom failed to detect any evidence of fire or the presence of any person, and reported all well.

That at the last mentioned time the steerage steward with a closed light carefully examined this hay to see if any person was lying about it.

That he was immediately followed or preceded by the quartermaster on watch, who, without a light, carefully inspected this part of the vessel, and it seems to us that if any fire had been in this after steerage it must have been observed.

That owing to the fact that on that evening coal was being received into the vessel forward, for some reason, seemingly insufficient to us, the sixth engineer—the only engineer then on duty in the ship—was attending to the receiving and stowing of this coal, leaving a Chinese stoker alone on watch in the donkey-boiler room.

That such was the condition of affairs at 11 o'clock of this evening, when quartermaster Wilson, after striking "six bells," proceeded on his tour of inspection, and upon reaching the main deck and nearing the dining saloon, he, with the stewardess and others, detected the smell of smoke—glanced over the side of the vessel—saw smoke issuing from the after steerage ports—rushed at once below into the after steerage, and then saw fire in the two upper tiers of this hay.

That this fire then occupied a space less than three feet square, and was not connected with any woodwork of the ship.

That immediately a general alarm in the ship was given, most of the officers and crew at once put forth every effort in their power to subdue the flames.

That under the direction of the first officer, a fire hose was stretched in the after steerage, the valve turned on, and water awaited; but none came before the smoke and flames drove him and his assistants above that deck.

That under the supervision of Captain Doane, four lines of hose were at once stretched in the main saloon, valves opened, and water here awaited for some minutes.

That eventually, and for a short time only, a little came through one line of the hose and then failed, no more coming through any hose until they also were abandoned, the captain and crew being driven by the flames to the hurricane deck.

That here another length of hose had been stretched, the first officer, when driven from the steerage, taking charge of it, but through this also no water came until the flames had complete possession of the vessel below the hurricane deck.

That from that time the supply through this one line of hose was full and continued to pour through it until the ship was abandoned. To our mind this fact proves the fire pumps and supply pipe of the vessel to have been in good working order, and the presence of water for a few moments through one line of hose in the cabin is proof that steam was so low in the donkey-boiler that when turned on it supplied one stream for a very few minutes only, and then fell so low as to be useless, until just before the ship was abandoned.

We are of opinion that the long time which elapsed before even this one stream was started denotes great want of preparation or great tardiness in the Engineer's department, and we entertain no doubts that if steam to the amount of twenty pounds, or more had been on in the donkey-boiler, at the time alarm was given, the fires under that boiler in proper condition, and proper expedition used in getting the fire pumps at work, the fire might have been extinguished and the ship saved.

We are of opinion that because of the peculiar location of the fire, the very combustible material in which it commenced—a general misapprehension as to its headway prevailed on all hands, resulting in some confusion. There seem to us to have been too many people for too long a time engaged at the hose waiting for water, and too great delay in organizing lines with buckets. In fact it seems to us that the glare of this light on

the large section of dead-lights in the main saloon erroneously impressed all on board with the idea that the whole after steerage and after freight decks were on fire.

That this with the unexpected failure of water led every one to follow his own judgment in doing what he could to subdue the flames.

We feel that this meed of praise is however justly due to all the officers and crew of the vessel; that they seem to have worked with great gallantry and perseverance from the moment they realized the danger, until driven from the vessel by the flames.

The great loss of life among the Chinese passengers resulted to our opinions from a variety of causes. *First*.—From the general effort made by all of them to save their property. This led some to overweight themselves with money; as for instance on one body which was recovered, some \$2,700, in gold was found, and more or less coin in various sums was found on nearly all. *Second*.—Some threw their heavy boxes overboard into the sea upon the heads of those below. *Third*.—They neglected to secure any of the great number of life-preservers within easy reach and in plain sight of all. *Fourth*.—By the carrying away of the accommodation ladder when crowded with Chinese passengers all were hurled into the sea to struggle and die together. *Fifth*.—Two boats that had been used to bring coal on board the ship and which were lying alongside when the fire broke out, were left in charge of Japanese coolies, by their officers, who boarded the ship to help extinguish the fire. These boats the Japanese sailors in a cowardly manner set adrift, lending no hand towards rescuing either the Chinese or even their own officers; and lastly, this great loss of life was occasioned by the fearful rapidity with which the flames spread; the long continued effort made by all hands to subdue the flames, leaving no time or opportunity to lower the ship's boats or its life raft after such efforts were discontinued.

In conclusion we most regretfully state that from all the evidence, we are convinced that the fire was the result of *intention* and *not of accident*. Only the most remote and improbable chance for it to have occurred from any accident exists: whereas a person so disposed could, in our opinion, without difficulty and with but the slightest chance of detection, have communicated this fire.

The inducement to do this may have arisen from antipathy on the part of some person towards the P. M. S. S. Co. or some of its officers, or from the fact that the Chinese passengers, although so few in number, were so generally supplied with large sums of money. This may have become known on shore and induced some wretch to fire the ship for the sake of an opportunity of robbing these people during the conflagration.

C. O. SHEPARD,  
Consul, President of the Court.

PAUL SHIRLY,  
Capt. and Senior U. S. Naval  
Officer present.

E. D. PERCY,  
Ship Master, (*Emperor Str.*)

U. S. Consulate, Kanagawa, Japan,  
September 5th, 1872.

By courtesy of the Court and at the request of the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at this port the undersigned was present and participated in taking the testimony in this proceeding; and fully concurs in the foregoing finding and conclusions.

C. E. DE LONG,  
U. S. Minister.

## Law & Police.

### CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER. IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul SHEPARD.

Tuesday September 3rd, 1872.

This was a preliminary examination into a charge of manslaughter against a man named Maloney, who it was alleged was the cause of the death of a Japanese coolie at work on the sailing ship *Decapolis*.

Sakejitz: The man that was dead, Kozo, was near the brink of the hatch in a sailing vessel. A foreigner, Maloney, called him and he did not come, and he then caught hold of the deceased and in pulling him threw him down the hatchway. Miller then gave him some water and he was afterwards taken ashore and he died. He was subsequently buried. This was about 3 a.m., while they were tallying coal. They had been working all night. He was a head man of the coolies. Witness saw it, as did fifteen other Japanese. Kozo was alone above, the others were passing the coal from one ship to another. The affair happened on the coal ship. The coal was passed from stage to stage from the coal ship to the boat. There was no deck on the coal barge. The stages were hung by ropes.

Kozo was passing empty baskets. (The coal ship alluded to, the Consul explained, was the *Decapolis*). There were altogether about twelve or thirteen men, and those both above and below could see it. He did not know the names of those working with him. Witness, when the affair took place, had gone to get some water; he heard a report that a man had been thrown down the hold, and when he got back, water was being given to him. Witness was standing on a stage just below the deck; witness said he was ten feet below the deck. He was himself five feet five inches high. The foreigner was standing on the left of the hatch, which was ten feet wide. He was close to the hatch. Witness was not working at the time; was looking after the men below. The foreigner was urging on the men below. The coal in the vessel was nearly out when the prisoner called Kozo. The other witness was below—right at the very bottom. Another foreigner, Brown, was in company with Maloney. There was also another foreigner about beside Maloney. He did not know either the captain or officers, nor did he see them—the foreigner called “Kuchi-koi” once only. Kozo did not go when called, and the foreigner was angry and pushed the man, and pushed him into the hold. He was then taken up and put into the steamer and taken to the *New York*. He heard that the foreigner got angry. Maloney went to Kozo and struck him, and failing to support him, the deceased fell down the hold. Witness then said, that he struck deceased two or three times and caught him by the neck. Whilst he had hold of him he fell down the hold.

Hekitchi: He was on board the coal-ship, on the deck. The other witness was an overseer, and was walking round. Both he and the other witness were on the coal-ship. At the time of the affair he did not know exactly where Sakejitz was, but afterwards he was on deck. He did not know how many men were employed. There were rails along the ship. There were six men passing coal, and two men passing empties. The deceased was one of these eight. There were some foreigners—two or three. It was night, and he could not recognise the faces. He did not know anything about the affair. Others knew the man, but he did not. He saw a foreigner take hold of Kozo and throw him down the hold. He heard the foreigner speak, but did not know what he said. He spoke Japanese. Witness did not hear Maloney say “kuchi koi.” The deceased did not appear to have a basket when he fell. After calling him the foreigner caught Kozo, by the back of his head and pushed him in the hold. He did not see the foreigner throw him down—not all the circumstances. He saw him fall, however.

G. Hermann, of the *Decapolis*: He was on board when a man fell into the hold. He did not see him fall. There was a screen between him and the coolies, but when the accident happened he saw two foreigners.

Maloney: The coolie was told to pass some coal to another ship. Across the hatch was a plank. He was told twice to go and do some work, and to avoid it he tried to jump down the hold, and, missing the stage, he fell and was eventually killed. Captain Miller and Mr. Brown were present at the time.

Three more coolie witnesses for the prosecution not being present, instructions were given to the Japanese officer to have them present, and the case was adjourned.

Saturday, September 7th.

The charge was dismissed to-day, the evidence for the prosecution being very contradictory.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

August 16th, General, to Order.  
September 1st, Brit. brig *Wanza*, Withers, 255, from Nagasaki, Coal.—Pitman & Co.  
Sept. 2, American Steamer *New York*, Furber, 2117 tons, from Shanghai, General, P. M. S. S. Co.  
Sept. 4th, Am. Str. *China*, Morse, 3,836, from Hongkong Aug. 27th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
Sept. 5th, Am. barque *Ellen Loring*, Loring, 716, from Kobe Aug. 28th, Sundries.—Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Sept. 5th, Fr. Str. *Godavery*, Vailhen, 969, from Hongkong Aug. 28th, Mails and General.—M. M. Co.  
Sept. 6, *Sarah Watson*, Brit. barque, McDonald, 450, from Hongkong, Coal, Order.

### DEPARTURES.

September 2nd, Brit. Str. *Washi*, Coster, 223, for Hakodate, General.—Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
Sept. 4, *Wm. Melhuish*, British ship, Thomas, 631, for San Francisco, September 1st, Rice, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Sept. 4, *Fidelio*, N. G. barque, Schuldt, 334, for Hongkong, Sept. 3rd, Rice, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Sept. 4, *Jessie Isabel*, British ship, Mills, 727, for Kobe to load up for New York with Tea, despatched by Augustine Heard & Co.  
Sept. 4, *Relief*, Am. str., Corning, 791, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Sept. 4, *Ottawa*, Brit. str., Hockin, 1,274, for Hongkong, Mails and general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
Sept. 6, *Decapolis*, British barque, Almond, 631, for Sydney, N. S. W., September 5th, Rice, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Sept. 7, *China*, Am. str., Morse, 3,836, for San Francisco, Mails and general, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. S. S. *New York*, from Shanghai and Ports. For Yokohama.—Edward Save, Belgian Consul General, D. G. de Huidobro, S. J. Morris, W. P. Mangum, U. S. Consul, R. G. Watson, H. B. M. Chargé d’Affaires, J. R. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Guernon, Captain Atkinson, Mrs. Tookey and servant, Mr. Schwabe and servant, R. H. Cook, Mrs. Massida, Mr. Frischling, W. Winstanley, W. H. Talbot, R. Robinson, J. A. H. Schepel and servant, Mr. Mathews, Major J. W. Kinder and servant, C. Illies, Henry Hertz, Mr. Nakayama, 19 Japanese. Steerage—3 Europeans, 181 Japanese and 5 Chinese. For San Francisco.—A. Bianconi, J. H. Watson. For Europe.—Lieut. C. T. Beniche, R.N.  
Per P. M. S. S. *China*, for Yokohama.—C. V. Martinho Marques, wife and infant, G. M. dos Remedios and servant, Mrs. dos Remedios, infant, and servant, and S. L. Guisenburg and three Chinese in the steerage. For New York.—Isidore Go Ye Yabanes. For San Francisco.—Seventy-two Chinese in the steerage.  
Per P. & O. *Ottawa*, for Hongkong.—Mr. Atkinson.  
Per M. M. *Godavery*, from Hongkong: Messrs. Grenet, Suauki, Kibara, Nicolas, Laplace, Labaline, Porte, Simon, Vachor, Mallet, Mallet, Radier, Renviere, Berthezeme, Prujol, Courlot, Kien, Joret, Parodi, Pini, Orcelluzzi, and Montalbetti.  
Per *Relief* for Kobe.—Mr. E. Wallace and 2 Japanese in the cabin, 57 in the steerage. For Nagasaki, Mr. Roth, and 30 Japanese in the steerage. For Shanghai, Captain Bunkum, Mr. McGregor, and 1 Chinaman in the steerage.

### CARGOES.

Per P. M. S. S. *New York*, from Shanghai and Ports.  
Treasure ... .. 55 pkgs., value \$565,750.  
The *Ottawa* took 625 bales Silk.

### REPORTS.

The *Wanza* reports having caught the typhoon about thirty miles this side of Van Diemen’s Strait. Lay to with head to southward, the wind veering from S.E. to N., a heavy sea running. The captain says he never experienced such weather at sea before.

The following vessels are now at Yokosuka:—*Monocacy*, *Victor Pisani*, and *Emma Augusta*.

The P. M. S. S. Co.’s Str. *New York*, Wm. G. Furber, commander, left Shanghai Aug. 26th at 3.31 a.m., and arrived at Nagasaki Aug. 28th at 4.53 a.m.; left Aug. 29th at 12.55 a.m., and passed U. S. Str. *Ashuelot*, bound west, same day at 12.30 p.m., and Company’s steamer *Costa Rica* Aug. 30th at 5.57 a.m.; arrived at Higo same day at 3.31 p.m.; left again Sept. 1st at 5.11 p.m., and arrived in Yokohama Sept. 3rd at 5.15 a.m. Had moderate weather throughout the voyage.

The P. M. S. S. *China*, Hiram G. Morse, commander, left Hongkong August 27th. First four days had S.W. winds and fine weather; since strong E. N. E. winds, last twenty-four hours blowing a gale, accompanied by very heavy rain.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

#### SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—“Atholl” str.  
FROM LONDON.—“Craigforth” str. “Trafalgar” str. May 31st.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—“Abydos” Dec. 8th; “Sarah Scott” Apr. 18th; “Columbus” May 10th; “Florence Nightingale” May 17th; “Parraca” May 27th.  
FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIGO.—“Dovenby” May 24th.  
FROM CARDIFF.—“Ceylon” Mar. 30th; “Beatrice” May 20th.  
FOR HIGO AND NAGASAKI.—“Zohrab” Apr. 20th.  
FROM NEW YORK.—“Miako” May 1st; “Walton” May 16th.  
FROM HAMBURG.—“Ino” May 19th.

#### LOADING.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—“Teviot,” str.  
AT LIVERPOOL.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—“Cleta.”  
AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIGO.—“Glamorganshire.”  
AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIGO.—“Mary Moore.”

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**LEA & PERRINS'**

CELEBRATED

**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

**THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.****CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.**

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

**ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,**

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce**, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, August 28, 1872.

12ms.

**TO BUYERS OF BOOTS & SHOES.**

**G. T. TOBY, 19 & 21, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON, S. E. ENGLAND.**

**WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,**

Having extensively enlarged his Manufactory, and added all the latest improvements in Machinery, is prepared at the shortest notice to ship in any quantity, and to any Port in India, Japan, China, and the Eastern Seas, all kinds of

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Orders forwarded direct to G. T. TOBY should be accompanied with a remittance or a reference to a London House. G. T. TOBY'S Goods are well-known and highly-appreciated in the Colonies and other parts for their durability, comfort, and Fashion.

*Most favourable Terms to Large Buyers.***Sample cases forwarded on application.**

Yokohama, June 22, 1872.

6ms.

**G. WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS, ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND LONDON.** Manufacture of the very best quality,  
ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.  
BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS,  
BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS,  
GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES,  
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.  
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS,  
IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOSES AND STORES,  
PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.  
ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS,  
IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS,  
SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY,  
HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES,  
TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS.)

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, 11th May, 1872.

12ms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.**

ESTABLISHED 1820.

**FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.**

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

**Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.**

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Case of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

**FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.***Patentees and Manufacturers,***57 Upper Thames Street, London.**

dtf.

IN the COURT of SESSION in SCOTLAND.—To all whom it may concern.—In the summons and action of multiple-pounding and exoneration raised and executed at the instance of Hugh Hogarth and Alexander Pirie Hogarth, both merchants in Aberdeen, trustees and executors of the deceased William Hogarth, merchant, in Aberdeen, pursuers and real raisers, against GEORGE HOGARTH, son of the said deceased William Hogarth, sometime in Shanghai in China or elsewhere abroad, and whose present address, if he be still alive, is to the pursuers and real raisers unknown, and others, defenders, for the distribution of a legacy bequeathed by the said deceased William Hogarth to the said George Hogarth, Lord Mackenzie, Ordinary, before whom the said summons and action has come to defend, has been pleased to pronounce the following INTERLOCUTOR:—"20th March. 1872.—Lord Mackenzie's Act: Balfour,—The Lord Ordinary holds the raisers liable only in once and single payment, holds the condensation annexed to the summons as a condensation of the fund in medio, and appoints all parties claiming an interest in the fund in medio to lodge their condensations and claims by the first sabbent day in November next: Farther appoints the dependence of the process and this deliverance to be advertised thrice in each of London Times, North China Herald, and Japan Mail newspapers, and in another newspaper circulating in China and Japan, that all parties interested may be certified thereof and appear for their interest. "D. MACKENZIE."

Of all which notice is hereby accordingly given.

HORNE, HORNE, and LYELL, W.S., Edinburgh, Agents for the Pursuers and Real Raisers.

No. 39, Castle-street, Edinburgh, Scotland, 20th March, 1872.

Yokohama, May 25, 1872,

8w.

**ELLWOOD'S**

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER

**CORK AND FELT HELMETS**

ARE MANUFACTURED

**WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER,**

and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

SAMPLE ROOMS—98, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

**Hats, Caps, and Helmets.**

Every description manufactured at the Works of

**J. ELLWOOD & SONS,**

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S. E.

Contractors to the Police Forces. Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Tailors and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

••• Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

dtf.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

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## BIRTH.

On the 1st October, at No. 8, West Bluff, Mrs. THOMAS THOMAS, of a daughter.

## Notes of the Week.

A public meeting will take place on Tuesday next the 8th instant at 2 o'clock P.M. at the Chamber of Commerce rooms No. 59, Main Street, to consider what should be done by the community on the occasion of the formal opening of the Railroad on the 11th instant.

THE Committee entrusted with the presentation of the memorial in connection with the imprisonment of Mr. Cousens at Kobe, waited on Mr. Watson, on Wednesday by appointment, and duly handed him the document.

Mr. Watson, in accepting the memorial, said that the matter was one having reference only to judicial affairs, and he would refer the matter to Sir Edmund Hornby, and on his reply, communicate his opinions upon the subject to the Committee.

Sir Edmund Hornby having already read the memorial in the local papers had his reply ready prepared in writing, which was handed to the Committee, and was to the effect that he could not receive the memorial, with his reasons for so refusing.

Until Mr. Watson's second communication is received by the Committee, it is obviously a matter of courtesy to him to refrain from publishing his letter and that of the Chief Judge, which will be given to the public subsequently to the receipt of this second letter.

Captain Hereira of the *Maria Luz* having applied to the Kencho for his papers they have been refused, and he, in consequence, has sent in the following letter. The Kencho has since then, we learn, put the ship in charge of its own officers.

"TO THE KANAGAWA KENCHO.

"Yokohama, 3rd October, 1872.

"Having three times demanded of this Kencho the papers of my ship, the *Maria Luz*, and having each time been refused delivery of them, I am unable to leave the port with my ship; and it being of urgent necessity that I should get back to Hongkong without any delay, I hereby notify to this Kencho that I quit Yokohama by this day's mail, protesting against the above-mentioned refusal by the Kencho to deliver me the papers of the said ship, and holding the Kencho responsible for all consequences of their refusal and detention of the above-mentioned papers.

(Signed) RICARDO HEREIRA,

"Captain of the Peruvian barque *Maria Luz*."

It is much to be feared that the Japanese have put themselves in the wrong by this act.

WE have good reason for believing that Hanabusa, whose mission to Corea we noticed shortly in our last weekly issue, has gone thither with the object of repaying a large amount of money borrowed from the Korean Government by the Prince of Tsushima. It is thought that this will secure him a favourable reception, of which advantage may be taken to discuss other matters.

By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Banks will be closed on the 11th inst. It is to be hoped that the shops and merchants' offices will also make the day a

general holiday, so that all may testify in some way to their respect for the Sovereign of the land in which they live.

WE understand that Captain Hereira has returned to Macao there to procure another load of "passengers." With the blockade of which the China papers speak he may not find this so easy a task as he appears to imagine.

ARRANGEMENTS are being entered into with a view to re-returning the Chinese "passengers" lately on the *Maria Luz* to Shanghai. Chen will return to China very shortly, and the coolies will follow at a later date.

On Wednesday morning a battalion of Japanese troops were exercised on the Swamp. They went through the usual battalion drill, and performed the evolutions in a style very creditable to those who have instructed them.

WE learn that several important reforms are in course of being carried out at the Saibansho. Legal forms, warrants and summons &c., are to be drawn up under the direction of Mr. Hill, now legal adviser to the Kencho, and will be printed both in Japanese and English. It is also proposed to assimilate the practice of the Court to that in use in England and America.

On Wednesday at 1 P.M. six other criminals were executed at Tobé. The circumstances attending the decapitation were of the same character as those which we described elsewhere.

At present no steps appear to have been taken with respect to the coolies lately "passengers" on the *Maria Luz*. These are to be seen perambulating the streets in a very miserable condition. We understand, however, that they are provided with food and quarters.

THE schooner yacht *Muse* was put up at auction on Wednesday but only \$350 was bid, and she was bought in at \$400 above that amount.

An outbreak is reported in the province of Koshu, chiefly among men of the samurai class, who have been impoverished by the revolution. A battalion of troops has been sent to repress it.

INFORMATION has been received that the telegraph between Yedo and Kobe will be opened on the 9th instant. The tariff for messages will be published shortly.

WE are informed, though we have not verified the statement, that the quotation of "bulbous below the ribs," in the Stanley-Livingstone letters, is from Hawthorne's English Notes, published in 1869. This goes to prove the theory we have upheld—that the letters were written by Stanley from notes furnished by Livingstone and conversations between the two travellers.

THERE are probably few in this community who have not at one time or another been victimized by the frauds perpetrated in the sale of bottled beer. It is not so long since a consignment of labels for brandy—Hennessey's, we believe—was sold in bulk, and now we have chanced upon a most palpable forgery. We have before us at the time of writing three labels—red, yellow, and black. The red ticket purports

to be a bottling label of F. Friend & Co., but is evidently a forgery; for not only is it engraved by a Japanese or Chinese, but it is stamped on a square piece of white paper, and has to be cut out for use. The yellow label is a forgery of the usual Allsopp's India Pale Ale, with the brand, and bottled by Friend & Co. This, too, is engraved by a Japanese or Chinese, and is a palpable forgery. The black label resembles the yellow except that the ground is uncoloured. In all, the signatures are badly executed, and both the latter, although purporting to be bottled by Friend & Co., bear in small letters, "This label is issued by us, Samuel Allsopp & Sons, Brewers, Yokohama," and then follow five unintelligible letters, which may mean "Japan," or anything else. Clearer cases of forgery never came to light, and we should esteem it a favour if any one who may chance to discover equally fictitious labels, will forward them to us, with the name of the dealer, and any other particulars which may tend to expose the guilty parties. The frauds are perpetrated either by the Japanese for their own benefit, or by foreigners who deceive the natives, or it may be that both are guilty; but certain it is that these spurious labels and the filthy beer thus passed off as Bass' or Allsopp's are to be found in every part of Japan frequented by foreigners, and it is high time some efforts were made to unearth the persons at whose instigation the forgery is committed.

The Honorary Secretary of the Art Union of London has received a copy of the engraving which will be presented to each subscriber for the year 1873. The engraving is thus described in the circular of the Art Union.

It is a plate admirably engraved by the late W. Holl, from the picture "Rebekah," by F. Goodall, R. A. The picture sets forth the scene at the moment when Abraham's servant, having accosted the damsel and asked for a little water out of her pitcher, "she gave him to drink, and drew water for his camels also;" and "as the camels had done drinking, the man took a golden ear-ring and two bracelets," and put them on her ear and her wrists, and, "wondering at her, held his peace, to wit whether the Lord and made his journey prosperous or not."

The artist has with consummate skill rendered in the face of Rebekah an expression of the various emotions which the incident was calculated to awaken in the mind of one destined to be "the mother of thousands of millions," and in whose seed should "all the nations of the earth be blessed." The anxious look of the servant, also, waiting to see if his suit should prosper, is admirably given. The Council have every reason to believe that this plate will be a great success.

Whether the expression on Rebekah's countenance is supposed to comprehend the complex emotions connected with her destiny, we are not quite certain from the above description, though this may fairly be inferred from it. But if so, Lord Burleigh's celebrated nod is a thing of the past.

#### THE OPENING OF THE RAILWAY.

THERE exists a very strong desire on the part of the foreign community resident here to do honour to the important occasion referred to in our last issue, and steps are being taken, the details of which will be announced when more matured, in order to give effect to this desire. As the event is more carefully considered in all its bearings, its importance assumes larger proportions. The contrast presented by the European and Asiatic modes of thought, institutions, and national life, becomes more vivid and more definitely realized. The mind apprehends more clearly the almost organic difference which exists between these two modes, and experiences alike astonishment at such an exceptional departure from that which has hitherto characterized the East, and hope in regard to all which that departure may involve in the future. The time taken to produce this change has been so extraordinarily short. It is really but the other day that Japan was opened, that prohibitions existed, involving even capital punishment as the penalty of disobedience, against any native leaving the country, and that a desire still reigned almost national in its extent, and of great intensity, to keep foreigners and foreign influence as far as possible at arm's length. Residence in the capital was dangerous,

and travel in the interior almost impossible. The old feudal system, with all its jealousies and all its power of individual and collective repulsion, showed no symptom of decay. Vast armies of retainers, whose habitual idleness could only be exchanged for an activity many fold more mischievous than that idleness, devoured the substance of the country. A haughty attitude, at once the child of ignorance and the parent of disaster and humiliation, was maintained towards the Western powers, and the lessons which had to be given before this attitude was relaxed threatened to leave behind them feelings in no sense calculated to bring Japan into friendly contract with the West.

And now the Mikado—the Pope-King—the inscrutable being of Kioto, whose office had so long been the source of perplexed wonderment and crude theory among Europeans, and whose person has for ages been the object of superstitious awe to his subjects—is about to open a Railway in his kingdom, and to pronounce what, from the almost sacerdotal character of his office, amounts to a benediction, upon the greatest revolutionary influence of modern life—revolutionary, however beneficently so. The first prelude to the peaceful symphony of the future is to be performed on Friday next. The ceremony will contrast but poorly with a European pageant, and those who see it with that inner eye by which alone all its significance can be apprehended, will do justice to it. But, to these, it betokens a revolution of a profound and astonishing nature, one, as we last week remarked, without parallel—for swiftness, at least—in the world's history. So recently as three years ago, any announcement that the TENNO was to traverse any highway in his Empire was a command to his subjects to close their houses, and, should they meet his *cortège*, to prostrate themselves, so that their profane eyes should not light upon his divine person. Now a proclamation has been issued ordering his subjects abroad on the auspicious occasion, so that they may see, and, at their will, gaze on their monarch. Surely, this involves an astonishing change!

It is well, therefore, that we men of the West should show our sympathy with Japan and her Prince on this occasion. The sentiment on our part is warm and sincere. We know all the difficulties and dangers which attend these salutary innovations—innovations made by men who have carried their lives in their hands for years in order to promote them, who have seen their colleagues cut down for pursuing a similar course, and whose courage, steadfastness, and tenacity of purpose alone have enabled them to carry these reforms. As we have already shewn last week, the personal influence of the Tenno must have been thrown into the scale with the reformers and the party of progress, while, *a priori*, it would have seemed infinitely unlikely that this should have been so. And such of us as are Englishmen are perhaps, specially enjoined to this duty, if only to repel the slanders on our national character, which men who may be charitably hoped to be incapable of understanding it, are not ashamed to sow broadcast elsewhere, in order to gratify the worst and least worthy feeling of a kindred and friendly race.\* That character, which, since we have been a nation, has ever been one for uprightness, veracity and manly boldness, is little affect-

\* Vide a letter reprinted in the *Japan Herald* of Sept. 27th from the *New York Times*.

ed by such slanders, and we disdain to answer them. But not the less do we wish the Japanese to feel that our habitual *hauteur*, our occasional high-handedness, and the absence in us of all tendency to fussy demonstrations, are compatible with a sincere and generous appreciation of themselves and their efforts.

#### CHURCH AFFAIRS.

IT is impossible to be contented with the present financial position of our Church affairs here. The rough statement—accurate enough for all practical purposes—placed before the meeting of yesterday week, showed that at the end of the year we should be about \$1,200 in debt, though this deficit will be met in the ensuing July by the Government grant. Still we are behind-hand, and the last two Treasurers were creditors on the books of the church to the extent of \$336 and \$371 respectively. The ordinary meaning attached to the word treasurer, is one who is entrusted with a treasure. In church affairs the title would seem, by a process of inversion, to be bestowed on anyone who is sufficiently complaisant to saddle himself with a floating debt contracted in the spiritual benefit of his fellows. Our budget at present is always about a year behind, and our successive Treasurers are in the position of men trying to jump on their shadows. The illusion that we shall overtake our present debt next July might fairly be cherished, were it not certain that, unless some extraordinary effort is made, the beginning of next October will see us precisely in the same condition of impecuniosity in which we now are. A consistent maintenance of the established relations between piety and poverty may be creditable to our conservative pretensions; but revolution in this respect has no terrors for us, and we should hail the advent of a leader who delivered us from a bondage at once galling and discreditable. It does not appear to us desirable that gentlemen should be asked to accept a public office, the first burden entailed by which takes the shape of a draft upon their private resources.

The causes of our present troubles are to be found in the debt contracted to build the new aisle, and to pay for our old friend the organ. The income accruing from the former is sufficient to defray the interest on the sum expended upon it, and as the seats still unlet become occupied, they may yield something towards a sinking fund for paying off its first cost. The organ can only assist in this by the equivocal appeal it may make to the æsthetical sensibilities of residents, not at present seatholders, but who may be induced by the attractions it presents to become such. But in its present condition it is calculated rather to ruffle than soothe these sensibilities, for it is cruelly out of tune, and its utter want of all proper relation to the size of the church makes it rather an object of dread than of attraction to susceptible worshippers. The acceptability of praise may possibly not be measured by its artistic perfection, but one is liable to be reminded of the anecdote told of Handel, who, on hearing some very discordant music in a church, remarked that the Almighty must be very good to let people make such a noise in his house.

The natural enthusiasm which prompted the purchase of the instrument may have been condoned, but the debt of its first cost and the expense of maintenance still remain to be faced. Our available musical talent is quite suffi-

cient and effectual as regards playing the congregation out of church. The art consists in playing them into it, and amateurs have more success in the former than the latter accomplishment. An instrument of moderate size assists in warming the devotion of worshippers, and affords the little skilled amateur an opportunity of gracefully expressing his own emotions in harmony with the requirements of the service. But a behemoth like ours excites the terrors of the congregation, and demonstrates the extreme weakness of amateurs at the key and pedal boards, a weakness made all the more apparent by the absence of those regulating composition pedals which are an essential part of the mechanism of every well-constructed organ. It is not much use for a child to put his hook in the nose of leviathan, but to attempt to guide him without even a hook is utter folly. The approaching toleration of Christianity in this country, combined with musical aspirations on the part of some of the more ambitious young people who have perfected their European education, may eventually provide us with a market for this treasure under the weight of which we have so long groaned, and in any future deliberations regarding musical arrangements affecting the collective welfare of the community it would be well to invite the councils of some one who detests the art—the only means by which the inevitable indiscretions of enthusiasm can be counteracted.

The main question now is—what can be done towards getting our budget in order? Raising the rent of the seats is the most obvious and legitimate measure; but it has equally obvious drawbacks. Modern financiers have learnt to look rather towards a reduction than an increase of duties as a means of raising revenue, and any fiscal strain put upon spiritual luxuries may diminish the desire for and consumption of them—so frail is human nature. The allowance made to the late chaplain represents that kindly disposition on the part of the Trustees which remunerates A out of B's work, and exemplifies the everlasting truth of the paradox, "unto him that hath shall be given, but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he seemeth to have." It was an axiom with the first Napoleon that nations never knew their resources until they became bankrupt, and the historian of the fortunes of Mr. Micawber shows that that remarkable economist never expatiated so eloquently upon the employment of capital as after he had lost all hope of a permanent alliance between it and himself. It is conceivable, therefore, that the very blackness of our present night may herald an approaching dawn, and that the flower may yet lurk among the formidable nettles which are now so apparent.

The resolution unanimously carried at the meeting of Friday week was undoubtedly demanded by the position of affairs. It will convince the British Government of our entire inability to support our establishment without a continuance of the assistance hitherto given to it, and should demonstrate to every resident here who values that establishment, that much unanimity of feeling, and a disposition to look at the whole question in a broad light, are necessary, not alone to free our church from its present burden of debt, but actually to ensure its maintenance.



## THE GAS COMPANY.

**M**OST of our readers are already aware that the pipes for supplying gas to the residents in the native town have, within the past few days, been laid in the principal streets. At this time, then, it may not be inopportune to lay before our readers a short description of the gas works now almost complete.

It will be remembered that the plant necessary for the manufacture of gas was imported in the ill-fated steamship *Sadkia*, and since July 1st the men have been at work day and night in order to be able to supply gas to the native town during the present month. That object will be achieved, for though, despite the strenuous exertions of all concerned, it will be impossible to supply gas in time for the inauguration of the railway and the visit of the Mikado; ten days later will see Basha-Michi, Benten-Dore, and one or two other streets properly lighted with gas. It is to be regretted that the visit of the Mikado and the inauguration of the gas works cannot be simultaneous; but the sinking of the main pipe in the bed of the creek opposite the railway will take so long a time as to preclude the supplying of gas before the 20th or 21st of the current month.

The gas works themselves stand in a plot of ground 300 feet long by 200 feet in depth, on the other side of the creek, but parallel with the railway station. On this area are all the necessary buildings, which consist of a distillation house built of stone and brick, and roofed with corrugated iron, a tile and plaster building 108 ft. long by 33 ft. wide, various godowns for the storing of material, coal, &c., work-shops, forge and a dwelling house for the European engineers. To afford a good idea of these buildings, and the various appliances in use, we will first describe the manufacture of the gas, tracing it from the coal to the consumer. To effect this we must first visit the distillation room or retort house. This building is 112 feet long by 32 feet broad, and contains two benches of furnaces, each comprising four furnaces, with five retorts to each. These are in two rows, each on either side of the chimney with which they communicate; are built of brick made in Yedo, and are some 12 ft. high, being of a most substantial character. We need here only describe one, since each is an exact counterpart of the others. The furnace is, we have said, of brick, made in Yedo by Japanese, and above are five clay retorts imported from Glasgow, 10 ft. in depth, and with iron mouths closed by screw flanges. The fires being lighted, and the retorts heated to that dull red which the French call *rouge cerise*, 200 lbs. of Takeshima coal are put into each retort, and the screw flange closed. After four hours the retorts are opened, the coke extracted, and the process repeated. We should mention that the retorts are placed, three just above the furnace, and two still higher, the flues being so constructed that the heat passes on either side of the middle retort on the lower row, and on the inner side of the upper retorts. Thence being carried to the back, it descends in the contrary direction and is finally conveyed to the central chimney placed between the two sets of furnaces. This chimney is 76 ft. high and about 10 ft. square at the base. It is constructed of Yedo brick, and bound round with iron bands, which give it such strength that it has withstood the shocks of earthquake, typhoons and frost—in this last is the greatest danger—without receiving the slightest injury. But to return to the retorts. The gas which has been obtained during the four hours' distillation is conveyed from each retort to a large iron pipe, two feet in diameter, called the hydraulic main, which is kept half full of water. The pipes leading from the retorts dip into the water and the escape of gas is thus effectually prevented. This pipe, now charged with the gas from forty retorts, passes through the wall of the building, and into the wall of the purifying room connecting directly with the condensers. The purpose of these latter is to cleanse the gas of the large quantity of coal-tar and water necessarily contained in it. They consist of sixteen pipes, some twenty feet high, set in pairs, and resting in a box 18 feet long by three feet wide and 18 inches high, divided between each pair by a partition extending to within two inches of the bottom. The gas from the hydraulic main enters the first pair of pipes, and descending, is forced

below the partition, where it deposits a large portion of the coal-tar and water, which are conducted by pipes to tanks arranged outside the building. The gas, in this process, passes under eight partitions; but it has not yet been sufficiently cleaned by mechanical means, and is therefore conducted to the scrubbers, which are placed in the same room as the condensers, and consist of two iron cylinders about 10 ft. high and 4½ ft. in diameter. They are filled with coke, and the gas being forced up in one and down in the other, loses much of its impurity, absorbed by the coke, which, so to speak, acts as a sponge. Having passed through the scrubbers, the gas has been cleansed as far as is possible with mechanical appliances, and chemical aid is now brought into play.

The gas is conveyed then from the scrubbers to a neighbouring room, where it enters the centre of a small iron cylinder about four feet in diameter, and fitted with a cover, which, when in use, rests in water. From this cylinder a series of pipes lead to four oblong iron boxes, 7 ft. long by 4 ft. broad, and 5 feet high, fitted with iron bars, and with a species of double side, in which, when filled with water, rests the iron cover. In two of these are three tiers of sieves filled with lime, through which the gas is forced, while in the others are an equal number of sieves of sulphate of iron, which deprives the gas of any sulphuretted hydrogen it may contain. By altering the position of the lid of the central cylinder, the gas can be forced through these boxes in any order that may be desired, or by the closing of a valve one or more may be left unused. Surmounting the central cylinder is a crane for moving the lids of the four surrounding boxes.

The gas being now fit for consumption has to be measured and stored, and it passes from these purifiers into the meter by a pipe placed exactly in the centre. In this meter is an elliptical drum and the gas acting upon this causes it to revolve, and by a simple arrangement marks the revolutions upon a dial fixed in front. Thence a pipe carries the gas to the gasometer situated in the rear of the distillation room.

This is a large iron cylinder 52 ft. in diameter by 16 ft. high, but capable of rising on iron supports as may be required by the supply of gas. Here it is stored, and when required is taken by another pipe back to the meter room, where it enters what is called a supply governor. To describe this machine properly would be impossible without drawings, but suffice it that the gas enters through a circular orifice partly closed by an iron cone which rises or falls with the pressure. Thus when the gas is lit in the public lamps in the evening, the pressure of the gas below the cone is decreased on account of the increased consumption, and the cone falls and allows a larger stream of gas to enter the supply pipes. In the morning, when the lamps are extinguished, the consumption being decreased and the pressure increased, the cone rises and nearly, but not quite, closes the orifice. This automatic governor is still further regulated by the use of water operating upon a floating tank connected with the cone by an iron rod, and the whole machine is so perfect that the supply of gas for consumption requires no one to superintend it. From this governor the gas passes out of the company's works and by the pipes to the consumers. In the meter room it should be mentioned is a small laboratory for chemical operations and a darkened room for testing the illuminating power of the gas by a photometer.

Here we may mention that should any part of the works get out of order, by the regulation of a system of valves any one portion can be isolated. Thus the gas may be transmitted to the consumer without passing either the condensers or the scrubbers or the purifiers, or even the meter, gasholder, or governor. In fact, if necessary, the gas can be sent direct from the retorts to the consumer, a state of affairs, we need hardly say, very unlikely to occur, unless in consequence of fire.

Such are the principal features of the gas works, and after a careful inspection it cannot be denied that every arrangement is thoroughly satisfactory and does Mr. Pelegrin, the Engineer in charge,—to whom we must tender our thanks for the information he courteously favoured us with—every credit.

We may now pass outside the works and briefly examine the operations of the Company in the public streets.



The gas is supplied by a Japanese Company, and, as a matter of course, the native town is to be illuminated first. The main pipe, which is 18 inches in diameter, runs from the works across the creek on a raised bridge, then parallel to the railway station to the creek, which it crosses below the bed, and thence to the Basha-Michi, Honcho-Dore, and up the Main Street to the Police station. So far has already been laid, but before Christmas it is intended to lay a main pipe up the Main Street as far as No. 79, thence to the Homura Road and across the creek to the Bluff, while the other streets will be supplied by small pipes, as also will the suburbs of the native town. There are, according to the present arrangements, to be 267 public lamps in the native town, without the suburbs, and 135 in the foreign settlement, without the Bluff; the use of one furnace and five retorts only being sufficient to supply the consumption at the outset. The arrangements for lighting the native town are complete; the public lamps will cost \$4 a month each, while the consumers will be charged \$3.50 per 1000 cubic feet. We understand that the prices will be the same in the foreign settlement; but nothing has been yet settled, though a preliminary committee of six gentlemen has been formed for the purpose of bringing the matter fully before the public. The company is willing to carry the supply pipes through the streets before Christmas, and it is to be hoped that something will be done to ensure our having gas as soon after that as possible.

In conclusion, we can only repeat what we have said before—that the works are in every respect satisfactory. When everything is complete the expense will only be about \$105,000, and, considering the great expense of importing the apparatus, this cannot be considered extravagant. The rates charged to consumers will doubtless prove fairly remunerative, and the Company will reap its reward in the almost universal consumption of its manufacture.

#### LIFE AND RESOURCES IN AMERICA.\*

THAT a Japanese whose experience in foreign countries is, at best, less than five years should undertake the production of a work purporting to explain the institutions and manners and customs of the United States, is, we may fairly be allowed to presume, one of the most favourable and significant indications of the progress being made by the Japanese. Mr. Mori, the author and compiler of the book in question, has, we understand, received his education in England, where he spent two years. He then returned to this country, where he was a strong advocate of those reforms which have of late occupied the attention of the government. By that government he was appointed to the post of Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. If we may judge from the voice of the public press of the United States, Mr. Mori's career in America has been in every way favourable to his reputation, and great regret is expressed at his proposed departure during the coming autumn. That Mr. Mori possesses considerable powers of observation and a by no means contemptible reasoning capacity is evidenced by the work which bears his name; for, despite the announcement that it was only prepared under his direction, there is ample internal evidence that much of the original phraseology is his own, while the deductions drawn from the mass of facts presented are not of that character which so generally characterizes the works of the average American author. Of course it must not be supposed that by this we mean any disrespect to American authors; we would say rather that Mr. Mori expresses opinions on political subjects which are not accepted by the masses—which, in fact, are only recognized by dispassionate reasoners; by men accustomed to look at matters without that bias which, not unnaturally, is the outcome of that rapid progress of which Americans have so much to be proud.

But to turn to the book. It is divided into fourteen chapters or parts, each treating of a different subject and replete with facts of the greatest value. The purpose of the book, which is for circulation in Japan, is to enlighten

the Japanese as to the world without, or as the author says in his preliminary note—"The object of this publication is not only to aid in removing those prejudices (resulting from want of mutual knowledge) but also to invite all the lovers of their race in Japan to join in the noble march of progress and human happiness." To accomplish this teaching of the Japanese nothing could be better calculated than the publication of this work, and we hope that the government will not allow a few well chosen and apposite remarks upon the Christian religion to hinder the translation of the work into Japanese and its extensive circulation among the natives.

Following the preliminary note is an introduction. The author states that in his observation he has "steered a middle course," and has given only such opinions as are held by the mass of Americans. On this point we differ slightly from Mr. Mori. On political questions he holds views by no means common to the masses. He then proceeds to take a brief survey of the principal features of the United States; he defines their limits; points out the various constituents and their proportions of the 39,000,000 of inhabitants; and, touching upon the land question, he concludes by the following paragraph which appears to us worthy of reproduction.

"While we entertain an exalted opinion of what is called a Republican form of Government, we confess that it is not without its disadvantages and dangers. For any foreign nation fully to understand them, must require time, and much careful study. The Japanese people have been somewhat fascinated by what they have seen of the American government and institutions, and it is of the utmost importance that they should well consider the subject in all its bearings, before adopting any of its features into their own form of government. The evils resulting from the misuse of freedom in America are among the most difficult to correct or reform, and ought to be carefully avoided. Another fact that should not be forgotten has reference to the educational qualifications necessary to secure success in a Republican form of Government. It is undoubtedly true that the best thinkers in America deplore the fact that the machinations of the politicians have resulted in placing the United States in an unfortunate condition in this respect. It has been so profitable with designing and selfish men to increase the number of voters, that they have secured the passage of laws which allow all men to vote in view of the single idea of personal freedom. This is undoubtedly all wrong, and the evil effects of this state of things are being manifested every day. A prosperous, happy, and permanent Republican government can only be secured when the people who live under it are virtuous and well educated."

The first part of the work touches upon the subject of "Official and Political Life," and from the author's position within the diplomatic circle of Washington, and doubtless from that position able to form an accurate opinion of the various elements which constitute Washington political society, this part may be considered as the best. It is the result of his own personal observation, not the compilation of statistics furnished by various officials, and in this respect is more distinctly Mr. Mori's than any other portion.

Mr. Mori, we say, has evidently studied this portion of his subject very thoroughly, and, taken as a whole, this chapter is eminently deserving of praise. He divides the constitution of the American government into three parts—Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and, in a few words, explains the various elements of each, and he then passes to an examination of the social characteristics of Washington life. He places the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives as the first layer of Washington society, and then the Judges of the Supreme Court, followed by the heads of bureaus and the officers of the Army and Navy. These are followed by the Government clerks, and he explains how thoroughly every class is in some way connected with politics, which enters into the life of almost every citizen in the United States. First come the Congressmen whose life is one continuous course of politics or office seeking; then the Government officials, appointed, not so much for their special capabilities, as for their political influence; next that large body of Postmasters, numbering some 26,000, each of whom has some interest in supporting the existing government by which the majority are appointed, and, lastly, the enormous tribe of hangers-on whose living depends upon the success of some petty official, himself, in turn, dependent upon the government. Mr. Mori continues:—

\* Life and Resources in America. Prepared under the direction of Arimori Mori. For circulation in Japan. Washington: D.C. 1871.

"Now, as the people here mentioned, numbering in the gross not far from sixty thousand persons, obtain their positions through political influence, it is natural that they should take a special interest in politics, and do their utmost for the success of the particular party to which they belong."

This, in a great measure, explains the very unsatisfactory condition of the United States civil service. Everything revolves upon a political axis; or, more aptly, everything vibrates as the political vane is blown in this or that direction. It has been argued—indeed, it is an argument frequently used by those who reason only in order to reach a desired conclusion—that the fact that universal suffrage is the mainspring of the American political machinery shows that the persons elected under this system must be not only free from all suspicion, but are necessarily the best adapted for the offices to which they have been elected. On this Mr. Mori very justly says:—

"It would appear therefore that as the people are intelligent and honest, so must be the office-holders; but this is not always the case, because of the existence of what are called mere politicians or demagogues. This class of citizens has greatly multiplied of late years, and it is safe to say that nearly all the troubles which befall the country are the result of their petty schemes and selfish intrigues. There is not a village in the land where they do not congregate or pursue in secret their unpatriotic designs. Of course there are many exceptions to this state of things, but the rule is as we have stated it: and the evils resulting from the power thus obtained and prostituted have come to be universally recognized and deplored by the honest people of the land. The loss of dignity, and the decline in public morals on account of politics is, to-day, a source of mortification and alarm among the virtuous and patriotic citizens of the country. The philosophy of Government is a subject to which the people of America have devoted but little attention, and very few books have been published on the subject, and yet it is claimed that they are in advance of all other nations in the practice of self-government. To what extent this is true, the present writer is not called upon to decide. It is too true, however, that the opinion is frequently expressed by foreigners that the unbridled system of a Republican government leads to many political troubles. The two or three crowning features of the American Government would seem to be as follows: That the nation is a peculiar organism, having a life and destiny of its own, founded on the idea of humanity, and like the individual person, but in a more continuous degree; that its authority to govern the people, is derived from their actual or implied assent; and that in asserting its prerogatives, it looks to the least possible interference with the free action of the individuals composing the community."

A little further on Mr. Mori points out that there are, however, many commendable features. He says:—

While deprecating the abuses to which the American people are subject, on account of what is called universal suffrage, there are many social features which are to be highly commended, and are peculiar to the country; among these is the absence of pauperism, and the universal respectability in personal appearance among all classes. This fact is apparent to all observers, and has been fully conceded by the best English writers on this country. There is no beggary here except such as arises from profligacy or causes beyond the control of human nature. Another peculiar feature of American life is the equal distribution of wealth, acknowledged as remarkably characteristic of the nation."

And we may conclude our extracts from this chapter with the following:—

"Generally speaking, the career of public men in this country, is measured more by their cunning or success in managing the people who have votes, rather than by their abilities."

This, we think, though in the main to be regarded as true, is too general a statement to be taken without some saving clauses. It is not our business here to point them all out by name, but there are many men to whom the taint of official corruption cannot adhere. Men like Motley and J. Q. Adams are appreciated in America, as much for their uprightness and honesty of character, as for the services they may have rendered their country; and there are not wanting others of the same stamp. Still, to the majority, Mr. Mori's remarks fully apply. Scarcely any political appointment is obtained without some political influence of an underhand nature, and this, it must be confessed, is one of the most deplorable characteristics of the political system of the United States.

The second part is devoted to an examination and an explanation of "Life among the Farmers and Planters."

The land susceptible of cultivation is said to be 2,250,000,000 acres, and then the somewhat extraordinary statement is added that half of this is owned by the Government. The writer then sets forth the various features of American agricultural industry, demonstrates the great usefulness of labour-saving machines, and alludes to their very extensive use in the United States. The various qualities of soil also receive attention, and a very detailed description is given of the life of a New England farmer, which class he terms the yeomanry of America. A New England farmer is indeed more like a solid English farmer than might be supposed. His land is made to produce all that nature and art combined can achieve. He is a scientific farmer, without allowing science to assume such a control as to hinder profitable cultivation, and he himself is not above lending a helping hand when necessary. The raising of stock, the manufacture of cheese, and, in fact, everything which bears in any way upon agriculture, is described in plain words, so that a Japanese, even if indifferently versed in the English language, may profit by a perusal. Afterwards we are initiated into the mystery of sugar-making-frolics, apple-parings, house-raising, corn-huskings, clam-bakes and barbecues, which would seem to denote that the farmers are by no means unwilling to enjoy themselves. As far as clam-bakes and barbecues are concerned, however, Mr. Mori is somewhat at fault. They are political and social rather than agricultural gatherings, and the former, in the neighbourhood of New York, are by no means desirable entertainments for a farmer's daughters. The house-raising is similar to the "bee" in Canada. To a description of "country" fairs, which, by the way, ought, we think, to be county fairs, the author devotes some pages, and he concludes this chapter by a few words illustrative of the Thanksgiving day.

The "Commercial Life and Developments" of America is the subject of the third chapter, and Mr. Mori here enters into a detailed description of the various classes of business men, the means of transport, and other cognate subjects. Before the civil war the American trade in sailing ships between Liverpool and New York was very large, and Mr. Mori attributes the decrease which has taken place in this particular branch to "the calamities which have befallen the mercantile marine of the country," by which he means the civil war. This is hardly frank. There is no doubt the war did great injury, but the chief cause of the decrease is the large number of steamers which now ply across the Atlantic, carrying passengers as cheaply as the sailing vessels, and freight at such comparatively low rates that competition as between steam and sail is rendered a thing of the past. Later on, Mr. Mori speaks of Boston as a noted mart for the commodities of India, China, and Japan. Whatever Boston may be to India or China, certainly not much trade passes between Boston and Japan. This, however, is but a trifling inaccuracy. In his remarks upon the American merchants, the writer is very happy in his description of that class. Having deprecated the "shoddy" element, he says:—

"But the average American merchant of to-day is a man who deserves and receives universal respect. He is intelligent, but not addicted to the profits and pleasures of literature. Engaged all day in the excitement of commercial speculation, he has but little time to devote to reading, and improving his mind. He works so hard and so constantly, that work becomes a second nature to him, prostrating his energies and making him indifferent to proper recreations; he considers his word as good as his bond, and, to protect his credit, will make the greatest sacrifice of property; he is liberal in his feelings and gives freely to all objects which have the sanction of his good opinion; he is hospitable, but would prefer to have his wife and daughters attend to the honours of his house and table; and when overcome by reverses, he takes a new start, changes the character of his business, perhaps, and will not acknowledge himself as overwhelmed, and proves his metal by attaining final success."

To the merchants follows "Life among the Mechanics" in which there is nothing special to note, and then we have a chapter on "Religious Life and Institutions." In this the author gives a very lucid and accurate account of some of the various religious bodies in America. Had we space we would extract some of its more curious features, but we must content ourselves here with allowing Mr. Mori to express in his own words his ideas upon the subject of Christianity. In one place he says

"Both the Old and New Testaments contain, as most of such books do, many wonderful and strange stories, hard to be comprehended. The present writer deems it best not to allude here to any of them, as they appear to him to be of no grave importance, in regard to their real religious essence. The increasing influence of the Bible is marvellously great, penetrating everywhere. It carries with it a tremendous power of freedom and justice, guided by a combined force of Wisdom and Goodness."

And in another he says:—

"It is proper, before concluding this chapter, that the writer should submit a few particulars respecting its arrangement, which are somewhat personal to himself. After his return to Japan from Europe, some years ago, he was frequently questioned by his countrymen as to his opinions about the Christian religion. In his replies, he took the ground, that, so far as he could understand it, the Bible was a good and a wise book, but that it contained many things he did not understand. That while the people who called themselves Christians claimed to have the only true religion and pretended to be better than all other men, they did not, in that particular, differ from the Chinese or Japanese, who assert the same claims for their religions. He thought it advisable that those who desire to form any opinion on Christianity, should acquaint themselves with it by close and attentive study, and then to judge for themselves. Hence, in the present chapter his desire has been simply to give facts, and in the plainest possible terms. Whatever may be his private opinions on matters of such great importance, he has not thought it proper for him either to oppose or advocate them. According to his observations, a very large proportion of the American people are known by the name of Christians, and yet a great many things are said and done by them which do not accord with the principles of their own Bible; but, is not this true of every nation upon the earth? Where men think that they know everything, and boast of their superior wisdom, the presumption is that they have yet much to learn; and all human experience, as well as the Bible of the Christians, inculcates the idea that before men can be wise and good, they must be humble. It would be a very wonderful thing, should the time ever arrive, when the so-called Christians, who profess the faith, but do not live up to it, shall cease to boast of the superiority of their religion, and regard themselves as worse than all other people, because of their guilt in making insincere professions. True Christianity may not be considered as identical with the general sense of civilization—in which the good and the bad participate,—but true philosophy would seem to teach that it should be a leading element in such civilization."

From the chapter of "Life in the Factories," which contains a vast number of facts, we need only express Mr. Mori's opinion on the extension of commerce. He says:—

"The extension of commerce will do more than anything else to diffuse the blessings of civilization, to bind together the universal society of nations, by sharpening, and at the same time gratifying their mutual wants and desires, and to maintain undisturbed that tranquility so indispensable to its full development."

Passing over the chapter on "Educational life and Institutions" we may pause for a moment at that upon "Literary, Artistic and Scientific Life" where the following apt remark occurs:—

"While many of the books published are so interesting or valuable as to be purchased by everybody interested in the subject, very many of them can only be sold by means of extravagant notices in the newspapers, and hence the custom prevails of sending most of all the new books to the newspapers, which pretend to give impartial notices, but often do the very reverse."

This reminds us of an anecdote told by Henry Ward Beecher of one of his relatives. He was engaged to review books for a religious paper and to award praise or blame as he felt each deserved. His first trial showed him what this meant. In reviewing some books of a sensational character, he took occasion to censure the loose and immoral tone in which they were written. The reviews were published; but next day the editor sent for him, and rebuking him for the way he had censured the books in question, said: "Why they were sent by A & Co., *they are our best advertisers.*" The reviewer then understood what was meant by "honest criticism." Mr. Mori may perhaps have heard Mr. Beecher's anecdote.

The article on "Life among the Miners" is very full in its description of the various modes of mining adopted in the United States, while that on "Life in the Army and Navy" is also replete with valuable statistics. "Life in the Leading Cities" is an accurate description of the various features of the most prominent cities in the

United States, and from it we glean the following curious fact which, we suppose, is unknown to most persons not native to New Orleans.

"Any description of this city would be incomplete without a notice of its cemeteries. Each one is enclosed with a thick brick wall of arched cavities, made just large enough to admit a single coffin, and rising to the height of twelve feet. Within the enclosure are crowded the tombs, which are built wholly above the ground, and are from one to three stories high. This method of sepulture is a necessity, for the earth is so universally saturated with water, that none but paupers are consigned to the earth."

Neither the chapter on Frontier Life nor on the Judiciary present any features worthy of comment, and the writer draws his labours to a conclusion with the following remarks:—

"Now that this little book is finished, the mind of the Compiler naturally turns to take a single comprehensive view of the great country which has been briefly described. It is indeed one of the wonders of the century and of the world. The extent of its domain and its unbounded resources,—the peaceful blending of its many nationalities,—the well-nigh unlimited diffusion of intelligence and knowledge, and the free, cosmopolitan character of its people, combine to give it a conspicuous position among the nations. At the very moment when these closing lines are being written, a Diplomatic Embassy from the Tenno of Japan, is on the point of visiting the City of Washington, and the fact cannot but have made an impression on their minds, that, after landing on the soil of America, they have been compelled to travel more than three thousand miles before reaching the metropolis. But when the Ambassadors, and the other high officials who accompany them, are informed as to the warm welcome which is in store for them from the Government of the United States, and many of the leading men and corporations throughout the Union, and when they shall have experienced the unbounded hospitality of the American people generally, they will undoubtedly be deeply impressed, and effectually convinced, that America and Japan are strongly bound together by the cords of sincere regard and unselfish affection."

We have but few remarks to add to what we have already said. As a native work intended for the use of Japanese for their enlightenment as to the United States, it is unequalled, while, at the same time, it may be read by a foreigner with both interest and profit. Every chapter clearly and concisely explains the subject in hand, and there are not wanting ample statistics of great value. The only fault we have to find is with the printer. His work has, to say the least, been carelessly executed; the type is battered, the ink inferior, while the pages are nearly all crooked. If such is the printing of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, we should advise a change either in the printers or the material. The work does great credit to Mr. Mori, but the greatest discredit to the Bureau.

#### A WALK FROM KOBE TO NAGASAKI.

(Continued.)

Friday, 28th June. Bar. 30° 07', ther. 71° 5'; wind W. We left at 1.20 p.m. in a hired boat and with wind and tide in our favour, hoped to make a rapid trip to Kokura, our destination for the day. Both wind and tide were very light, so that our progress was but slow. On all sides were islands, large and small, rich in pines, firs and shrubs and looking deliciously fresh and green. Many of the smaller are uninhabited, save by animals and reptiles; the larger ones are taken possession of by fishermen, who find many pretty little bays, offering complete shelter from storms and wind. A cursory glance such as ours at the islands as we passed, can give but a poor idea of the beauties hidden among their many hills, and I felt a strong desire to be able to become better acquainted with some of them. The western lighthouse came in sight, was passed and we soon came in sight of Kokura, and entered the river at 3.30 p.m., where we determined to remain the night, in hopes of being rejoined by our absent friend. Kokura is rather to the north-west of the island about twelve or fifteen miles distant from Simonosaki: the approach to it is between two moderately well built forts, one on either side, which form also a kind of break-water. The lower part is of stone, and earthwork above, and



they command a full sweep of the sea on all points. They have been dismantled for some time past, and are now simply pleasant spots for an evening's lounge, being covered with soft, mossy grass, with a few trees planted about. The town is of some size, and a few years ago was of considerable importance and doing a good business, it being the port at which the princes and nobility embarked for Yedo and other parts in junks. It can also boast of some antiquity, evidences of which are to be found, not only in the houses themselves, but in the decorations, pictures, and writings which ornament the walls. Many of these pictures are very good, and show by their discoloured state, and also the seals, what claims they had for being considered aged. The woodwork also is much worm-eaten, and the very gardens are more elaborately arranged than is to be seen in more modern houses. The hotels, which were kept up principally by the Prince of Bizen, are commodious, clean, and comfortable. Although times have altered, and this, like many other once important places, has lost so much of its importance, it cannot lose it altogether, as it is still the nearest point to Simonseski from the interior of this island, and travellers are bound either to embark here or continue their route over a mountainous district to Tanoura, which is certainly very much nearer to Simonseski. To say the most of this place, it is poor and very dirty.

**Saturday 29th.** A black morning, raining hard with little prospect of cessation. We started at 10 a.m., and with but little encouragement. There seemed on our road to be a large quantity of coal, as in many places the roads are entirely formed of it, and some of the people must do a fair business in it, from the large amount they had stored beside their cottages. Some place there was as much as 100 to 150 tons, and apparently of a very good description. We arrived at Akama, our night's resting place, at 6 p.m.

**Sunday 30th.** Another dark and wet morning. The scenery on our road was most agreeable, flat where the road ran, rice only being cultivated, except in a few places where the ground was rather undulating. At one place there was a splendid road, hard, elastic and flat, on both sides a splendid row of lofty firs and pine, and beyond these thickets of many trees and shrubs. I have not seen a better or prettier road for a carriage drive in Japan. We reached Aoyagi at 12.10 where we stopped for luncheon. This village is like the many we have passed through on this Island very poor, and suffered severely from war and the late earthquake. The roof of the house we stopped at had been shaken in and everywhere signs of the severity of the shock. The streets are narrow, dirty, and uncared for, and when it rains, the water forms little rivulets for itself in any part of the road, instead of running down to the ditch which exists on either side. After about seven miles we arrived at Hakozaki a small village, but once of some importance in consequence of the number of temples. Just before entering the town stands a gate leading to a temple, which was built one thousand five hundred years, since; little is to be seen of it, as it is now a heap of ruins. On leaving the town we turned to the left to view another old temple fast approaching ruin. To the right of the avenue of lamps stands a bronze model of a pony, full size: it is an extremely good representation indeed, and the artist has given much attention to details. A little further on the same side is the remains of a pine tree, said to be over two thousand years old, but out of it has sprung two other trees about three feet in girth and fifty high: this is looked upon with great reverence. Entering the grounds immediately around the temple to the left is another tree, also of great age and reverent for its (supposed) healing power. Over the doorway is a piece of writing in gold, kept in good repair and framed. Translated it says, "All her enemies surrendered." The ancient history of Kium, which is anterior by many years to that of Nipon speaks of an Empress brave and fearless, who led her army and navy to war with Korea and Mongolia and succeeded in gaining the victory, and on her return, is said to have written the above with her own hands. In one of the temples are preserved some relics of

this Empress. Some cups embedded in stone, petrified, are said to be the identical cups she drank from, and a piece of petrified wood is said to be a portion of one of her ship's masts. Turning our back on these we passed through another avenue of antiquated lamps, many of which seem to have been overthrown by an earthquake towards the sea shore. On either side, in more prosperous times, stood tea-houses comfortable arranged and shaded from the sun by old lofty trees; at the end to the right the Prince had his summer house, beyond that was the drill ground; but all these delightful resorts are things of the past and nothing but the Prince's house stands to tell the tale of the happy hours that have been spent beneath the shadow of those tall pines. In front is the entrance to Hataka Bay, and the smoke of the steamer which left but a short time since is visible curling upwards. To the right of our point of view is Deer Island, so called from the number of deer there, which are said to be so tame as to eat from the hand. It is thickly wooded to the water's edge, and looks very pretty at this distance. Immediately to the left lies Hakata and Fukuoka. There are several small islands lying about in different parts of the bay, and give it a very pleasant appearance; but there is almost a total absence of life—scarce a sail to be seen in any part. There was a large concourse of people about the temple and grounds, the reason being that there having been no rain for so long, prayers had been offered up, and now that it had come bountifully, they had assembled to offer up thanksgivings. On leaving this place, our route lay through a dense forest of pines and firs. The avenue through it is broad, of hard, elastic sand. This is about two miles long, and would make a splendid evening's stroll. This ends at the entrance of the town of Hakata, which we reached at 6 p.m. Hakata and Fukuoka are separated merely by a river, and to go from one to the other is simply to cross the bridge. They may almost be called one town, so close are they together. They are of the oldest towns in the island, dating from over 1500 years back. They are of the greatest importance, being about the nearest point to the coast of Corea. History speaks of the Coreans making war on the island at this point and being repulsed. The approach to Fukuoka is over a bridge and through a gateway, for the town is surrounded by a wall. Entering this gate, you cross another bridge over the moat which surrounds the castle. The entrance to this is directly opposite the first bridge. Hakata is much the larger of the two towns, but Fukuoka, being a seaport, is the most important. The streets are wide and clean, being of sand.

**Monday, 1st July.**—Another wet morning, rain coming down in torrents. Started at 8.50 a.m., and at 1.20 p.m. we arrived at Saifu, distance about twelve miles south-south-east of Fukuoka. The approach is, as usual, through an avenue of granite lamps, and on either side inns or tea-houses, the last on the right, the one we occupied being by far the best. A little beyond this, up two steps, is another gateway of granite, and we entered the grounds through an ordinary wooden gate, on either side being old trees, generally plum, fenced in, the plum being held sacred and the others held in great reverence. The temple itself was closed, so we could only walk round and through the corridors or cloisters: these, as usual, were hung with fine old pictures; one was a bird's eye view of Fukuoka bay and Hakata, and gave a very good idea of these places. Outside the first corridor stood the figure of an animal in bronze, but I cannot give it a name—probably it was an extinct species. The body and legs were similar to those of a horse. A long neck, the head something like a lion's, with long curly mane and a thick horn in the centre of the forehead. The tail was also full of curls. A little beyond this is an ox couchant, full size, carved out of black marble and highly polished—this is certainly a masterpiece. A pond near by was full of gold and silver fish, some of enormous dimensions, measuring from two to three feet in length. They are not allowed to be touched, being held sacred. Visitors never fail to see the pond and the animals and trees are said to be over a thousand years old. We left at Tanjara at 7.20 p.m. This is a wretchedly poor place, and since the reformation all the inns have been taken away with, so we had to take up our quarters in the farmhouses.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

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## Notes of the Week.

THE great event of the week has been the State Opening of the Railway, a full account of which will be found elsewhere. The speeches which we were unable to give in our issue of Tuesday will be found in their places, and two or three slight inaccuracies inevitable to the haste with which the account was written, have been rectified.

It is obvious that the conditions under which the public are admitted to the concerts at the German Club preclude all criticism upon them. But we have always obtained the courteous permission of the President to say a few words about the music performed on these occasions, and have generally availed ourselves of it in order that, by any means in our power, we might advance a cause we have much at heart. We shall not analyse the program of last Saturday evening further than to say that it was deficient in the important ingredient of German quartets for male voices, in which the Germans excel so greatly. We wish very much that more attention could be paid to this matter by the musical members of the Club. There seems to be some difficulty here in respect of keeping a quartet society together, which, considering the number of Germans in Yokohama, ought really not to exist. That there are voices enough,—material and potentiality, if we may use such words—cannot be doubted. But still the quartets are not a regular feature of the public or private entertainments of the Club, as they might—venture to say, should—be. Would not the trouble involved in a weekly practice for a couple of hours by the eight or twelve gentlemen who have sometimes performed at the Club, be amply repaid by the pleasure they themselves would derive from it after the difficulties of the first three months were surmounted? We leave out of the question the gratification the public would derive from such performances, not because we think this pleasure should be withheld from the public, but because, with amateurs, the love of the art itself and for its own sake, should be the great incentive to study. The companionship of music, and the beautiful world it enables men to retire to, if not to live in, should be the object of the amateur. If he can take others there, or extend the companionship to them, well and good. It is so much human sympathy superadded to the appeal made to him by his art, and this sympathy adds vastly to his enjoyment of it. But it must be no more than this. It must not be a question of what effect he, as a performer, makes upon his audience or his companion. This is the lowest, though we fear the most common, form the desire to excel as a musician can possibly take, and it is one which the true musician deprecates most sincerely. Applied to religion, it would be something like the anxiety of a worshipper to appear well in the eyes of the person sitting beside him in church—all thought of the object of the worship and the relation between it and himself swallowed up in the meanest of vanities. The value of the sympathy and community of emotion is not to be denied; indeed it greatly intensifies the pleasure derivable from these high sources, and as such this sympathy is valuable and beneficial. But it is as nothing compared with the absorption of the artist into the world of his art. All this vanity engendered and inflamed by his desire to gain applause or to produce impressions upon others is lead on his wings, and must for ever prevent his rising into the pure atmosphere of devotion. Music is an influence which should rather—we say it reverently—induce a man to

enter into his closet and shut his door, so that there, and alone, he may commune with the object of his worship.

But we fear to trust ourselves on the esoterics of our musical philosophy. We must return to the Club, and hope that the few words we have ventured to write upon the subject of concerted vocal music may not be thrown away.

Die Kunst ist lang,  
Und kurz ist unser Leben.

WE are anxious to draw attention to a very earnest and excellent article, re-published elsewhere in our columns this week, on the subject of "Female Missionaries in Japan," and taken from an American journal called *The Christian Union*.

The article is inspired by that excellent spirit which has made America foremost in Missionary enterprise in this country—a spirit to which we have always paid the most respectful homage. The entire soundness of the views so well urged by the author in respect of the objections to sending young Japanese women abroad for their education, cannot be doubted, and these views are in some sense correlated to those which we have ourselves constantly urged in respect of sending unprepared youths to Europe or America for the same purpose.

We have no authority for mentioning the name of the American lady who is taking the lead in the excellent movement referred to, but we shall hardly be trespassing upon lawful limits in bearing testimony to the singleness of purpose, the sound judgment, the energy and admirable spirit which characterise her conduct of it.

The Institution itself is to be found at No. 212.

It is reported that H. M. the Tenno was so much gratified with the success of the ceremony of Monday last that he has ordered preparations to be made for a State Opening of the Telegraphs, when arrangements will be made to enable him to send messages of congratulation to the various Powers allied to Japan by treaties.

ON the 27th of last month, the ascent of Fusi-yama was successfully made by a party of three, one of whom was a lady residing in Yokohama.

The undertaking has already been accomplished by two other ladies, one of them Lady Parkes, but not under the trying circumstances attending the present ascent, which took place after the heavy snow fall of the 25th and 26th ultimo.

The party were delayed at Gobueba and Subashiri by cold and heavy rains, so that when the mountain became visible on the clearing of the weather, the snow was seen to extend downwards from four to five thousand feet from the summit. The Japanese guides for a long time refused to undertake the ascent, stating that at so late a period, when heavy snow had fallen, no one had ever succeeded in the attempt. They were at last induced to go and the summit was safely reached, though for over four miles miles, a frozen surface had to be traversed, and for the last mile and a half every step had to be cut or dug in ice and snow.

The scene from the summit was wonderfully grand, the sky being cloudless. The effect of the rarified air was, however, severely felt by all the party. The descent was made to Murayama, on the other side of the mountain, some miles of snow having again to be traversed, the lava fields on this route being extremely trying and the slope excessively steep.

The party arrived safely at Nurayama, distant about thirty

three miles, the whole of which had to be traversed on foot; the time occupied from Subashiri to Murayama being from 7 a.m. Friday to 3.30 on Sunday morning. The only ill effect experienced was snow blindness which lasted some days, as remedies against the glare of the snow had not been provided and could not be procured.

THE troubles with regard to the *Maria Luz* are not yet at an end. We learn that Messrs. Bavier & Co. sent off a man on Tuesday night to take charge of the ship. On arriving alongside, provided with a Japanese permit, he was first refused permission by the crew to go on board, but subsequently being allowed to ascend, he was seized, his hands tied behind him, and lashed to the mast. On Wednesday morning the crew came ashore with their prisoner who was then released. It appears that of late several things have been stolen from the ship, and the crew suspected the man of being a thief and consequently treated him as we have related.

The man again attempted on Thursday morning to go on board. The crew again repelled him and this time assisted his exit by a few well directed pricks with the point of a bayonet. The latest phase of the affair is that Mr. De Long has gone on board to inquire into the matter, with what result is as yet unknown.

THE following notes of an ascent of Fujiyama have been forwarded to us from an officer of the R. M. battalion now stationed here. Their principal interest is that the height of the mountain is accurately determined. The observations have been corrected by instruments at the Lighthouse department at Benten.

September 8th, at Subashiri, 8 a.m., Bar. 27.60; Ther. 59°. Left tea house for summit at 10 a.m.: entered clouds at 12.40 p.m. Bar. 24.17; Ther. 58°. At 2.15 p.m., emerged from clouds, scant vegetation, consisting principally of a large weed, about 18 inches in length; Bar. 22.86; Ther. 50°. After numerous halts, at 5.40 p.m., arrived at the stone hut where we were to sleep; distance from the summit nominally 2 *ri*, in reality much less. Bar. 19.82; Ther. 40°; a cold raw wind from S. E. summit observed. Total time from Subashiri, 7 hours 40 minutes; a large patch of snow visible on side of the hill about 150 yards from the hut.

September 9th.—Out at 6 a.m. Bar. 19.73; Ther. 38.5. Arrived on summit at 7.30 a.m.; walked round to the highest point where we arrived at 8.45 a.m., 6 feet below highest point. Bar. 18.72 Ther. (in shade) 44° Ther. (in sun) 68°. Small lichens on rocks the only vegetation on summit. There was a patch of snow near the western edge of crater, and long icicles hanging from the rocks all round. The summit is about one *ri* round. We completed the circuit at 9.40 a.m. On the way round by the ordinary path are numerous idols of bronze and stone, the former very unlike any that we had previously seen, being apparently so much smoother and better finished. The type of countenance was also different. There are a few stone huts on the summit in which people live during the summer, deserting them on the approach of snow. At 9.45 a.m. commenced descent by the same path as we had come up. Left the hut at which we had slept at 10.30 a.m. Walking very disagreeable, every step burying us up to the knees in loose clinker. Entered clouds at 11.15 a.m., Bar. 21.60; Ther. 50.07. Stunted bushes; Bar. 22.16; Ther. 51.0. Caught a small butterfly; this, with the exception of a mouse on the summit, was the only sign of animal life we had seen on the mountain. Passed through woods, principally firs, larch, birch, mountain ash &c. Arrived at tea-house at 2.45 p.m.

We had a lovely view from the summit in the earlier morning, the clouds covering everything below us with one vast sheet, the increasing heat of the morning sun, however, gradually dispersed them, and before we commenced the descent, the white cliffs that bound Mississippi Bay on the north, were plainly visible.

Since returning, I have deduced, from the observations kindly kept for me by Mr. McRitchie at Benten, and from my own on the summit, the height to be

	feet.
By Hutton's method .....	13,070.64
By Wrigleys " .....	13,091.8598

By Rankine's " .....	13,030.643
A mean of the three methods .....	13,064.32
Correction for distance of upper station below highest point. ....	6.00
Correction for distance of lower station above sea level. ....	10.00
Total height .....	13,080.32

The above observations have had all the necessary corrections applied to them, the only one that might have been usefully made in addition, is that for the aqueous vapour, but I unfortunately had no hygrometer with me.

The instrument used at the upper station is compensated by Elliot's.

That used at the lower is a beautiful instrument also, being a large holosteric aneroid by a Glasgow maker of note named Gregor; it is very sensitive. I compared the two before starting, and the mean difference (by a series of observations) when placed on the same level was 11, which I have applied in the calculations.

With regard to the measurements of the crater, I am afraid they will only give very doubtful results, as from the loose nature of the clinkers, &c. near the edge of the crater, it was almost impossible to obtain anything correct in length, &c.

Approximate diameter of crater on a bearing W. N. W. and E. S. E. of centre of crater, 590 yards; approximate depth 440 feet.

The bottom of the crater appeared to consist of a comparatively small patch of sand, but it might have been dirty snow.

The sides are all loose clinker, affording no foothold, unless with the assistance of a rope.

WHATEVER may be the fate of the new Dramatic Corps, it was abundantly shown on Wednesday evening that the public, in no way daunted by its first expenditure of \$1,600, is willing to subscribe some \$1,000 a year in order to maintain the building now known as the Gaiety Theatre as a public hall. We do not wish here to interfere with the action of the Committee of management to be appointed by the subscribers, but there seemed on Wednesday night to be indications that the public, as a body, hardly understands the purposes for which it is, as it were, buying the theatre. In the first place it cannot be denied that the public expects Amateur Dramatic performances, and to that end it is generally supposed that another Amateur Corps will be formed. Beside this, however, it should be pointed out that the hall will be available for public meetings of all descriptions. Hitherto the Assembly-Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce have been the only available place for holding a public meeting, and we suppose that few who were present at the inauguration meeting of the Asiatic Society for Japan will forget the heat which was then experienced, and the inconvenience which attends any very large meeting which may be held there. In the Gaiety Theatre the public will have a species of Town-Hall, at least a building answering all the purposes to which a Town-Hall is generally put in English provincial towns. It will be available for any Dramatic Corps which may be formed, or for any little society of gentlemen who may wish to give an entertainment, for travelling troupes, for public meetings of every nature, and, if boarded over on a level with the stage, would form a very good ball-room. The possession by the public of such a place implies a corresponding amount of convenience, and we, in common with all others, are pleased to find that the public has so generously responded to the call made upon it for this purpose.

The meeting of Wednesday evening, besides receiving the intimation of the Committee appointed to collect subscriptions as to the sum obtained, entered upon two other questions—the transfer of the properties, and the formation of a new Dramatic Corps. It may be a moot point whether or not any discussion, at a public meeting where men are apt to become excited, of the first of these two questions could be of any service; and it was this uncertainty which enabled Mr. Merry to quash the discussion. But here we can without prejudice set before the public a few undeniable facts, which, however, unwelcome to the leader of the old corps and his associates, demand attention. To go back to the formation of the late corps. The public, anxious to assist its efforts, subscribed

some \$1,600 to be expended in the interior fittings of the building, which still remained public property. To this sum the corps added \$500. At the present time not only has this \$2,100 been spent, but the corps is some \$470 in debt. Now the members of the old corps aver that they do not expect their \$500 back—that is the \$25 subscribed by each individual—that sum having been, it is acknowledged, sunk in dresses and scenery. But it is intimated that the old corps intends asking payment for the furniture and fittings, paid for in the first instance with public money. Well might Mr. Pearson point out that the only proper thing to do under the circumstances was to hand over the property bought with the \$1,600 and say: "We have given you no *quid pro quo* for your money; we have only given two performances in twelve months, and we hand you back your property without payment." But still the incubus of the \$470 debt hangs over the corps, and to rid themselves of it, certain of its members would have the public buy their own property twice over. Such conduct as this is unworthy, and we hope, that before the actual transfer takes place, better counsels will prevail.

And, again, why was the leasing of the theatre to any amateur performers but those of the one regularly organized Dramatic Corps so strenuously objected to? If Brown, Jones and Robinson wish to give a performance—say *à la* German Reed—is it to be said "No, we won't lease the theatre to you, or any one but the regular corps?" Is that the liberal spirit which, we are told, pervaded the old corps? Is that the way, and we suspect it is, that applicants for either admission into the corps or for leasing the theatre should be treated? The exclusiveness so pointedly described by Mr. Swabey on Wednesday would seem to be a practical reality.

As to the formation of the new corps we do not propose to say much. Some eighteen gentlemen have joined it, and it is evident that many others will send in their names so soon as the old corps has ceased to have any connection with the theatre. They will not render themselves responsible for the debt of the old corps, nor do they intend to place themselves at the disposal of the few who some time since controlled the fortunes of that body. That the new scheme will prove successful we do not doubt; and if only Captain Bridgeford will undertake the management, the performances will very soon be of such a character as to meet with abundant support from the public.

THE accounts which are constantly being sent home, and especially to America, respecting the progress of this country, and the opening it affords for enterprising men of all professions, are beginning to bear bad fruit. They are inducing unsettled and dissatisfied men, who would be much wiser if they worked out the careers on which they at first entered, to leave those careers and try their fortune in Japan. Hence applications for appointments are being repeatedly made to all who are supposed to have employment to give away or power to procure it. The class attracted by these accounts is never a satisfactory one, and no one who has any proper sense of the responsibility attaching to recommendations will give them in favour of people whom they almost instinctively mistrust.

We think it well to give as much publicity as possible to the fact that the supply of foreigners required in this country is at present decidedly in excess of the demand, and that Japan is burdened with a very considerable number of them who do not know which way to turn for their daily subsistence. Nor can we recommend the Japanese to make selections from the class we speak of. As a general rule they will do better to send to head-quarters for their foreign employés. If they place their nominations in the hands of respectable and responsible people, they will get admirable foreign assistants. But if they are induced by importunities of various kinds to make engagements with persons whose antecedents are not fairly attested by people whom they can trust, they will find themselves in constant trouble, either in enforcing upon some a proper sense of their duties and responsibilities, or in ridding themselves of the burden of others who have only signed agreements with the idea of extorting a maximum of money for a minimum of work.

We have placed before our readers some few reasons for looking upon the two first letters which appeared in the *New York Herald* under—or rather above—the signature of Doctor Livingstone, as spurious, and no one now believes that they came from the hand of the great traveller, whatever may be the explanation of their origin. But the most destructive piece of criticism which has yet appeared on the whole subject is to be found in the *San Francisco Bulletin*, and is republished elsewhere in our columns this week. We may, however, state that our opinion is in no way changed in regard to the finding of Dr. Livingstone by Mr. Stanley, and we have reproduced the article in question rather to show how much ground existed from the first for sceptical criticism than to detract from the merit due to Mr. Stanley for his courage and vigour in carrying out Mr. Bennett's orders. But while we willingly acknowledge this, it must be confessed that the mystery attaching to the two first letters has not been cleared up, and that the palpable impossibility of regarding these as the work of Dr. Livingstone's hand was sufficient justification for looking upon Mr. Stanley's first statements with the utmost suspicion.

If we may judge from public rumour the forthcoming athletic sports will prove highly successful. Several of the best runners in this settlement are in training for the various events, and as the sports take place directly after the races, perhaps some of our rivals from Kobe or Osaka will pay us a flying visit. The only drawback is that the course will probably be cut up by the previous racing, but a few hours rolling will do much to remedy this defect.

ON Monday as a phaeton conveying Mr. and Mrs. Watson was being driven past the police station the vehicle upset, but we are glad to learn that neither of the occupants was seriously injured.

THE Jewish synagogue on the swamp, which our readers will remember was mentioned in a recent case of assault, has been sold at auction for \$255 to Mr. Wilkins.

By permission of the Admiral the band of the French iron-clad *Belliqueux* will play every Saturday afternoon, at 3 P.M., on the Bund, opposite the French naval hospital.

#### THE STATE OPENING OF THE RAILWAY.

THE Government may fairly be congratulated upon the ceremony of Monday last—in spite of some omissions in the invitation list which deprived it of the presence of some gallant officers whose claims to attention should not have been overlooked. The weather was superb, although the previous twenty-four hours had raised very gloomy anticipations in regard to it. The decorations seemed rather refreshed than dimmed by the pitiless rain to which they had been exposed, the population was in its best humour and best clothes, the advantages realized by the opening of the section between Yokohama and Shinagawa in June last had cleared away the last prejudices in respect of the enterprise, and everything was ripe for the State Opening of Monday. An intense curiosity animated the Japanese to see their Sovereign, and this curiosity was largely shared by foreigners. He was to be surrounded by the nobles of a court of almost fabulous antiquity, dressed in a garb which in all probability has not varied for two thousand years, but which may now be destined to disappear. He was to receive from the Representatives of the Foreign Powers allied to his Empire by friendly treaties, their congratulations upon an event of vast importance to it, and the revolution which brought him face to face with the outer world was to be further signalized by his reception, without the intervention of official ministrations, of a deputation of foreigners, anxious only to pay their respects to



the Monarch on whose shores they were residing and to congratulate him on the event he came to celebrate. And not only this. He was to permit, indeed to encourage, the approach to him of the representatives of a class among his own subjects which has never met with the recognition due to the valuable nature of the services it renders to society. The TENNO may have felt that he could hardly with grace refuse to accept the proffered congratulation of the foreign residents. But in receiving the representatives of the native commercial classes he conceded a very distinct and novel recognition of the important part played in the economy of the empire by those who conduct its commerce, and exhibited the Government in a new and gratifying attitude towards them.

And all this was done. The TENNO, obscured by no veil and shrouded in no mystery, presented himself before hundreds of foreigners and tens of thousands of his subjects, to the unrebuked gaze of all. If the nobles of Kioto attended him, no trace of the policy of Kioto distinguished the pageant. Four years ago Monarch and courtiers alike sat in quiet seats above the thunder, and appeared only to descend to earth to remind mortals how far above them and their concerns such gods were placed. The Government was a form of theocracy in which a perpetually renewed incarnation of deity claimed the worship and guided the destinies of its subjects. Superstition, the useful ally of statemen, obscured the Throne with clouds and thick darkness, and none but those who claimed something of an existence akin to that of its Occupant could approach it. Now, as on Monday, the son of Heaven takes his seat before his assembled subjects, receives and replies to congratulations, opens his railway and inspects his Mint and Arsenal. The darkness has been dispelled, the clouds have all rolled away, and the Monarch whom they hid claims the obedience of his people as their lawful, human, and mortal Sovereign—their Sovereign it may be by force of prescriptive right based on the obedience rendered to his office by a hundred generations, but not the less human and mortal on that account. It is indeed well that a revolution which has worked this prodigious change finds an office powerful enough to reduce into harmony the forces which produced that revolution. Let the advocates of the Shogunate attempt to form some conception of what the condition of Japan would now be had the Mikadoate disappeared instead of the Shogunate.

But to leave these political speculations, and deal with what seems to us the most remarkable feature of the proceedings of Monday. This reception by the Tenno of a deputation of the Yedo and Yokohama native merchants cannot but have a good effect upon the mercantile classes. It will raise their consideration in the eyes of others, and especially of those who have hitherto been accustomed to regard them with supercilious disdain. They will begin to feel that they are no longer a class to be despised and trampled on, but rather one whose interests must be consulted, whose opinions must be respected, and whose wealth is an integral part of the strength of the empire. That this recognition of their legitimate position will also increase their loyalty towards the throne, cannot be doubted. We may fairly expect to see them coming forward to assist the Government in the prosecution of its public works, subscribing money for the extension of the railway, and assisting in the formation of national banks.

It is a good and wise policy which recognizes these men as political entities, and relieves them from the pressure of that most blighting and disastrous of all human institutions—caste. Hitherto they have been at the feet of the privileged classes, but their reception by the TENNO is a guarantee that one at least of the hard and fast lines drawn by prejudice and jealousy has lost its paralysing force.

If report speak truly, the TENNO himself was greatly gratified by the proceedings of the day. And in good sooth he might well be so, for they betokened a policy of personal emancipation to himself from a thralldom which must be galling and almost insufferable to an intelligent being. Is it possible to conceive a fate more overwhelmingly sad than that one which condemns its victim to a life of absolute seclusion, tiresome etiquette, and isolation from the world of thought, feeling, and personal relation with one's race? Who would exchange a life of freedom and personal independence, even with all its anxieties and heart-aches, for an existence such as that which until now has been the inevitable lot of the ruler of Japan? What wonder that the sight of uncounted thousands of his subjects, anxious to pay him their homage and to recognize the sagacity of the Government over which he presides, should animate a monarch on an occasion like this, remind him of the weary existence he has happily escaped, and inspire him with new views of life, of duty, and the responsibilities attaching to the possession of power?

The speeches delivered on Monday are highly interesting, characteristic, and hopeful. Their most valuable feature, however, is the repeated assurance given that the extensions of the work will occupy the early attention of the Government. Nor can we insist too strongly upon the importance of these. We can only regard the present section as the earnest on the part of the Government that the great trunk line between Yedo and Osaka will be at once proceeded with. Whether the funds for this purpose should be borrowed within the country in order to give to the monied classes an interest in a work of such great national importance; or whether, seeing how high a rate of interest money bears here, it would be better to borrow the money abroad at a lower interest, and save to Japan the difference between the two rates; are questions which we may well leave for future discussion. But there should be no insuperable difficulties in getting this money, and if the Government goes the right way to work it may borrow on fairly easy terms. The great thing is to set about the extensions. The section between Kobe and Osaka seems to us to hang fire more than it ought, and this section should be urged on with all speed. The line between Osaka and Kioto is staked out, and ample funds for its construction are said to have been placed at the disposal of the Government by the inhabitants of Osaka. We hope it may be proceeded with at once.

It would be unjust as well as ungracious to leave this subject without paying a tribute to the services rendered to the Government in connection with this work by Mr. ENOYE MASARU. In spite of clamour, and in the face of very serious difficulties, he has brought it to a successful conclusion by dint of untiring energy and perseverance, and a tenacity of purpose which allowed nothing to interfere with the attainment of his object. We trust that he will work at the extension of the railway system in the same spirit, and



turn the experience he has gained in the construction of this section to good account in similar future undertakings.

### THE OPENING OF THE RAILWAY.

It is now little short of three years since the Government of Japan accepted the offer made by Mr. H. N. Lay, C.B., as the representative of several English capitalists, of a loan of a million pounds sterling, for the construction of railways in this Empire. The loan was regarded on both sides, we imagine, as a preliminary to more extensive operations; for the ideas of the Government embraced the plan of a line from Yedo to Osaka, and the English capitalists could, if so disposed, and if satisfied with the securities offered, have commanded sufficient capital to enable the Government to carry out any such views as it then indulged in: their means were ample, and their connections were powerful. By what cross purposes, misunderstandings, or miscarriages of the original plans, the representative of these capitalists found himself in a position of antagonism to his own allies, superseded in the commission granted to him by the Government, and disconnected with the operations which eventuated in the ceremonies of this day, it is neither our purpose nor our business here to determine. Suffice it, that disappointed in the assistance of those on whom he had relied for the fulfilment of his engagements to the Japanese Government, and not being supported in the views he took of his obligations or in his course of action under the emergency produced by this disappointment, Mr. Lay found his commission revoked, his connection with the Japanese Government severed, and the loan, together with all schemes relating to the introduction of a railway system into this country, handed over to others. But what concerns us to-day is not so much the preliminaries of the scheme of which we now see the fruits. We have merely referred to its inception as the first link in a chain of events which have culminated in the proceedings of to-day, proceedings which are destined to bear fruits to this Empire the value of which it is impossible to estimate.

The rapidity with which events have marched of late in this country have made it somewhat difficult to give a reliable picture of what Japan was even three years ago. But without some outline of that picture, the contrast between the present condition of affairs and that existing in the year 1869 can be but dimly perceived.

It was only towards the latter part of that year that the last flames of rebellion were quenched, and the power of the Mikado was firmly established—or perhaps it would be more correct to say, that the power and office of the Shōgun in the hands of the Tokugawa family, were abolished. But the storm which brought about the fall of the Shōgunate shook the Empire to its base. Its violence had indeed abated, and the eyes of keen observers saw the sky breaking in the direction in which alone hope could be looked for. But the waves still lashed the foot of the Throne, and at times its Occupant was obscured from sight by the blinding spray which broke over it. Grave reports were circulated that the nobles on whose adherence the stability of the Empire at that time really depended, had seceded from the Imperial cause. They had lost for ever all hope and chance of playing the same great part in the history of the Empire which their ancestors had played, and they writhed under such an anticipation of political extinction. Nor was their jealousy confined to the overshadowing and paramount influence of the Mikadoate. It operated among themselves, and at this critical period it was impossible to say in what direction the flames of this jealousy might break out, or what, if once awakened, they might not consume. But the keen men who at that time supported the Mikadoate as the real centre of gravity in the Empire, were equal to the emergencies of the moment. They saw that if the Mikadoate was to remain the centre of power, that centre must be associated with the idea of an active participation in the executive of the Empire. The removal of the Emperor from Kioto to Yedo was not sufficient. The day had passed when isolation and seclusion on the one side, and a superstitious breath-bating reverence on the other, could hold together a number of minds on whom light from various sources was gradually breaking or constantly flashing.

It was necessary that the Mikado should receive and confer with his ministers as the head of his Cabinet, should receive the visits of the foreign ministers, should appear in person at the reviews of his troops, and show himself to his subjects abroad in his capital. Little by little this change was brought about. The people accepted and welcomed it. His Majesty was to be seen at public ceremonies, and the attitude of the people, though still respectful, gradually lost much of that superstitious awe which formerly characterized it. To the influence pertaining to the Shōgun as the active head of the executive, he brought to bear the weight of an office the prestige attaching to which had been an article of religious faith with the people since the very dawn of the national history. The effects of this policy were not long in making themselves felt. The foreign Ministers found that the difficulties connected with the securing of a rigid observance of the treaties gradually disappeared—difficulties which arose solely from the chronic antagonism existing between the respective courts of Kioto and Yedo. An uninvited activity of a new order made itself felt in the affairs of the Empire, and in nothing was it more apparent than in the Department of Public Works. The loan offered by Mr. Lay was accepted, the Railway was commenced, a Department of Telegraphs was placed under the jurisdiction of the Engineer-in-Chief, and as fast as the necessary railway and telegraph plant arrived from England, it was laid down. But delays of an irritating and unanticipated character arose, and the dissatisfaction which these caused found free vent. It is due to the memory of the late Engineer-in-Chief to state our opinion that after much consideration of all the circumstances connected with those delays, they cannot justly be attributed to any want of professional knowledge in him, while undoubtedly the Government lost by his death the services of a man of rare insight, rapid and correct judgment, great boldness and unswerving honesty. The reflection that he was not present on Monday to witness the inauguration of the first section of the work which he commenced, cannot but dim the satisfaction of those who knew how ardently he longed to live to complete it, and how untiringly he devoted his mind and powers to it.

On the 15th of June last the section of the Line between Yokohama and Shinagawa (the port of Yedo) was opened with little ceremony. The traffic was at first purposely kept down by high fares, imposed with a view of accustoming the native officials to deal with it easily. Their aptitude for this work, however, was soon proved. They were punctual, vigilant, attentive to their duties, careful of the serious interests entrusted to them, courteous, forbearing and intelligent. Even under these high fares the traffic increased rapidly, and after a short time the tariff was reduced. In spite of, indeed, in consequence of the reduction, the receipts increased rapidly. Extra trains were required to afford the public sufficient accommodation, and in spite of the inconvenience which existed until to-day in the gap between Shinagawa and Yedo proper, thousands, attracted either by curiosity, business or pleasure, resorted to the line for the journey hitherto tediously performed by steamer or carriage between Yokohama and Yedo.

A month ago it was announced that the whole Line to Yedo was completed and was to be opened with great ceremony by the Tenno in person. Friday last was fixed for the occasion, for which great preparations were made. But the early days of the week were unpropitious. The rain was incessant and relentless. On Thursday Oct. 10th a storm of unusual violence raged, and though the 11th turned out a lovely day, the preparations for the ceremony were so retarded by the rain of the previous ten days that it was decided to postpone it until Monday. Saturday remained fine, but on Sunday all the miseries of the previous week were renewed. The rain poured in torrents the whole day, and Monday rose, grey, ungenial and forbidding. By eight a.m., however, all misgivings as to the intentions of the weather were dispelled. The sun was gracious and winning, a pleasant breeze added its genial influence, and nature smiled all the more delightfully that her previous aspects had been so repelling.

With the bright anticipations which such a favourable condition of the weather naturally induced, the day was ushered in, and even as early as seven o'clock there were

a few symptoms at both the Yokohama and Yedo termini of the line, of the vast crowds which thronged either station on the arrival of the Mikado. Even at that early hour, a few Japanese lingered about the Yokohama station-yard as if prepared to seize upon some point of vantage whence to see the Mikado and his train. Soon after this hour the foreign ministers and consuls commenced to arrive at the Yokohama station, one of the first being M. de Turenne, followed by others of the diplomatic and consular corps. By eight o'clock quite a large number of passengers were present, including those already mentioned, and several invited guests. As the clock struck the hour the train steamed out of the station, and running rapidly over the road, which here we will not stop to describe, reached Yedo a few minutes before nine.

Here, leaving the train, we will proceed to the Castle, whence the Mikado was to start for the ceremonial of the day. At about 8 a.m. the Imperial Guard of about 50 lancers, with three batteries of artillery each of four guns, arrived at Honj, the entrance to the Mikado's palace around which they disposed themselves in waiting for the departure of His Majesty. Also in waiting were a large number of Japanese of all classes, from the officer to the coolie, who placed themselves on either side of the road which was duly guarded with policemen, and like all Japanese behaved themselves with most creditable propriety. At the same time, although the road was kept clear by the police, the spectators were allowed great freedom, far in excess of what is usually the custom in this country. Indeed, Japanese

crowds are something different entirely from that which an European is wont to experience on the occasion of any procession or public ceremonial. Quiet—at least, under ordinary circumstances—and accustomed to follow strictly the mandates of those in immediate authority over them, they make no sound, but bow the head reverently as the Mikado—he who was to them but a short time since an unknown but divine personage—passes on his road. Such a crowd was assembled at the south gate of the Castle—Sakuradogomon—when the signal which announced the early approach of His Majesty was trumpeted forth by the buglers attached to the companies on guard. Almost directly after the sentinels at the gate came rapidly to the “present arms;” at the word of command the lancers and troops on guard did the same, and between the heavy stone pillars of the gate, came five guards of the Imperial Court, the *avant couriers* of the state carriage, in which was His Majesty The Mikado, attended by Prince Arisugawa no Miya and the Prime Minister. In turn, this was followed by six other guards, and then eleven carriages, some of foreign, others of evidently Japanese manufacture, each occupied by various high officials of the Court, among whom we noticed at the time the Princes of Jishin, Bizen, Higo and others. A little interruption took place on account of one of the horses in a Prince's carriage becoming restive, but this overcome, the procession, with the mounted guards in front, proceeded slowly along the principal streets, betwixt two thick lines of devoted subjects, prostrate on their hands and knees, but, it may be noted, that they were not compelled to cast their eyes on the ground, nor were the windows of the upper floors shut as has hitherto been the custom. Past the new barracks, the drilling ground, the Tokai-fu, and through another gate, whose name has for the moment escaped us, the procession wended its way to the Shinbasi station. On all hands, as this was neared, soldiers were stationed, and behind their double ranks were crowds of Japanese, who, seemingly half in doubt whether to kneel or not, made a compromise by bowing as the Mikado's carriage passed. But not a sound save the buzzing whisper of subdued conversation. Not a hurrah—only the clank of the musket as it came to the “present,” in a most primitive style, however, and the prolonged rattle as it struck the road at the Japanese equivalent to “order arms.” To foreign ears this may seem strange, but it was a Japanese ceremony, somewhat mixed with foreign ideas, but still Japanese.

Meanwhile, those in waiting at Shinbasi had been anxiously looking for the arrival of His Majesty. The station itself was remarkably well decorated. The rails round the enclosure were covered with evergreens, well proportioned arches of that material, with huge central arches profusely adorned with red and white

lamps at the entrance gates, obviating the lean and bare effect which might have been given by the ordinary railings. In the centre of the plazza in front was a railed-in plot, scarcely covered with grass at this time, but well planted with shrubs. In this was the flag staff with the national flag tied in a roll ready for flying, and other emblems of the joyous occasion. At the entrance to the station was a temporary portico covering an inclined platform leading to the station itself. This was most gorgeously decorated. At each side were growing chrysanthemums in pots, covered with red and white twisted cloth; small Venetian masts bearing upon their slender stems gay banners of various hues, while the bare wood of the roof was hidden from the eye of Majesty by red, white, and yellow cloth, hung in graceful festoons. Each side was open, but the pillars, hand-rail and the border of the carpet which covered the floor, were draped with evergreens.

Approaching the inside of the station, the decoration of flags and evergreens almost entirely covered the building. The floor was covered with a handsome carpet, bordered on each side by matting in black and white stripes. The roof was again concealed with festoons of coloured cloths, while over the door leading on to the platform were two small flags of mazarine blue with the Mikado's crest in gold. The pillars, which are on either side of the central porch, were draped in red and white cloth, while the Imperial chrysanthemum was blazoned in gold upon white and sky blue shields hung high on the pillars. Evergreens were trained round wherever practicable, and the architectural lines of the building were traced on all hands with lanterns and leaves. To the right in the station was the Mikado's retiring room, an apartment devoid of any decoration or gorgeous colouring; but neatly carpeted and comfortably furnished with sofas, easy chairs and the other usual necessities of a well appointed drawing-room. Returning again to the station we may note a profusion of flags of all nations, the chrysanthemum and the Public Works' flag seeming greatly to preponderate.

Advancing to the platform, reached by an inclined boarding covered with carpet, we see more flags, draped, as before, below the beams of the roof in huge festoons supported by a silken cord; chrysanthemums of every hue in costly vases, with an abundance of red and white cloth round the pillars, upon which were ranged a series of flags.

Some two hundred feet of this covered way is soon traversed, and at the end of another platform temporarily shut in by a light roof is the throne. This, though hardly as gorgeous as one accustomed to the brilliant ceremonials of European courts might possibly expect, was well worthy of note. It was approached by a pathway of matting bordered by evergreens and brilliant plants in pots, the pillars and every other available spot being utilised for the bearing of flags and red and white cloth. The throne itself, we have said, was at the end of the platform, and consisted solely of a handsome black lacquer chair—laid with gold and with a seat of red and gold embroidered silk with a white and gold embroidered centre: at the side of this chair was a small but excellent lacquered stool with a red and silk embroidered top—this stool, the use of which was at first sight somewhat a puzzle, was for a writing box and a shibatchi which were placed within reach of His Majesty. The dais upon which the throne stood, was about six feet from the ground, with six steps leading to a lower dais a height of four feet with two other steps to the throne itself. The dais and the steps leading to it were all carpeted with handsome Brussels manufacture. On each side were more pots of flowers. The roof was of flags representing what is called Nisiki no Mihata, the flag which may be observed on the obverse of the gold coin now in circulation, and which is, in fact, the old Imperial Standard, while at the back and sides were huge draperies of Imperial purple and white, with the chrysanthemum in gold in three places immediately behind the chair. The sides of this cloth were looped up, and the whole formed if not a very imposing, at least, an appropriate throne—entirely Japanese.

Beside these decorations which immediately met the eye, the native employed had been at considerable trouble and expense in arranging a small decoration of their own. Thus, while it appeared to receive but small attention from the Mikado—indeed, if a calm dignity is a test for

princes, His Majesty is a King among Princes—was greatly admired, being formed in the shape of that very popular mountain Fujiyama. It was constructed of evergreens trained on bamboo, the admixture of white giving a very accurate representation of the streaks of snow which are to be seen during winter extending far down the slopes of the sacred mount. Next this *chef d'œuvre*, for it may fairly be termed so, were two *mat sheds* containing such a show of chrysanthemums that even the gardener at the Middle Temple would sigh in despair at hoping to equal the excellence and rarity here displayed. 'T would take a botanist to do them adequate justice. Between these and the rails upon which the Royal train was drawn up, was a band belonging to the battalion of marines, under the leadership of Mr. Fenton, late bandmaster to the 1st-10th foot. The men were dressed in red jackets with yellow facings, dark trousers, French shakos and large white horse-hair plumes. The music they discoursed was most creditable, and speaks volumes in favour of the training they have undergone at the hands of Mr. Fenton. On the opposite side—that is to the right hand on leaving the station—were platforms for the spectators, large standing places for the Japanese and seats for foreigners in front. These, we were told, would accommodate 15,000 persons; but while we can believe that 15,000 tickets were issued and that a large part of that number found admittance to the grounds at some point or another, still the number is too large to be very generally credited.

Let us now return to the station which has become crowded with Japanese officials. To attempt to describe the dress of each separate person would be beyond us, as well as uninteresting; suffice it that there seemed to be three descriptions of hats. First a thin gauze cap somewhat in shape like the mob cap, differing in this, that it is tied about the head by bands of white silk or satin, is black, and stands perfectly erect. A second species—if so we may speak of a cap—is precisely the same, except that it droops at the back of the head; of the third it is beyond the pen to convey an accurate description. Shaped like a oblong box, it does not fit the head, but rests upon it, being tied beneath the chin with a string of blue or white silk. It is, we believe, made of paper. The dresses worn by the various officials differed but little from each other. Green or brown shot silk with the usual white undergarments seemed to have the preference, rosettes of pink or red being put with apparent indifference upon either the *hakama* or the robe. All but one or two wore foreign-made shoes. Standing out prominent from all others were three Loochoonan Princes. Their faces seemed to have rather the Mongolian cast of countenance than the Japanese, all three wearing long moustaches and beard, one retaining an abundance of hair of a perfectly grey shade. Their dress was a little different from those of the Japanese, black and blue gowns being the prevailing wear, each of the party bearing turbans of green, gold or red, and all wearing a kind of overshoe such as the Chinese compradores affect in this settlement. This one was, so far as could be seen, the only article in their costume palpably of foreign manufacture. Their appearance—certainly a strange spectacle to many present—was not so regarded by the Japanese officials, though a few others who not being among the privileged were seated behind the rail in the seats for foreigners, attracted no small share of notice from those around them. These, however, looked more like Japanese than Chinese. It may well be that the resemblance to the one race or the other is a matter of nature's caprice.

Under the direction of Mr. Enoye, Commissioner of Railways, who for the nonce was dressed in a green robe, and Mr. Yamaou, whose robe of brownish purple was profusely ornamented with dragons embroidered in gold thread, the officials present were marshalled into line and proceeding to the foot of the inclined platform under the portico awaited the arrival of the Mikado. The square in front was lined on two sides with troops dressed in dark tunics with red facings, unblacked leather gaiters, French shakos and white horse hair plumes, while at intervals on the other sides were a few Japanese and foreigners, the streets outside being blocked with the throngs who pressed forward to the royal road. But still this crowd was orderly and comparatively quiet. The streets were

blocked and the front ranks pressed hard up against the station gates. Suddenly some extra pressure was exerted by those in the rear, by sheer weight the gates were taken off their hinges and the people rushed in. Here, however, they showed themselves very orderly and respectful, quite a contrast to the behaviour of certain foreigners who not being able to obtain all they desired made use of abusive epithets to those in authority. Conduct such as this cannot but give the Japanese a bad impression, and it is much to be regretted that the great courtesy shown by all the officials should have been so outrageously abused.

The braying of trumpets in the distance announced that the business of the day was about to commence, and in the station there was a bustling about, a straightening of hats, and a plucking of clothes which betokened that His Majesty was near at hand. At precisely a quarter to ten the gates were thrown open, the troops presented arms, the bugles sounded, and the advance guard of court attendants and lanciers came prancing in on their mettlesome steeds. Following came the Mikado's state coach—a large brougham lined with damask, with an armed sent in the centre of the back cushion; a red, gold and blue tasselled hamper whereon sat two officials driving, or rather attempting to drive, four American horses, two of which are doubtless well known to our readers from having been driven in General Capron's carriage. Waiting awhile to allow all those who followed in the eleven carriages before alluded to to arrange themselves, His Majesty alighted and was received by the Minister of Public Works and Chief Commissioner of Railways who conducted him into the Central Hall where the representatives of Foreign Powers and Ministers and assistants of the various executive departments were assembled. Here His Majesty expressed in a few words his acknowledgments to the Representative body for their having favoured him with their presence to which the Italian Minister replied. Here His Majesty stood a few minutes, having the Foreign Representatives on his right and principal officials of his government on his left, and here he was presented by Enoye Masaru with a plan of the railways. This he handed to a Court attendant—four of whom having dismounted were in close proximity to him—and with slow and stately mien advanced into the station. His dress was simple in the extreme. His trousers, for so we must call them since they were not *hakama*, were white figured silk; his robe was brown silk with large flower patterns in squares, while his undergarment was red lined with white, and being gathered up slightly at the waist behind was spread out in a train and carried by two court attendants. His shoes were of some Chinese work with gold embroidery on a red ground, and he walked with a shuffle which if not peculiarly dignified was not ungainly. On his head he wore a singular box-like construction raised at the back with a high plume of silk crape kept upright in a paper frame, which nodded with every step. Attached to his robe was a strange hoop of leather which stood up against his back as if for the purpose of a rest. What its meaning or its real purpose may be we are at loss to know, but that, together with the head gear, are only worn by the reigning Mikado.

Slowly advancing into the station His Majesty assumed his place in the procession which moved on to the train in the following order:—

ENOYE MASARU, Chief Com. of Railways.	YAMAOU YOSO, Minister of Public Works.
YOTZUTOGI SHO SAMI, Kuge.	SHIKIBUNOSKA, Kuge.
JIZHIU, Court Attendant.	JIZHIU, Court Attendant.
HIS MAJESTY THE MIKADO.	
Sword Bearer.	Keeper of the Private Records.
JIZHIU, Court Attendant.	JIZHIU, Court Attendant.
MIYA, Cousin of the Mikado.	
JIZHIU, JIZHIU, JIZHIU, Surgeon in Ordinary.	JIZHIU, JIZHIU, JIZHIU, Physician in Ordinary.



Picture  
Personal 680

DAIZO DAIZIN  
SANJO,  
Prime Minister.

\* SAIGO SANGI,  
Minister of Government,  
OKUMA SANGI,  
Minister of Government.  
\* ITAGAKI SANGI,  
Minister of Government.  
GHOTO GICHO,  
President of the Council.  
OKI MONBUKIO,  
Minister of Education.  
SAGA KIOMBUKIO,  
Minister of Public Worship.  
\* ETO SIHOKIO,  
Minister of Justice.  
IDITCHI FUKUGITCHO,  
Vice Minister of State.  
\* YAMA GATA RIKUGUNTAYON,  
Minister of War.  
FUKUOKA SIHOTAYON,  
Minister of Police.  
MADE KOZI KUNAITAYON,  
Grand Chamberlain.  
HICHI KATA DAINAISHI,  
Chief Secretary.  
\* SAIGO RIKUGUNSHOYON,  
Vice Minister of War.  
\* KURODA KUBUSHOYON,  
Vice Minister of Education.  
TAMANO SIHO-GUNDAIHANZI,  
Assistant Commr. of Police.  
\* WOYENO JIU GOI,  
Vice Minister of Finance.  
SANO JIU GOI,  
Commissioner of Lighthouses.  
TORIWO, RIKUGUNSHOSIO,  
Vice Minister of War.

SOYEZIMA GAIMUKIO,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
\* Signor FÉ D'OSTIANI,  
Italian Minister.  
\* Hon. C. E. DE LONG,  
United States Minister.  
The Chevalier H. CALICE,  
Austrian Minister.  
Signor RODRIGUEZ Y MUNOZ,  
Spanish Chargé d'Affaires.  
M. le Comte DE TURENNE,  
Chargé d'Affaires de France.  
M. BUTZOW,  
Russian Chargé d'Affaires.  
\* R. G. WATSON, Esq.,  
British Chargé d'Affaires.  
\* ENOYÉ BUNDA,  
Minister of Finance.  
\* KATSU KAIGUNTAYON,  
Minister of Marine.  
SISIDO KIOBUTAYON,  
Vice Minister of Education.  
\* KURODA KAITAKUDZIKAU,  
Minister of Agriculture.  
\* MUTSU SOZEINOKAMI,  
Commissioner of Taxation.  
KAMURA KAIGUNSHOYON,  
Vice Minister of Marine.  
MATZMOTO SIHO-GUNDAIHANZI,  
Vice Minister of Police.  
YOSHI KUNAISHOYON,  
Chamberlain.  
SHIBUSAWA JIU GOI,  
Commissioner of Revenue.  
F'KIWA JIU SHI,  
Vice Minister of Public Worship.

OKUBO,  
Governor of Tokei.

\* TANI, RIKUGUNSHOSIO,  
Assistant Minister of War.  
\* NOTSU RIKUGUNSHOSIO,  
Assistant Minister of War.  
\* ITO, KAIGUNSHOSIO,  
Assistant Minister of War.  
KUNAIZIO,  
Secty. to General Chamberlain.  
MIURA, RIKUGUNSHOSIO,  
Assistant Minister of War.  
SASAWARE, RIKUGUNSHOSIO,  
Assistant Minister of War.  
NAKAMUTA, KAIGUNSHOSIO,  
Assistant Minister of War.  
IWAYA, SHONAISHI,  
Secty. to the Government.  
KUNAIZIO,  
Chamberlain.

EX-DAIMIOS & KUGES

TOKUGAWA, JIU ITCHI,  
Brother of the Ex Tycoon.  
MAZUDAIRA SONI,  
Kugé.  
NAKAMIKADO JIU NI,  
Kugé.  
MORI JIU NI,  
Ex Prince of Chosiu.  
KAMEI JIU SAN MI,  
Kugé.  
HOSOKAWA JIU SHI,  
Ex Prince of Higo.  
RIUKIU,  
Prince of Loo Chon.  
NAKAYAMA JIU ITCHI,  
Kugé.  
NIJO SONI,  
Kugé.  
OHARA JIU NI,  
Kugé.  
IKEDA JIU DEL NI,  
Kugé.  
SAWA JIU SAN MI,  
Kugé.  
SIMAZU JIU SAN MI,  
Ex Prince of Satsuma.  
IKEDA JIU SHI,  
Ex Prince of Bisan.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

TAKEDA HARUKADZE,  
Chief Asst. Com. of Railways.  
SABATA KANSKIC,  
Asst. Com. of Railways.  
Foreign Staff.  
ENGINEERS.  
TRAFFIC AND GENERAL.  
(Joined the procession at Yokohama.)

OYE TAKU,  
Vice Governor of Kanagawa.

NAKAYAMA,  
Superintendent of Customs.  
MOTONO,  
Assistant Superintendent of Customs.  
TAKAGI,  
Secretary to Governor of Kanagawa.  
SANTO,  
Ditto.  
(KOBUSHIO.)  
SWISS CONSUL.  
DANISH CONSUL.  
HAWAIIAN CONSUL.  
N. G. CONSUL.  
\* BRITISH CONSUL.  
\* U. STATES CONSUL.  
ITALIAN CONSUL.  
FRENCH CONSUL.  
PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

HARRA,  
Assistant Commissioner of Lighthouses.  
HIRAO,  
Assistant Commissioner of Iron Works.

BELGIAN CONSUL.  
DUTCH CONSUL.

We should have mentioned that just outside the station, on the raised dais above the platform, was a small native orchestra comprising some eighteen performers, the instruments being nearly all wind instruments. On the approach of the procession, the orchestra commenced playing, and the music though generally condemned by foreigners, had to our ears by no means an unpleasant though a weird species of distraught melody. This band continued playing until the train started on its journey to Yokohama. On reaching the state carriage the Mikado entered. It was an ordinary first class car with magnificent cushions in red and gold embroidery, Brussels carpet on the floor, and silken curtains with gold tassels at the windows. Outside, large gilt chrysanthemums adorned each of the centre panels, while gold carvings occupied the spaces where ordinarily are the ventilators. The engine was profusely decorated with flowers, principally chrysanthemums and the floral devices which adorned the front of the engine were tasty and neat in design. We may here mention that Mr. Galwey was in charge of the train, Dr. Purcell in medical charge, and Mr. Christy in charge of the engine, T. Hurt being the engine driver favoured with the valuable charge.

Once on the road, but little time was spent in reaching Yokohama. The train was whisked past Shinagawa where a thin line of Japanese was to be seen kneeling on the platform, the officials standing hat in hand as the train passed. The station was handsomely decorated with flags, lanterns, flowers and evergreens, and perhaps deserved a better fate than to be passed by without stoppage. So also did Kawasaki, with similar decorations, but with more flags, while Tsurumi and Kanagawa were both profusely adorned. Along the road, too, every favourable opportunity was seized to erect flagstuffs with either the national or Public Works' flag displayed, or lanterns erected on large frames. As the train passed Kanagawa, a thin white line of smoke was seen issuing from the various men-of-war in harbour, and although the wind was blowing off shore the roar of the guns, thundering forth in honour of the occasion, could be distinctly heard. Strange to say the Kanagawa fort failed to reply to the salute or even to hoist a flag—a singular circumstance, truly.

The train soon arrived at Yokohama, and on alighting from the car His Majesty was received by the Director of Railways, Mr. Cargill, and the Chief Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Takida, and at intervals along the platform were stationed the several railway employes, Japanese and foreign, and the foreign executive staff, viz: Mr. England, Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Dewing, Resident Engineers, Mr. Wimbolt, Inspecting Engineer, Mr. Galwey, Traffic Manager and Chief Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Christy, Assistant Traffic Manager and Locomotive Superintendent Mr. Aldrich, Chief Accountant, and the Medical Officers, Dr. Purcell, principal, and Dr. Wheeler, assistant—all of whom, together with Mr. Robertson, of the Oriental Bank, who was with Mr. Cargill, were presented to the Tenno.

In the Central Hall were placed the principal Government officials of Yokohama and the foreign Consular body, who were respectively introduced to His Majesty by His Excellency Oye Taku, the Vice Governor of Kanagawa.

The procession then entered the State Pavilion, the ex-Princes, Daimios and Kuges standing in a line on each side of the dais looking towards the front, and behind them the Court officials. Facing them stood the members of the Government and High Officers of State on the left of the Throne, and on the right the Representatives of the Foreign Powers and Consuls.

Before entering upon the ceremonial at the Yokohama station we may say a few words as to the decorations which had been so liberally bestowed on all hands. Commencing at the bridge, which was covered on both sides with lanterns, the station yard was entered under a large archway of evergreens with lanterns hanging from the centre. The central grass plot, in which stands the flag-staff, was surrounded with flowers and leaves, while small flags were pendant from the stays. On either side was a large mat shed with accommodation for spectators,



both foreign and Japanese. These sheds, also, had their share of the ornamentation, and on the roof were alternately flags and Venetian masts, the bunting representing every nationality. In the centre was the state pavilion. This building, in which the ceremonial of the day, so far as Yokohama was concerned, took place, was one mass of flowers, flags and evergreens. Approached by six steps covered with carpet, a few more steps led to the throne, which was in every respect exactly similar to that at Yedo, with this exception, that the chair was of red lacquer instead of black. On each side were real and artificial flowers, one pot of the latter being deserving of special mention. Strange as it may seem the flower and leaves were of silk; the leaves of ordinary coloured silk, but the flowers, which represented lilies more than anything else, were composed of separate hanks of silk, coloured red, blue or yellow, each flower having a network button of yellow silk in the centre. The effect of this at a short distance was really surprising. We may also mention that the pillars supporting the temporary roof were covered, as elsewhere, with red and white cloth and evergreens, the roof being clouded by festoons of bunting and flags hung from all sides. Outside were Venetian masts with long streamers, the prevailing colour being red and white, mostly some modification of the Public Works' flag. Near the centre of the pavilion, in front of the throne, a carpeted way led round on each side by the back to the Central Hall which was decorated in a similar manner, the platform beyond being also decorated with growing chrysanthemums and other flowers.

His Majesty, having received the various officials, proceeded along the carpeted pathway round the side of the pavilion to the throne upon which took his seat, the Court attendants hanging his train over the back of the chair. Everyone having reached his place, His Majesty took from the folds of his robe a paper from which he read as follows:

"I have opened in person the Railway between Tokyo and Yokohama, and I sincerely hope that the facilities it affords for communication may tend to the development of trade and to the ever increasing prosperity of my people."

Whereupon Count Fé d'Ostiani, the Italian Minister, read the following address:—

SIRE,—Le Corps Diplomatique est heureux, Sire, d'être gracieusement appelé par V. M. à assister à la cérémonie significative et importante d'aujourd'hui. Cette fête solennelle, à l'occasion de l'ouverture du premier chemin de fer de votre Empire, marque une des gloires de l'auguste règne de V. M. I. un progrès éclatant dans la voie de la civilisation moderne, dont le Japon est désormais l'allié fidèle.

Puissent tant d'efforts généreux et constants que les nations de l'Occident ont suivi du plus vif intérêt être couronnés de tout le succès que V. M. I. et son gouvernement ont en vue dans leur initiative éclairée.

Tel est le vœu du Corps Diplomatique qui s'empresse, Sire, d'offrir à V. M. ses hommages et ses félicitations.

To this His Majesty replied by a short answer. The Ministers and other diplomatic officials then retired. Shortly after, a deputation of foreign gentlemen, consisting of Messrs. Marshall, Walsh, Grégoire, Wilkin, Mammelsdorff, Kingdon, Jackson, Greeven, Howell, Whittall, Baker and Pistorius, representing this community, advanced, and stopping short at the head of the steps, Mr. Marshall, as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, then read the following address:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

The Foreign Residents of Yokohama, enjoying the hospitality of this Empire and the protection of Your Majesty's Government, have deputed us to the grateful office of welcoming Your Majesty on this auspicious occasion, and presenting to Your Majesty their collective congratulations upon an event which they regard as one of no common interest and importance in the history of this Empire.

Impressed as they have been with the advantages enjoyed by those nations who have adopted the system of railway communication, with the prosperity to which it gives rise, the prejudices which it dissipates, the unification of the different parts of a country which it tends to produce, and the wealth which it creates and helps to distribute, they cannot but feel that the event celebrated this day, is one

peculiarly worthy of the exceptional lustre which Your Majesty's august presence sheds upon it.

They rejoice to think that the approval which may be inferred from that presence at this ceremony cannot but exercise an important and beneficial effect upon the manner in which the people of this country will regard the work this day inaugurated, and tend towards reconciling those who are not yet convinced of its necessity or expediency, to the progressive policy of Your Majesty's Government, under which it was commenced, and on the assistance of which its further most desirable extension depends.

Representing, as we do on this occasion, the commercial relations existing between Japan and our respective countries; looking forward to the development of these relations; and knowing the blessings of peace and prosperity which they are the means of diffusing among nations who cultivate them with due appreciation of their beneficial influences; we venture to hope that no effort will be wanting on the part of Your Majesty's Government to place the trade of this country upon the broadest and most solid foundations, in order that it may minister to the consolidation of Your Majesty's power; the welfare of the Japanese people; and the extension of the relations at present existing between Your Majesty's Government and the Governments of the Foreign Powers allied by friendly treaties with Japan.

The gracious intentions of Your Majesty towards this Empire, abundantly manifested as they have been by public acts, which have been received with gratitude and acknowledged with satisfaction by the people, have redounded to the credit of Your Majesty's Throne in the eyes of other nations; and it may be permitted us to express respectfully our earnest hope that Your Majesty may be long preserved in health and prosperity to witness the beneficial effects of this rule upon an united, a prosperous, and a happy people.

Yokohama, 10th October. 1872.

The address was engrossed in Old English characters with illuminated capitals; was covered with a red silk wrapper with the chrysanthemum on the outside; at each corner was a tassel of red silk pendant from a tri-coloured rosette. The roll was closed by a tassel of red and gold silk, and the whole formed really a very handsome document.

To this the Minister for Foreign Affairs read on behalf of His Majesty the following reply:—

"I am profoundly pleased to hear the congratulatory words which have been addressed to me by the Foreign guests residing at Yokohama. Of the people who live in this country, whether born on this soil or merely temporarily abiding here, whether here by chance or voyaging hither of their own accord, none are deprived of protection or lose their rights. This work will be still further extended with the object of increasing prosperity and of advancing my country in the path of civilization, and as long as the harmonious relations now existing between this and foreign countries continue to endure, I shall have both foreign and native people close to my heart."

The deputation then retired, facing His Majesty. Following them came a deputation of the Japanese community, among whom we recognized Mr. Takeshima, the President of the Gas Company. These gentlemen—five in all—were dressed in grey silk robes over black undergarments and wore the usual merchant's sword. The following address was read by the spokesman:—

"At the present moment the brilliant fortunes of the Empire have received a sudden impulse, and Your Majesty's sacred goodness illuminates the universe. Yokohama, for instance, advances daily in prosperity, and every merchant thrives in his business. Since the introduction of the telegraph and the postal system, communication with all parts of the country has become unimpeded. In addition to this the railway being now completed, the most distant places have become neighbours. It is possible to go backwards and forwards between Yedo and Yokohama in one day and heavy merchandize can also be carried. Railways had already been tried in civilized

countries, and the ingenuity of the contrivance was such that the invention has lately been brought into the Empire. The speed and convenience thus assured becomes a source of wealth and begets profit, more than tongue can describe. As this port is the chief seat of trade its whole commercial population enjoys Your Majesty's gracious favours in a high degree. The progress of the Empire towards civilization dates back but a few years, but the people of all nations admire and applaud the introduction of this glorious and unsurpassed work thus early. Henceforward we feel certain that as Your Majesty's reign goes on, the foundation of prosperity and good fortune will be laid, an eternal work shall be perfected, and in the end we shall stand on a level with and even surpass all other countries in the world. Your Majesty's people to-day look forward with confidence to the future, and hope to persevere diligently. Truly it is the most magnificent work seen since the foundation of the world, and we cannot find words sufficient to express our joy. Your Majesty's people take advantage of this visit of Your Majesty to offer their slight congratulations. They all rejoice unrestrainedly and pray that Your Majesty's reign may last for a myriad years. Your humble subjects, as representatives of the whole people, reverently offer their congratulations. Reverently represented with real awe and real fear.

14th October, 1872.  
(Signed.)

HARA ZENSABURŌ,  
TANAKA HEIHACHI,  
TAKASHIMA KAYŌMON,  
KANÉKO HEIBEI,  
MASUDA KAHEI,

To this Mr. Oye Taku, Governor of Kanagawa replied on behalf of His Majesty as follows:—

"I rejoice at your congratulatory words. Do you act up to their meaning and may success crown your efforts."

The deputation then withdrew.

We should here say that the seats erected for the spectators were filled with a large number of foreign residents on one side and Japanese on the other, while thousands of natives thronged the streets outside the barrier, the bridge, which formed an excellent spot for viewing the ceremonial, being also crowded. During the intervals between the presentations the band of the *Belliqueuse* played a selection of airs. And we may here state that when His Majesty left the pavilion, crowds of Japanese rushed to the throne and, anxious to obtain a relic, seized upon and broke the lacquered chair to pieces, and cut one part of the carpet into fragments to keep as mementos of the occasion. Indeed, at this point, the crush was so intense that it is a wonder that the flooring of the pavilion did not give away. Fortunately, however, no accident occurred here, and the remains of the chair being taken away by some officials, the pavilion was eventually deserted.

But to return. The native deputation having left, His Majesty almost immediately descended from the throne, and, returning by the reverse road to which he had come, re-entered the Central hall and retired to the room set apart for him and decorated in very much the same style as at Yedo. Resting here but a few minutes, His Majesty passed again through the Central Hall and along the platform to the train, where the troops on guard presented arms, the buglers playing the meanwhile. Once more entering the train, Yedo was soon reached, nothing of any importance occurring on the road, another salute being fired by the men of war in harbour as the train appeared in sight of the shipping.

Alighting at Yedo the Mikado proceeded slowly along the platform to the throne before described, and upon taking his seat and when all the members who formed procession occupied their respective places, His Majesty read the following speech to the assembled officials on the occasion.

"You announced to me the completion of the first line of railway in our country. I have opened it, and it gives me great pleasure that it is so great a source of convenience. This great work was commenced in the early days of an extensive general reform, with the hope that the peo-

ple would enjoy to all time the benefits arising from it. The perseverance and energy which have been manifested in carrying it out are worthy of high praise. I expect it to result in an increase of the national prosperity, and I congratulate both you and the people on the prospect which lies before us. It is my intention to develop the railway system still further, and I hope, beginning with this line, to spread it throughout the country."

After this speech was over the Prime Minister advanced to the Throne, followed by all the officials present, and, in the name of himself and others, read the following address to His Majesty:

"The Railway between Yedo and Yokohama having been completed Your Majesty our Tennō celebrates its opening at the head of your ministers. Your servants take advantage of the occasion to respectfully offer a word of congratulation upon the accomplishment of this great work. The object aimed at in successive ages and the chief duty of Government, are to increase the national prosperity and to confer benefit on the people. Since the commencement of the renovation of the Central Government Your Majesty has laboured from morn till eve with unceasing energy, and has effected great reforms in every direction, with the object of rendering the condition of the country more and more prosperous. It is unnecessary to endeavour to prove that such a work as this benefits both the State and the people. It is alone due to Your Majesty's unceasing energy and the humble co-operation of Your Majesty's servants. It is the sole desire of Your Majesty's servants that this work may receive further development, and that its immense benefits may be extended to the whole country, so that the people may gratefully appreciate its blessings as long as the universe endures."

His Majesty then addressed the people of Tokai in the same speech as at Yokohama.

Then here, as at Yokohama, the deputation of five merchants on behalf of the whole city residents (merchant class) presented an address to which the Deputy Chiji of Tokai-shi, gave the same reply as to the Yokohama merchants.

Then the staff of Railway Officials both native and foreign advanced before the dais preceded by the Commissioner of Railways. His Majesty read the following speech.

"I feel greatly satisfied at the successful result of your perseverance and devotion to the work committed to your charge, and it gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the services of those foreign gentlemen whose experience and knowledge has contributed to its completion."

The Minister of Public Works then read the following address relative to the railway undertaking by the Government.

"Represented with real awe and reverence. Your Majesty has deigned to be present at the completion of the railway between Yedo and Yokohama, and to celebrate the opening thereof. Following upon Your Majesty's address to the officials of Your Majesty's Government and the people, the officials of this Department have been favoured with Your Majesty's gracious appreciation of their labours. Your Majesty's servants esteem themselves fortunate in living in a sacred age, and in being associated in this great work. Their feelings of reverent gratitude for the gracious words which have been addressed to them is beyond expression. They reverently venture to observe that the causes of the completion of the great work were that two or three of Your Majesty's chief servants, disregarding public clamour, spent painful thought in bringing the project before Your Majesty, and that Your Majesty's wisdom saw fit to resolve upon its being carried out. In consequence of the commencement of this great enterprise in the middle of a busy time of general reform and the administration of government, and of the large sums of money provided for it from Your Majesty's treasury, this first line has been completed, and the advantages of railway communication have been for the first time brought to the knowledge of your people. The whole country is now united in a resolve to develop the magni-

ificent work on a large scale. The cause is no other than the great benevolence of Your Majesty, which it is the good fortune of your people to enjoy. What other reward can your servants wish for the insignificant labours they have performed. They are penetrated with the deepest gratitude on hearing, at the very moment when the great work has been completed, the words which have announced Your Majesty's gracious desire to extend this system to the whole country, in the hope that the prosperity of the Empire may gain thereby. Your Majesty's servants are now stimulated to renewed exertions; and they hope, by diligently working from morn till eve, in the extension of this great public work, to discharge a ten thousandth part of the gratitude they owe for Your Majesty's sacred favours. They humbly pray that the public works of the empire may be developed from day to day and from month to month, so that Your Majesty's sacred will may be obeyed, the national prosperity be increased, the people be benefitted, and the memory of Your Majesty's great achievements and virtues be handed down and made known through myriads upon myriads of succeeding years. Represented with real awe and reverence."

All the officials then retired to their respective posts, and the procession fell back to the Central Hall on reaching which His Majesty retired to a private room, and soon after entering his state carriage returned to the Castle. The foreign Ministers then went to Hamagoten where they were entertained at a cold collation and at 5 p.m. all returned to Yokohama, thus bringing to a conclusion the proceedings of this very eventful day.

At Yedo, as at Yokohama, crowds of Japanese thronged the platform and ever and anon, as the weight of the crowd increased, portions of the platform gave way, but fortunately no one was hurt. One accident only happened and that to a Japanese, we believe an employé of the railway, who fell under the engine when over the ash pit and received such injuries to his hands as to necessitate the amputation of all his fingers.

In the evening the streets in Yedo were illuminated, the station being a vast blaze of light, as were the streets around. In the foreign concession the American Consulate was illuminated, the flagstaff and stays being hung with lanterns from the top to the ground. At Hamagoten there was a pyrotechnic display and large numbers of Japanese crowded the streets until a late hour at night.

In the evening the native town of Yokohama was prettily illuminated. The brilliancy of gas cannot be expected from candles in paper lanterns, but the effect was pleasing, and the sight attracted large crowds whose behaviour was orderly and good-humoured in a high degree. At intervals along Curio Street were stages in storeys, some built up to the height of thirty or forty feet, and illuminated with red lanterns. The presiding figure in the uppermost storey was an apparently mythological female figure. The lower storey was set apart for an orchestra consisting chiefly of flutes and drums, producing music which could not be heard and cannot be recalled without a shudder.

The day passed off with the greatest gaiety and good humour. The ceremony was an entire success, and the occasion must be regarded as one of happy augury for Japan.

But we are compelled to note one or two deficiencies which it is very hard to explain, and which, if unexplained, involve a breach of courtesy reflecting gravely upon the managers of the ceremony. No invitations to attend it would appear to have been sent to the representatives of the French and English Naval and Military Services. The goodwill of these services towards Japan has never been wanting, and it is to be observed that the ships of both were dressed in honour of the occasion, in spite of an omission which might easily have suggested a different course.

#### THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.\*

IN a recent issue of this journal we reviewed at some length a work on America published by Mr. Mori, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and in doing

\* *Petite Histoire de la guerre entre la France et la Prusse (juillet 1870—Mars 1871)*—par R. Watari, Japonais, étudiant à Paris, France. Paris, Typographie Lahure.

so we naturally inferred that the author was the first native of this country who had essayed the perils of the press. We find, however, that Mr. Mori does not stand alone; his honours are disputed by Mr. Watari, a Japanese student in Paris, who has ventured to pen a short work descriptive of the Franco-Prussian war. It is but a small volume of only 63 pages, but the result is the same—it marks a vast progress in the minds of those Japanese who have studied in foreign countries—a progress which in the due course of time must inevitably leave its mark upon the nation itself.

Intrinsically the brochure now before us demands but little notice. It is but a slight sketch of the events which preceded the war, of the struggle itself, and its results. Mr. Watari, who has, as is natural, a slight bias towards the French, refrains from going below the surface; he leave details to others, but to a Japanese, whose acquaintance with the history of the war must necessarily be little, he conveys an idea which, on the whole, is fairly accurate.

In his preface, Mr. Watari tells us he was in Paris during the whole of the siege "même quand cette ville était en état de siège" and, though not contained in the pamphlet in question, it would be extremely interesting to learn the sentiments which must have animated the mind of one so strange, as was Mr. Watari, to such scenes as resulted from the siege. A Japanese view of an European war would be a novelty to foreigners, and it is perhaps to be regretted that our author has not given us something more than a mere historical outline. But barely one word of criticism or reflection is to be found throughout the pages, though he indirectly praises the French for their bravery in danger and their resignation under uncontrollable reverses. "Paris était admirable de résignation et de courage, et les femmes elles-mêmes ne se plaignaient pas." In another place, in drawing his remarks to a conclusion, he says: "ainsi se termina cette sanglante lutte de deux grands peuples qui laissa la France ravagée, ruinée et mutilée."

Beyond this we need not quote anything from Mr. Watari's history, though it may not be out of place to state two facts, perhaps not generally known, which he gives us—Germany gained 1,616,778 in population by the acquisition of its new territory, and throughout the war took as many as 445,769 prisoners.

For the purpose of affording information to Japanese the book would doubtless be very useful if translated into the native tongue, and as Mr. Watari, having once tasted the sweets or bitters of authorship avows his intention of supplementing his work by a history of the Commune, he may also undertake the translation of both. Should a copy of his second work perchance fall into our hands we should be pleased to notice it, for small as it is, its writing cannot having been accomplished without great labour and perseverance and these cannot be too greatly encouraged.

#### AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

On Wednesday evening the adjourned meeting of those interested in the revival of amateur theatricals in Yokohama was held at the Gaiety Theatre, Mr. W. H. Smith in the chair.

The Committee, appointed at the last meeting to see how far the community would respond to a call upon their liberality in order to defray the rent of the theatre, reported progress. Altogether a sum of \$758 had been collected, and Mr. Townley said they might fairly hope to double it.

After some conversation, Mr. Pearson said that, with respect to the properties, the old corps had received some \$1,600 of the public money to purchase many of them, and the least that could be done now the corps was breaking up would be to hand the properties over to the public without charge.

On the motion of Mr. Merry, the transfer of the properties was left to be discussed by the Trustees of the old corps and the Committee of management to be appointed by the subscribers.

After further conversation it was decided that the Committee now appointed should, at such time as they may consider the subscription list closed, call a meeting of the subscribers to appoint a Committee of management.

The meeting then passed to the discussion of the best means of raising a new dramatic corps, but after much discussion



nothing practical was elicited until Mr. Smith, from the chair, took down the names of those present willing to become members of the new corps. A meeting of those gentlemen—some eighteen in number—was then appointed for Saturday evening next, same place and same hour, and the meeting dissolved.

#### YOKOHAMA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday afternoon, the annual meeting of this association was commenced, the three undermentioned prizes being shot for. The weather was all that could be wished, though some present complained of the light during the earlier stages, before the sun sank behind the trees on the right bluff. The matches were open to all and to any gun, but despite the number of Henry, Metford, Whitworth and other match rifles, the army Snider, or, "the old gaspipe," as it has been scoffingly termed, led the van each time. The R.M. battalion secured a fair share of the events, Captain Hill leading in each contest, though disqualified by the rules from taking more than one prize. We give below the leading scores and a few explanatory comments. To-day, the Association Cup and the Association Medal, the two events of the meeting, will be shot. We should mention that a Japanese gentleman, Mr. Motura, fired in the first two matches, but unfortunately failed to make a good average.

#### FIRST DAY,

Friday, 18th October.

1.—THE COMMITTEE'S CUP.—Presented by the Committee. First Prize, The Cup, value \$30; Second Prize, Half the entrance fees. Open to all Comers. 7 shots at 300 yards. Entrance \$2.

1—Capt. Hill, ... 2 2 4 3 3 3 3 = 20

2—Mr. Vivanti ... 3 2 2 3 0 3 3 = 16

At this, where of all others ranges, it was expected that the small bores would show their alleged superiority, the two prizes fell to Sniders; but the shooting was hardly up to the average.

2.—THE RANGE SWEEPSTAKES.—First Prize,  $\frac{3}{4}$  Entrance Fees; Second Prize,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Entrance Fees. Open to all Comers. 7 shots, at 200 yards. Entrance \$2. Winners Excluded.

1—Capt. Hill, ... 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 = 23

2—Mr. Barnard, ... 3 4 2 3 2 3 3 = 20

3—Mr. Townley, ... 3 2 3 3 3 4 2 = 19

4—Mr. Vivanti, ... 3 2 3 2 4 2 3 = 19

Both Captain Hill and Mr. Vivanti were excluded by the rules, but both shot through the seven rounds. Capt. Hill made the excellent score of 23 out of a possible 28, Mr. Barnard following with 20, one below an average of centres, Mr. Townley and Mr. Vivanti tying at 19. The prizes, of course, fell to Mr. Barnard and Mr. Townley.

3.—THE BANKERS' CUP.—Presented by the Bankers of Yokohama. First Prize, The Cup, value \$30; Second Prize, \$20. Open to all Comers. 7 shots, at 400 yards. Entrance \$2. Winners Excluded.

1—Capt. Hill ... 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 = 25

2—Mr. Bresciani ... 3 3 4 4 4 3 2 = 23

3—Pt. Spanswick, R.M. 3 4 3 3 2 4 4 = 23

5—Pt. Mitchell, R.M. 3 4 4 3 4 3 2 = 23

This was perhaps the best match of the day, and being so close a struggle for first honours, the score was watched with much interest. Captain Hill again led with four bulls eyes and three centres, most excellent shooting; Mr. Bresciani and Privates Spanswick and Mitchell tying for the prize. In shooting off Mitchell made a bulls eye, Spanswick taking second place.

This concluded, a sweepstakes was fired, Mr. Benson and Mr. Bresciani tying. In shooting off, Mr. Benson won.

#### Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT, AT KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. Consul ROBERTSON.

Thursday, October 17th.

Osman and Postung, Malay seamen of the British bark *Omah Pasha*, were charged with assaulting See Hing a Malay seaman. Prisoners pleaded guilty.

Plaintiff sworn stated.—My name is See Hing. The night before last met the two prisoners and went with them a little way. Was going to buy food. Prisoners struck me with some iron thing they had in their hands. They both struck me. They hurt my head in two places. They then both ran away. Complained of the assault yesterday morning. A man name Aloo was present at the time of the assault.

Prisoner Postung said that the plaintiff had taken away a girl from him at Singapore and that was the reason he struck him.

Osman stated he was only assisting his friend. Each were sentenced to one month hard labour but to be put on board their ship in case she sailed before the expiration of their sentence.

#### Extracts.

##### DR. LIVINGSTONE.

##### HAS STANLEY FOUND HIM?

*Critical Examination of the Evidence—The Probabilities of Fraud. (San Francisco Bulletin.)*

In the *Bulletin* of the 20th instant, under the head of "The Discoverer Discovered," there is a brief statement of the fact that there are still "doubting Thomases" who disbelieve in Stanley and his discovery of Livingstone, who think the whole account of his African journey an invention, and his Livingstone letter a forgery, followed by a concise summing up of the points that tend to establish the integrity of the great explorer, and an extract from the *London Times* giving the weight of its great authority in his favour. The question involved is one that interests every lover of science or humanity, and it is not doubted, that before disposing of so important a matter, the *Bulletin* will allow its readers to "hear both sides."

What are the facts? The circumstances connected with Dr. Livingstone are too well known to need repetition. A devotee of science, who had taken his life in his hand and pushed boldly into the great jungle of Central Africa, and who, upon evidence that seemed conclusive, was mourned by his friends and by the world as dead. If he was yet living, he was in the interior of a vast and almost inaccessible continent, surrounded by savages and destitute of any means of escape. To undertake to find him from without, was an enterprise too desperate even for hope herself.

Suddenly, H. M. Stanley, of whom the world had no previous knowledge, appears upon the eastern coast of Africa, and announces himself as the agent of the *New York Herald*, sent to be the leader of an expedition, to be there organized, to go in search of Dr. Livingstone. The audacity of the enterprise, on the part of both employer and employed, arrested the attention of the whole of Christendom, and prepared the public mind for whatever was to follow. In a few months the telegraph, and in due season thereafter, the mails proclaim the entire success of the expedition and thrill all humanity with the intelligence that Stanley has found Dr. Livingstone alive and well, has relieved his necessities, and left him to complete his great work.

Armed with letter and despatches purporting to be from Dr. Livingstone himself, and with a tale of incident and adventure that was undoubtedly Oriental in its marvellous details, even if all true, he has dashed like a meteor across Europe, and for the moment dazzled and blinded those who wished his statements true, into an acceptance of them, almost without question or doubt. Their very audacity seemed to demand belief, and everywhere honours and courtesies were showered upon him. Geographical and other learned societies welcomed him with open arms; intelligent men of every civilization greeted him as a new leader, and royalty itself—both past and present—stepped out of its charmed circle to acknowledge a nobility higher than it was in its power to bestow. What was the marvellous tale as told by himself?

That he had started from Zanzibar, upon the eastern coast of Africa, with an expedition fitted out by himself, to go in search of Dr. Livingstone. The party included two white men besides Stanley, and a large number of natives, horses and asses.

That he had traveled for about three months, nearly west, upon a regular caravan road, about six hundred miles, to Unyanyembe upon the route pursued by Burton and Speke twelve or fourteen years before. On the way he had lost by death one white man, ten natives, two horses and twenty-seven asses, and the residue were so weakened by sickness and the climate that a rest was necessary.

At Unyanyembe, while halting to recruit, Stanley himself was stricken down with the remittent fever of the country, and his further progress to Ujiji stopped by a demand for tribute from the sovereign through whose dominions he must pass. By making a



# The Japan Mail.

A Fortnightly Summary of Intelligence from Japan, for Transmission to Europe  
and the United States, via Suez and San Francisco.

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[PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM.]

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## BIRTH.

On the 5th January, the wife of EDWIN J. SPENCE, Esq., of  
a daughter.

## Summary.

SINCE our last, the following mail arrivals and departures  
have been noted. Arrivals:—Dec. 28th, P. M. S. S. *Japan*,  
from San Francisco; Dec. 31st, M. M. str. *Volga*, from Hong-  
kong; Jan. 5th, P. & O. str. *Sunda*, from Hongkong.  
Departures:—Dec. 30th, P. M. S. S. *Japan*, for Hongkong;  
Dec. 31st, P. & O. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong; Jan. 7th,  
M. M. str. *Volga*, for Hongkong.

The absence of any mail for San Francisco in the middle of  
the month compels us to despatch this issue by the French  
steamer *Volga*. The news we have to report is of a varied  
nature, though the intervention of the Christmas and New  
Year's holidays has somewhat affected trade.

The change in the Japanese calendar, by which the Japanese  
year is assimilated to that of most civilized countries, is one  
of the most important events of the fortnight. The altera-  
tion was made without any difficulty or public opposition,  
though it is currently reported that the advancement of the  
native settling day—as explained in our last—has caused  
some trouble among native merchants. Owing to the short  
notice which had been given of the intended alteration, the  
Japanese festivities were not so prolonged or of so extensive a  
nature as has generally been the case; but the houses were  
decorated as usual, and business was entirely suspended.  
(Page 15.)

On the 25th and 26th ultimo, the exhibition at Yedo of  
manufactures and products which are to be sent to the Vienna  
exhibition of this year was opened to the foreign public, and  
on both days large numbers availed themselves of the govern-  
ment invitation. The display of cereals and some of the products  
was rather poor; but the collections of lacquer and porcelain  
were very good. The idea prompting those under whose  
supervision the collection was made, seems to have been to  
introduce native wares in the European markets. Thus, in  
viewing the collection at Vienna, it must be remembered that  
the Japanese department is not merely a collection of curios

and articles *de luxe*; but of wares made in Japan and suitable  
for foreign use. (Page 10, 12.)

It has been announced by one of the local journals that the  
Japanese Government contemplates an additional issue of  
paper money, to the extent of 50,000,000 *rios*. We publish  
elsewhere an official denial of the statement; indeed the scheme  
is of a character so entirely foreign to the course lately pur-  
sued by the Japanese Government that the announcement  
was, from the first, viewed with some doubt. (Page 15.)

On New Year's eve one of the leading merchants of both  
Yokohama and Yedo, named Yama-Shiro, committed suicide.  
The reason for this act is not positively known, though two  
reasons are assigned for it. (Page 17.)

A most lamentable accident, resulting in the death of a na-  
tive child, lately befel a shooting party near Oiso. Published ac-  
counts state that while a gun was lying across the knees of one  
of the party who were resting in a tea house, one of the charges  
exploded, the shot entering the stomach of a child standing  
close by, the boy surviving the shot for about half an hour.  
The matter has been duly reported to Mr. Dohmen, H. B. M.'s  
Vice Consul for Yedo. (Page 16.)

On the 23rd December at 7.30 p.m. a fire broke out in the  
village of Homoko, occupied chiefly by fishermen and a few  
farmers. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the  
houses being all covered with thatch, the flames spread with  
great rapidity, destroying no less than 42 houses and rendering  
324 people houseless. A subscription list was circulated among  
the foreigners in this settlement and the sum of \$390 raised  
for the relief of the homeless. Under the superintendence of  
Mr. Dickens and the Nanushi of the village this sum was dis-  
tributed among the people, who expressed great gratitude for  
the timely help. (Page 16.)

On the 25th a fire broke out at Kawasaki, destroying no  
less than 110 houses. Three persons lost their lives during the  
conflagration. (Page 17.)

We may note, as showing the advancement made by the  
Japanese in the manners and customs of western nations, that  
a party recently returned from the country found large quanti-  
ties of beef, pork and beer on sale for native consumption.  
(Page 17.)

At a meeting recently held at the Public Hall, it was resolv-  
ed to form an Athletic Club. The initiatory proceedings have  
been taken, and it appears probable that the Club will meet with  
success. (Page 12, 17.)

A meeting of the subscribers to Christ Church was held on  
the 31st ultimo. A proposal to raise the pew rents was much  
discussed, but ultimately shelved. The Treasurer's report  
and the accounts were received and passed. (Page 13.)

Two pony paper hunts have to be recorded: one on Christ-  
mas day, won by Mr. Abbott on Haut Ton, and the other on  
New Year's day, won by Mr. Thomas on Garry Owen.  
(Page 17.)

On the 2nd inst. H. I. M. the Mikado received the Corps  
Diplomatique. The usual congratulatory speeches were made,  
the only noticeable feature being the allusion to the change  
in the calendar. (Page 16.)

From Nagasaki we hear of a serious riot at the Takasima  
coal mines. The rioters destroyed several houses and did  
much damage to property; but were eventually overpowered,  
and the ringleaders arrested. During the fight which took  
place two of the natives were killed. (Page 16, 17.)

## 1872.

IN our summary of the year 1871 we traced with as much accuracy as was possible to us, and as much detail as seemed necessary, the movements of the great clans which preceded the formal abolition of the feudal system in Japan, an event towards which the mind of the nation had moved so rapidly and undeviatingly during some previous years, that when the formal announcement of it was made by a proclamation from the Throne on the 29th August 1871, neither surprise, regret nor remonstrance was shown in any part of the Empire. Two of the great clans which had taken leading parts in the Revolution had previously been propitiated by the allotment to prominent members of them of posts as Councillors of State, and the flattering advances made to the others not only secured their adherence to the Imperial cause as represented under its new conditions, but attracted to it from all of them the important accession of considerable contingents of troops intended to form the nucleus of a national army. The machinery of the administration had also been previously adjusted to meet the exigencies of the new position by changes in the Cabinet which, though involving no alteration of its *personnel*, assigned to its members posts which their antecedents and special endowments best fitted them to fill. Time being fully ripe, the proclamation, simple in form yet pregnant with weighty thought, was launched from the Throne, and the polity of Japan assumed an external shape more in harmony with her aspirations and more adapted to her necessities than that which, however well it may have suited her old condition of isolation, was at once an anachronism in her present history and a stumbling-block in her path of progress. The preparation for this change which the public mind had previously undergone, had, as we have said, removed or reduced all the obstacles which opposed it, the year 1871 was brought to a close in peace, the last weighty event in it being the despatch of an important mission to America and Europe.

The year 1872 dawned in peace and full of promise of a novel and interesting nature. The good vessel of the State, now no longer confined to moorings from which a span of the surrounding water was mistaken for the entire ocean, spread her canvass to unaccustomed winds, and set sail upon a voyage of such adventure and discovery as will at least dispel, or prevent the recurrence of, any such delusion for the future. H. M. the MIKADO celebrated the first day of the year by a State visit to the Arsenal at Yokosuka, where he inspected the works completed and in progress, and passed through an accidental "baptism of fire" with a calmness which, though characteristic of exalted rank under similar circumstances, never fails to make a favourable impression upon the crowd, or to secure to its possessor the homage which the world instinctively pays to personal courage. A few days afterwards he received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Body upon the opening of the new year and the prosperous state of the Empire.

Early in January welcome news arrived from Nagasaki that a number of native Christian converts who had been arrested and threatened with deportation on account of their faith, had been released by the orders of the cen-

tral Government. This was the first real triumph which diplomacy had obtained on this question, and though largely due to the persistent efforts made in the same direction by other Representatives of the Treaty Powers, was immediately the consequence of the urgent representations of Mr. ADAMS and M. de TURENNE. The efforts of the authorities had long been directed towards securing the apostacy of the converts, and were so far successful that some few of them regained their liberty by renouncing their faith. Those who still clung to it were treated with less severity than formerly, and it became evident that the views of the Government on this question, if not indeed its conscience, had been impressed by the representations of the Foreign Ministers. Yet the truth must be told, and Japan must bear as best she can the shame attendant on the telling of it. Out of about three thousand men, women and children imprisoned some four years ago, nearly two thousand have succumbed to the privations and misery consequent upon their confinement. Exposed with but too little shelter to the summer heats and the winter's cold, exhausted by excessive labour and reduced by insufficient food, their numbers have gradually diminished until some fifteen hundred or two thousand of them now only remain to dispute the scanty bread and water of their affliction, and to illustrate the inconsistencies into which governments fall when they limit their efforts to showy appeals to a world they desire to conciliate, and neglect justice, mercy, and the weightier matters of the law in dealing with their own subjects. Rumours have lately reached us that the more lenient treatment which these poor sufferers experienced after the releases of the early part of the year is being again exchanged for the former severity. These rumours want confirmation, though they are far from ill-founded, and, if true, the world will surely hear of them, to the grievous detriment of the reputation of this country. At Hakodate, thanks to the remonstrances of M. BUTZOW, the Russian Minister, some unwarranted arrests of Christian converts were summarily withdrawn and subsequently atoned for. About a month ago it was reported in Yedo, even among native officials of high position, that an amnesty was to be granted at a fixed date to all the surviving objects of the former persecutions, and a large measure of religious toleration proclaimed throughout the Empire. But the Government has not yet thought proper to gratify the hopes which naturally sprang from these rumours. Let us hope that the year now dawning, fraught as it must be with the gravest consequences to this Empire, may witness a concession to the people of that greatest of boons to them, and most certain guarantee of growing enlightenment on the part of their rulers—Liberty of Conscience.

Later in the month of January the Government took a step indicative alike of an advance in its views upon an important question in the science of Political Economy, and of its power to face a deeply-rooted and pernicious, yet natural, prejudice on the part of its subjects. There is no subject on which the minds of the people are more sensitive and excitable than that relating to the price and supply of the staple article of their food. Any legislation tending to raise its price, or seeming to endanger its supply, places the authors of it in serious jeopardy, and a weak government proposing any measure which, however er-

roncously, might be thought calculated to produce either of these results, might not only find itself dislodged in a moment from power, but might light up a flame of disaffection, or even of rebellion, the quenching of which would prove a difficult task. And especially is this danger great in Asiatic countries, where the people have but scant means of making their opinions known, and extremely little faith, or grounds for it, in the disinterestedness of the acts of their official superiors. Knowing their government to be more or less corrupt, they suspect it on all occasions, but never so fiercely as when it touches the price of food. And here it may be remarked that the wisdom which the Japanese Government, as represented by its Council of State, constantly shows in its decisions or in the measures which it inaugurates, is as constantly traversed by the folly or incapacity of the officials entrusted with the carrying out of them. We have often to congratulate the Government upon measures which could only proceed from sagacious and enlightened men, and we have as often to comment upon acts which can only be accounted for on the supposition of an incredible ignorance in the subordinate administration, or of a system of corruption, which, while it largely neutralizes the benefits to the people of those wiser measures of the Council, is the worst canker which can infect official life.

The measure, however, to which we refer was one removing the restrictions upon the exportation of grain. Leaving the prohibition against the export as it had hitherto stood, it provided that the surplus stores existing at any moment in the country might, at the discretion of the Government, be sold for exportation by public tender to Japanese or Foreigners. The measure was excellent, but was immediately negatived, so far as its beneficial effect to the commercial community at large was concerned, by confiding the whole business to the care of one mercantile firm. Two or three mock auctions were held at which the Government bought in the quantities advertised for sale, and foreign buyers, indignant and disgusted at being made the dupes of a crafty scheme of imposture, refused to expose themselves afterwards to a repetition of this treatment. The protests made by this Journal against the proceedings of the Government were incessant, though they failed to change its decision; and the objections of the mercantile community to acts so detrimental to its individual members, though loud and incessant, were unfortunately nothing more than this. They never took any collective form, or were embodied by the Chamber of Commerce in a *note identique* to the Ministers of the various Treaty Powers. Had this been done, and had the arguments embodied in this note been sound, carefully weighed, and strongly urged, we have no manner of doubt but that the trade would have been properly thrown upon to the mercantile community at large. But a mysterious palsy seemed to seize it, the objections evaporated in mere discontent, and a measure calculated to be of equal service to Japan and to the foreign community was allowed to shrivel into a concession made to a single firm, the Government itself deriving no benefit from that competition which would have been ensured by a wiser carrying out of its policy.

In March was published the text of a Treaty between

China and Japan which had recently been made in Peking. It contained a clause binding each country to an offensive and defensive alliance in case of external attack, and the ratification of it was refused by Japan on this account. Such commercial intercourse as exists between the two countries is now supervised by officers entrusted on either side with the protection of their nationals, and the question of any fresh treaty seems to have fallen into abeyance.

Towards the end of the same month an alarming report reached Yokohama that an attempt had been made upon the life of the MIKADO, and that a wide spread conspiracy existed for the subversion of his power. It originated in the endeavour of ten persons—Buddhist fanatics—to enter the front gate of the Palace with a petition which they expressed a desire to lay at the feet of His Majesty. Although told that their proceeding was irregular, they persisted in their attempt to enter the castle, but were quickly disarmed and taken into custody.

On the 3rd April a great calamity overtook the city of Yedo. A fire broke out in a *yashiki* belonging to the Aidzu clan, and under the influence of a high wind spread with great rapidity. It raged for over twelve hours, and swept away everything from the Nihon Bashi downward to Skidji, and from the Castle to the beach. Ample evidence still remains of the magnitude of the disaster, though it will undoubtedly be the cause of a great improvement in the appearance of the city, which is to be rebuilt more substantially and on a better plan. 41 Streets and 5,117 houses were destroyed, and over twenty thousand persons rendered homeless.

On the 6th May H. M. the MIKADO paid a visit of inspection to the Kaiseijo, the foreign school of Yedo, and expressed his satisfaction at the results of the examination of the pupils which was held in his presence.

Early in the same month an Exhibition of a somewhat heterogeneous nature was opened in Yedo, and attracted large numbers of native visitors, for whom the collection of antiquities, curiosities, foreign and native products or works of art, may conceivably have had some interest. The attempt was praiseworthy, and must be regarded rather in relation to the direction of the endeavour than its actual success.

A similar but much more ambitious attempt was made at Kioto about the same time. Liberal concessions in regard to the privilege of travel were made to foreigners, and visitors from all the open ports of Japan and from China availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing a city renowned in Japanese history, picturesque in its character, and attractive in its decay.

Although but a minor event in the history of the month, the discovery of the tomb of William Adams by Mr. WALTER, near a temple in the neighbourhood of Yokoska, deserves a passing notice. The sturdy Englishman, who may possibly have seen Shakespeare, Bacon and Elizabeth, had given his name to a street still existing in Yedo, and found an honoured resting-place in the land whither, in his own pious and modest language, he had sailed "to make a little experience of the small knowledge which God had given him."

On the 12th June, after many delays, now perhaps forgotten, yet provocative at the time of much impatience and adverse criticism, the section of the railway between

Yokohama and Shinagawa, the port of Yedo, was unostentatiously opened for passenger traffic. As the ceremonial observed on the occasion of the more formal opening which took place later in the year, enters into the chronicle of the events of 1871, we content ourselves here with the bare mention of the foregoing fact.

On the 19th Mr. R. G. WATSON, who had relieved Mr. ADAMS as H. M. Chargé d'Affaires, had his first audience of H. M. the MIKADO, under circumstances which inaugurated a mode of receiving the Envoys of the Treaty Powers more conformable with the customs of European Courts, and with the attitude which universal custom prescribes as indicative of an equality between the monarch represented and the monarch approached, than those which had hitherto obtained at the Court of Yedo.

On the 28th H. M. the MIKADO left Yedo in the flag-ship of the Japanese Admiral, attended by a squadron of the Imperial Navy, for a visit to the Southern Provinces of the Empire, from which he returned after an interesting cruise of some weeks' duration.

In the middle of July every Englishman in Yokohama, not absolutely ignorant of or insensible to the high privileges of his birthright, was startled by a decision delivered by Mr. HANNEN, the Acting Assistant Judge, that English subjects were practically without the power of appeal from the decisions of the tribunal which had up to that time been known as the Supreme Court for China and Japan, a branch of which existed here under that name. This decision was delivered in a suit raised to determine the question as to whether an appeal lay from this Court to the Supreme Court in Shanghai. If not, our only possible relief from its judgments was by appeal to the Privy Council, the expense and delay attendant upon which practically deprived us of all power of appeal whatsoever. The case was ably argued by Mr. DICKINS from the text of the Order in Council of 1865, and in giving judgment, Mr. HANNEN confessed that he could find no section of the Order under which he could grant an appeal from his decisions to the Supreme Court in Shanghai. The arrival here of Sir EDMUND HORNBY in August afforded the Chief Judge an opportunity of reviewing the question, and considering the further arguments adduced by Mr. DICKINS against the assumed extent of the jurisdiction of the Court. These arguments were admitted to be irresistible, and the Court was pronounced a Provincial Court, with power to grant an appeal from its decisions to the Supreme Court at Shanghai. It should be mentioned that in recording his judgment, Sir EDMUND HORNBY expressed his concurrence in the decision of the Acting Assistant Judge in the case in which the suit instituted to try the right of appeal originated, and affirmed that as the pleadings in the original suit had been formally headed "In the Supreme Court," no further appeal, even to the Privy Council, could be admitted. If may be remarked, on the one hand, that the question of the correctness of Mr. HANNEN's original decision was not before the Chief Judge, who must have disposed of it before hearing those arguments against it which could have been adduced upon an appeal; and, on the other hand, that the pleadings could only have been headed as they were while the Court assumed to itself the title and jurisdiction of a Supreme Court. The plaintiff in the case was therefore taken between wind and water; condemned by a judgment against which he had resolved

to appeal, but cut off from the right of appeal by his submission to conditions indispensable to the bringing of his first suit. The anomalous nature of his position was only equalled by its happy rarity and by the practical hardship which it involved.

About this time an event took place the ultimate issue of which is yet uncertain, but which was destined to lead to a *cause célèbre* in the annals of this country, and to exercise a marked effect upon the iniquitous trade in human beings carried on with the sanction of the Portuguese Government from Macao. A vessel called the *Maria Luz*, commanded by an officer of the Peruvian navy, had been loaded there with coolies, and, having met with bad weather, had sought shelter here for the purpose of making repairs and taking in provisions. Although her appearance on inspection afforded no evidence that her freight was ill-treated, the suspicious distance from the shore at which she lay, and the sympathy for the coolies which the extreme heat of the weather not unnaturally excited, made their condition and fate, and the hateful trade of which they were felt to be the more or less unwilling victims, subjects of general conversation and discussion. It soon transpired that one of the coolies had been found one night swimming under the bows of an English man-of-war, and had been taken on board in a very exhausted state. Omitting details now sufficiently known and therefore of needless repetition here, the man was restored to the *Maria Luz*. But a second coolie, having also escaped and swum off to the *Iron Duke*, to the officers of which vessel he narrated the severity with which his companion had been treated, the attention of the Japanese authorities was called by Mr. WATSON, H. M. Chargé d'Affaires, to the illegal acts thus committed in their waters, an enquiry into which was at once instituted. The coolies were all landed, and an examination of them, which it is right here to state was not subjected to cross examination, afforded strong *prima facie* evidence for the belief that the severities and cruelties which are the ordinary and perhaps necessary accompaniments of this trade, had formed part of the discipline of the *Maria Luz*. After a full and protracted enquiry the Japanese authorities, seeing no law of their own or any obligation of international law, which could compel them to surrender to the Captain of the *Maria Luz* men who complained that they were held in duress by him, refused to force them on board again against their will, and ultimately shipped them back to China, whose authorities gratefully acknowledged the generous and spirited act. Much influence was brought to bear on the Japanese Government to induce them to waver in their views and change their course of action. The dangers to which it exposed them were urged and doubtless exaggerated. The informality, perhaps the technical illegality, of their act was equally pressed upon them. The interests of Peru had been, by the bitter irony of fortune, informally entrusted to the hands of the American Minister, who could easily have been pardoned for an exceptional treatment of them in harmony with the fundamental instincts of his country's heart and policy, but who chose to side with Peru as if he had been merely her attorney, instead of, before all things, the Representative of a nation which had spent its blood and wealth like water in the cause of freedom. The more popular representatives of the foreign press, mean and impotent



on the one hand, and adverse to the high-spirited decision of Japan on the other, contented themselves either with silly platitudes and impertinent personalities, or legal arguments which, through not urged without force and ability, were manifestly special pleadings upon technical points, and, as such, of little persuasive force in a question involving new developments of the world's morality, not yet indeed made universal law, but gradually being moulded into that form by the very pressure given to them by such cases as that under consideration. Though loth to obtrude our own action in this matter upon our readers, we venture to refer to one incident in it which was much misrepresented at the time. In first writing upon the question we used words which, though assuredly true, were perhaps susceptible of an actionable interpretation, with which, indeed, they were threatened. By these words we were content to stand for the sake of bringing to light all the iniquities which we were convinced attended this trade. But such a course would have been useless in the face of an enquiry instituted by the Government and answering every purpose which we hoped to subserve by our own defence; and therefore when a means was found, approved by referees of punctilious honour, and in itself far within the limits of what might have been said in elucidation of our words, whereby expensive and protracted processes of law could be avoided, we embraced them without hesitation.

About this time certain documents of a contemptuous and insulting character, purporting to be translations of despatches sent to Japan by the Korean Government, were published here and attracted some attention. Although the channel through which they were made public, and their own internal evidence, were sufficient to discredit, if not to negative, all idea of their authenticity, they were greedily accepted by the public at the value of their own pretensions, and caused much discussion in regard to the probabilities of a war between the two countries. They were promptly disavowed by the Government with some appearance of displeasure, though their authenticity was still asserted by the misled journal which acted as their sponsor. In all probability they originated in one of many similar attempts made by members of the Tokugawa party to discredit the course of action of the present Government, and arouse the pride and decaying vigour of the old national party. It was sufficiently well known that the Koreans lamented the fall of the Tokugawa family, and regarded with but little sympathy the rise of a liberal power friendly to the Western nations, eager to reform antiquated institutions, and entirely averse to that policy of isolation in which Korea ignorantly imagines that her welfare and safety consist. The relations between the two Governments were unsympathetic, if not unfriendly, and it was imagined that discredit might be cast upon the administration, even if not upon the Imperial cause itself, by showing that it had tamely submitted to insults which would in other times have roused the spirit of the nation to active revenge. We believe the attempt to have been entirely unsuccessful, little credit having been given to the documents in which it was founded. A mission of a mixed financial and political nature was sometime afterwards despatched to Korea under the charge of Hanabusa, a Daijō, or Departmental Head of the Foreign Office, and returned a

short time ago. The difficulty of ascertaining the exact truth in relation to matters which it is the policy of the Government to conceal, prevents our recording with any confidence the result of this mission, which was variously reported to have been received with contumely, if not with violence, and to have achieved an entire success. Suspicion certainly attaches to the persistency with which the Government has apparently thought it necessary to deny the alleged repulse of its overtures, and it is possible that considerable ground exists for uneasiness in regard to the relations of the two countries. The expense of a war with Corea, however, and the entire fruitlessness of any military advantage Japan might gain there, are stronger arguments for withdrawing from all connection with the country, than for operations undertaken in a mere spirit of revenge for possible discourtesies from an ignorant and barbarous people.

On the 15th August, H. M. the MIKADO paid an unexpected visit to Yokohama on his return from the South. Little ceremonial attended his landing from the flagship, and after a stay of a few hours he proceeded to Shinagawa by special train, making his first acquaintance with the Railway on this occasion.

On the night of the 24th August the *America*, the newest and finest vessel of the Pacific Mail Company's extensive fleet, was entirely destroyed by a fire which broke out in her after steerage. Its origin is to this day enveloped in mystery, although the Court of Enquiry summoned to investigate the circumstances connected with it pronounced a decided, though insufficiently founded, opinion that it was the work of an incendiary. The loss of life attending it, chiefly among the Chinese emigrants, was appallingly great, and though largely attributable to their panic-stricken attempts to escape with the weighty fruits of their labours in California, must be partly laid to the account of an absence of that discipline for which ample provision is indeed made in the Company's regulations in case of similar disasters at sea, but which applied with insufficient force to an accident in harbour. The disaster to a Company so popular, both on account of its many-sided usefulness and the character of its *personnel*, could not but excite much sympathy, although the misfortune to the poor Chinese sufferers demanded and received the larger available share of this emotion.

About the same time a case, the details of which are so well known and so trifling in themselves that we forbear to recapitulate them,—known now popularly as the Cousen's Case—arose in Hiogo out of an arbitrary and excessive exhibition of Consular authority, which, in its further subsequent developments, showed that the official arrogance in which it had its rise may not only be exerted with the certainty of support in higher quarters, but be safely exhibited towards Englishmen who have lost the spirit, once possessed by them, of asserting and insisting on their rights and liberties. The British community at Hiogo limited to unseemly demonstrations its remonstrances against a judgment it professed to reprobate and pretended to resist, while the community of Yokohama was content to rest submissively under a rebuke, equally illegal and discourteous, which reached it through indirect and ungracious means, leaving its defence, with a liability to such a shower of impertinencies as the supporters of the Chief Judge might discharge, to a Journal, which, though

it has made no concession to gain its suffrages, has never shrunk from a defence of its liberties or the maintenance of its reputation. As regards the case itself, no one has rebuked more sternly than ourselves the truculence of Englishmen in their bearing towards Asiatics. But we held and still hold, that the punishment visited upon Mr. COUSENS was excessive; that the conduct of the English officials at Hiogo was intemperate, undignified and unseemly; and that the letter addressed by Sir EDMUND HORNBURY to Mr. WATSON on the subject was a slight to this community which should not have been left to us alone to cast with equal haughtiness, though we hope with more logic, in the teeth of the Chief Judge.

In September, the Japanese authorities, owing to a flagrant case of abuse of the passes granted for this purpose, withdrew from foreigners the valuable privilege, hitherto courteously extended to them, of travelling beyond the boundaries prescribed by the treaties. A punishment condemning all for the guilt of one could not but appear harsh to Europeans, and at the risk of being smitten with disease in the hip-joints for offering up an unacceptable sacrifice, it were to be wished that the guilt could be removed by the immolation of the culprit. It may be doubted whether the restrictions will be removed before the revision of the treaties.

On Monday, the 14th October, the whole section of the railway between Yokohama and Yedo was formally opened by H. M. the MIKADO, in the presence of the principal officers of his court, the foreign ministers, the greater part of the foreign residents and many thousands of his subjects. The ceremony had been fixed for an earlier date, but was postponed on account of unfavourable weather. Addresses from the foreign ministers, from representatives of the foreign mercantile community, and from native merchants, were severally presented to His Majesty and graciously replied to. An apparent coldness, originating in the absence of those cheers and huzzas which the presence of a monarch generally excites among ourselves, characterized the ceremonial, but the MIKADO was deeply gratified with it, and warmly expressed the satisfaction he experienced in inaugurating a work which, though small in itself, is the forerunner and guarantee of many important and beneficial changes in the Empire.

The Japanese have surprised the foreign public by the readiness with which they have adapted themselves to the working of the Railway traffic. The trains are despatched with extreme regularity, and hitherto no accident has occurred. Perfect punctuality is observed, and the public are treated with entire consideration and civility. Excepting the engine-driver and a yardsman at the stations and at each terminus to assist the station-masters until they become thoroughly conversant with their duties, the entire working staff is Japanese. They print, collect and issue the tickets. They work the points and signals, and they maintain adequate regulations and order at the several stations and along the line. Travellers passing through Egypt and subsequently visiting this country would note the contrast between the administration of this line and those in Egypt, and saying that nearly all the passengers and staff are Japanese, it might be imagined that the journey was being made upon an English or French line. The line is worked on the "block system."

The following table, embracing the last published returns, shows the statistics of the traffic, which will be still more favourable when the line is open for the conveyance of goods, a step we hope to see taken without farther delay.

Term.	Date.	Passengers.	Receipts.
Five Days ending	June 16th,	2,370	\$1,976.85
Week	" 23rd,	4,821	3,515.10
"	" 30th,	4,096	2,776.39
"	July 7th,	4,878	3,283.27
"	" 14th,	7,887	3,411.08
"	" 21st,	9,776	3,802.90
"	" 28th,	11,084	4,066.58
"	Aug. 4th,	13,460	4,935.17
"	" 11th,	14,394	5,093.66
"	" 18th,	17,413	5,617.09
"	" 25th,	18,567	5,934.62
"	Sept. 1st,	14,910	5,031.50
"	" 8th,	16,814	5,649.47
"	" 15th,	15,620	5,517.21
"	" 22nd,	16,047	5,660.24
"	" 29th,	16,334	5,523.70
"	Oct. 6th,	16,669	5,684.79
"	" 13th,	15,202	5,210.97
Six days	" 20th,	21,708	7,903.86
Week	" 27th,	27,278	9,209.52
"	Nov. 3rd,	24,397	8,464.13
"	" 10th,	26,717	8,992.09
"	" 17th,	26,445	8,619.67
"	" 24th,	25,469	8,652.99
"	Dec. 1st,	25,519	7,709.22
"	" 8th,	21,930	7,192.20
"	" 15th,	21,867	7,207.51
"	" 22nd,	22,458	7,411.28
"	" 29th,	24,922	8,413.20

The section between Kobe and Osaka is yet uncompleted. That between Osaka and Kioto is in progress, and the extension of this to Tsuruga determined on. Owing to the many important questions which have to be determined in regard to the main trunk line between Yedo and Osaka, a final decision has not yet been arrived at as to the exact position of the entire route, but this is under present consideration and may be expected to be settled shortly.

The Telegraph line between Yokohama and Nagasaki is completed, but owing to the inexperience of the native operators and the difficulty attendant on instructing them in the details of their work, the communication is still liable to frequent interruptions. It is a question how far a considerable extension of the trained European staff may not at first be necessary to meet the requirements of the position. The expense which would attend this is considerable, but of little moment when compared with the advantages to the Government and the public which would accrue from uninterrupted regularity in the transmission of messages.

In November was issued an edict, said to have been some time previously under consideration, yet undoubtedly owing its appearance at that moment to exciting causes of an unrelated nature, abolishing the Yoshiwara and similar institutions throughout the country. These institutions, the puzzle and wonder of the philosopher and the scientific moralist, and the opprobrium of Japan, held tens of thousands of women, under contracts not only recognized by the Government but productive of revenue to it, to a bondage of the most odious form of slavery. Admitting that the Christian ethics enjoin a personal chastity which the Asiatic nations may regard only as a praiseworthy, but by no means essential, feature in a well-regulated character; that in the mysterious and complex economy of a world which oppresses us at every turn with its problems, we are forced to regard the career of abject wretchedness and unrelieved degradation which these institutions symbolized, as an efficient guardian of the purity of count-

less happy homes which, but for them, would be polluted and depraved; admitting that however persistently the Christian nations may ignore this form of vice, it exists nevertheless, and on the most gigantic scale, and that evil rarely assumes such inveterate and perverting forms as when it is shrouded in obscurity and veiled by a hypocritical appearance of unconsciousness;—admitting all these things, it still cannot be doubted that the existence in this country of the system which has just been abolished was a foul blot on its fame and a symbol of its low ethical condition. We shall not pretend to see in the edict any guarantee for a sudden elevation in the social morality of the nation: but in the satisfaction with which the measure is said to have been hailed throughout the country, we see some earnest of the dawning of a higher life among the people; some ground for hope that the most mournful figure which has arisen in society, the perpetual symbol of the degradation and sinfulness of man, shall be less obtruded alike to her own disgrace, and his temptation; and that those virtues on the exercise of which the family, which is the centre and archetype of the State, depends, may be cherished among the rising generation of this country, by mothers whose retrospect of early life is without reproach or the recollections with which it must now be so often and so indissolubly and demoralizingly associated.

In the latter part of October, H. M. the MIKADO received the Loochooan Envoys and distributed to them the customary largesses.

Towards the middle of November a Russian squadron attending the Grand Duke Alexis visited in Japan, and after touching at the southern ports, arrived in Yokohama. The Grand Duke at once became the guest of the MIKADO, and no pains were spared to do him honour and to make his visit interesting and agreeable. A review of the Japanese fleet was held in the Bay of Yedo, and complimentary visits, salutes and processions formed the order of the day. The squadron subsequently sailed northward, touched at Hakodate, and proceeded to Vladivostock.

We have now narrated the principal events of the year which have come under the cognizance of foreigners; some of the reflections which they suggest must be deferred until our next issue.

(To be continued.)

The following is a formal list of the announcements and edicts published in the Government Gazette, which may be useful for future reference.

Jan. 13. Visit of Mikado to Yokosuka.

Feb. 10. 2nd day of the new year. The Foreign Representatives went to congratulate the MIKADO, for the first time.

— 22. Issue of 2,500,000 yen paper money for the Colonization of Yezo.

— 26. Old style of dress abolished. Foreign dress worn at Court. Abolition of privileges enjoyed by officials in travelling, at the post towns etc. Pardon granted to remaining rebels.

— 28. Notification that Treasury will sell surplus rice. Strict rules against smuggling.

Mar. 3. Not necessary to omit a stroke in writing the names of the reigning Mikado, his father and grandfather.

— 8. Yashiki of clan in Kioto and Osaka to be handed over to the local authorities.

— 10. Yanagiwara appointed to China.

— 15. Proclamation pardoning Christians who have recanted.

— 18. Further orders to Yanagiwara.

— 23. Permission accorded to deal in land. Railroad from Osaka to Kioto announced.

— 26. Attack on the Palace.

Mar. 28. Proclamation in which right to punish Japanese subjects by Japanese law in places where they have Consuls.

April 7. War Department divided.

— 20. Visit of Mikado to School of languages.

— 21. Abolition of Jingishô and conversion into Kio-bushô.

May 4. Abolition of prohibition of women to enter certain sacred shrines and Buddhist temples.

— Mining law; (illiberal.)

Abolition of patent law.

— 20. No Japanese allowed to sell or mortgage landed property to foreigners. Disturbances at Niigata.

— 31. Permission to Buddhist priests to eat flesh, marry, grow their hair and wear common clothes, except during ceremonies.

June 12. Railway opened to Shinagawa, 15 miles.

— 22. Ito and Okubô left again with full powers.

— 28. Departure of MIKADO on his tour.

July 3. Korean Affairs handed over to the Foreign Office.

— 22. Visit of the Empress to Miyanoshita.

— 22. Extension of the postal system to the island of Yezo.

— 28. Law for the disposal of a bankrupt's property.

Aug. 2. Prohibition to conduct burials without attendance of either Shinto or Buddhist priests.

— 6. MIKADO's return.

Aug. 23. Transference of Osaka Custom House from local authorities to Treasury. (Same course gradually pursued at all the open ports.)

Sept. 5. Ogasawara Iki no Kami comes forth from his concealment and is pardoned. (Vide *Japan Mail* weekly notes.)

Sept. 7. Judicial business taken out of the hands of the Prefect of Kanagawa and transferred to the Judicial Board. (The same process is being carried out in all the *ken*.)

— Garrison sent to Mito, a provincial district which has always been troublesome.

Sept. 14. Important fiscal change. Land taxes on paddy as well as arable land may henceforth be paid in money instead of kind, at the option of the purchaser, the rate being fixed according to the price obtainable at the nearest market town. (Want of transport, banks and other organization, render the universal carrying out of this arrangement only possible by degrees.)

Sept. 16. Abolition of native guards formerly provided for the protection of foreigners in Yedo.

— 19. Abolition of passport system for Japanese travelling from one open port to another in foreign mail steamers.

— 25. Prohibition of the common practice of changing

the name and surname at the pleasure of the individual. (An obviously necessary police measure.)

— 29. Perfect freedom henceforth allowed landlord and tenant to enter into leases without official intervention. Prohibition of the practice of forcing individual carpenters or coolies on certain employers, instead of allowing the masters to hire what persons they chose. (Measure aimed at the handicraft guilds.)

Oct. 1. Notice to the Exhibition Commissioners to collect objects to send to the London Exhibition of 1873.

— 14. Opening of the railway.

— 17. Abolition of the sect of Yama-bushi or Seers.

— 16. Audience of Loochooan Envoys.

Nov. 12. Decree abolishing the contracts under which prostitutes and singing girls were held to service.

Some few of the later Edicts, the most important of which is the change of the calendar to that of the European nations, have been omitted on account of an uncertainty connected with the date of their issue.

#### SIR H. PARKES ON THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

WE have received by the last English mail the Blue Book containing the evidence in detail as given by Sir R. ALCOCK, Sir H. PARKES, Major CROSSMAN, Mr. MEDHURST and others before the Committee of the House of Commons recently constituted for enquiry into the condition of the Consular Service in general, which term naturally comprised the constitution of Her Majesty Consular establishment in China and Japan. As the evidence brought out in the course of the examination of these witnesses touches on many points which we doubt not will prove of interest to our readers, we propose to devote one or more articles to an examination of the statements as therein presented by the gentlemen to whom we have above referred. Of the whole evidence taken, the portion relating to matter of most interest to the British public is naturally that which refers to our commercial relations with China. We may find it convenient to criticize this evidence later; but as our readers may be supposed to feel a more immediate concern in the statements made by the several witnesses with reference to Japan, we think that we shall best consult their wishes by giving these our first attention.

In view of the rapid strides which have been made by this country in recent years in the march of European civilization, it is scarcely necessary to observe that Sir R. ALCOCK is already quite out of date as an informant of Her Majesty's Government and of the public in reference to the political condition of these islands, and to the aspect and prospects of the trade therewith in which the nations of the West are concerned. We shall therefore do better to pass on at once to the consideration of the evidence of Sir H. PARKES, though we must premise our remarks on the statements made even by Her Majesty's Minister by the caution that the Japan of May 1871, when he sailed for San Francisco, is widely different from the Japan of December 1872.

The first observation which it occurs to us to make, with reference to the mass of evidence before us, is the jumble of ideas which we were fully prepared to find with respect to localities so far geographically removed from England as are these. This is indeed nothing wonderful, for it must be within the observation of everyone who has travelled extensively that no two things could well

bear a greater disproportion to one another than the daily extension of travelling on the part of Englishmen on the one hand, and the enduring ignorance of the commonest elements of geography on the part of the same nation, on the other. In the questions before us Hongkong and Yokohama are placed in exactly a like category; the same interrogations are put as to the utility or otherwise of longer maintaining a garrison at either place—in utter non-recognition or apparent ignorance of the fact that the circumstances of the places bear no conceivable analogy the one to the other, inasmuch as the one is a British colonial possession, whilst the other is but a sea-port in a friendly country. Yet Mr. F. STANLEY, in his examination of Major CROSSMAN, evidently considers Yokohama as much a permanent station for British troops as Hongkong, while another member of the Committee seems by his questions to advocate such a startling proposition as would be involved by the withdrawal of the British garrison from the latter place. All this recalls the anecdotes current in Walpole's time of the then Duke of Newcastle. "Oh—yes—yes—to be sure—Annapolis must be defended—troops must be sent to Annapolis—Pray where is Annapolis?"—"Cape Breton an island! wonderful!—Show it me in the map. So it is, sure enough. My dear sir, you always bring us good news. I must go and tell the King that Cape Breton is an island."

We propose to follow the chief points in Sir H. PARKES' evidence, in so far as it relates to Japan, in the order in which they occur. To begin with the lowest grade of officers in the Consular service, H. M.'s Minister states (p. 55) that there is no difficulty in getting student-interpreters for Japan, but he forthwith goes to disabuse the minds of his questioners of any too rose-coloured impressions which his reply may have conveyed, by adding that they (the students in question) arrive in the country of their future residence to find that they and their parents have been deluded by the government which induced them to come to the land of the Rising Sun on a salary of £200. To quote the words of Sir H. PARKES in reply to Mr. KINNAIRD; "The student-interpreter" "pay is £200, which you must understand to mean £100, "because the purchasing power of the £200 there (in "Japan) is not more than that of the £100 in England. "Everything is expensive; the cost of living and clothing "is expensive, and the mode of life is unavoidably different "from what it is in England. A young man in England "may have a home in his own family. If he has not, he "can hire a room and live unobserved upon very small "means, and nobody can pry into his mode of life; but in "Japan it is different. There he must be observed, &c., " &c."

In referring to the desirability or otherwise of limiting the selection for the posts of Minister in China or Japan, Sir H. PARKES very sensibly remarks that it would be impossible for him to devise a fixed rule to meet the case. "A man trained in the country, who has great experience "of it, &c., must certainly possess considerable qualifica- "tions; but, on the other hand, an able man is an able man "everywhere."

Sir H. PARKES next, with equal common sense, goes on to give his opinion that the junior members of the Consular service, though in the absence of vacancies they cannot complain of not being promoted, may not unreason-



ably murmur at being kept without adequate remuneration for their services; but we must correct the assertion made in this reply to the effect that members of the Consular service do not enter into any contract with the Government, the fact being that they bind themselves under a pecuniary forfeit to serve the Government for a period of five years. Every public servant in the East will, we think, re-echo the remark that "after a man has served the Government perhaps fifteen or twenty or twenty-five years, it becomes a source of considerable anxiety to him to find that his income is inadequate to meet his ordinary requirements. I think that long service and able work is very often passed unrewarded simply because the Treasury desire not to add £100 or £200 to the cost of the establishment."

We also most fully concur in Sir H. PARKES' observation respecting the non-advisability of having Merchant-Consuls in Japan, and we trust that when the treaties come to be revised, a clause will be introduced providing for the abolition of a class who, from their double position, have so unfair an advantage over simple merchants, and who, we fear, have, in too many instances, taken an unfair advantage of their position.

We must reserve for a future occasion the further remarks which suggest themselves to us by the evidence before us, and for the present we shall conclude with the following significant quotation:—"Generally speaking, I consider all grades of the service in Japan underpaid."

Q. I want to know whether the salary you receive has ever enabled you to meet the expenses of your position?

A. "I may say it has, although I have only just made both ends meet. I came away from Japan, after six years service there, poorer than I went."

Q. "You have not been able to save anything?"

A. "Nothing; but I am aware that some of the officers under me have not been able to make both ends meet."

#### JAPAN AT THE AUSTRIAN EXHIBITION.

LAST March we informed our readers that the Japanese Government had, at the instance of M. CALICE, the Austrian Minister to this Court, determined on putting in an appearance at the forthcoming Exhibition in Vienna. It is no secret that the Government was at first lukewarm upon the matter, foreseeing that the effort would involve very considerable expense, with no certainty of any compensating advantage. It was already weighted with the heavy costs of a personal Mission to the European Courts, designed to represent in a becoming and dignified manner the aspirations of the Empire towards a fitting and acknowledged place in the comity of nations, and it might have pleaded with some force to be excused from a further effort which could not but be burdensome and might not be profitable. But those who have closely watched the action of the Government during the past two or three years can hardly have failed to see that, in spite of many errors of one kind or another, a broad, sagacious and far-sighted policy has been its main characteristic. Commenting as we do from week to week upon this action, and applying to it as we must such measures and gauges of its abstract merits or adaptability to the wants and condition of the Empire as we may possess, it often happens

that our criticisms are unfavourable and sometimes uncomplimentary. But it would be an injustice to deny or refrain from acknowledging that the general course of policy followed by the Government shows many evidences of great wisdom and sagacity. And the difficulties besetting this policy are undoubtedly very great. Foreigners are a little too apt to lose sight of the fact that the external relations of the Empire to foreign nations form but a very small part of the care of the administration. They are irritated at times by the appearance of a harshness or want of compliance with reasonable demands in regard to their trade or the local ordinances under which they carry it on. They chafe under Custom-House obstructiveness or municipal supineness. The *laches* of a tide-waiter are adduced to throw ridicule upon or to impeach the action of the Government, and the folly of a mayor is loudly trumpeted to discredit the action of a Cabinet. But we are assuredly sometimes too impatient in these respects, and unwise when we draw conclusions so large from premises so narrow. He who imagines that the maintenance of peace and order among thirty millions of people who have been disturbed and impoverished by a revolution which has subverted the very foundations of society, and brought them into contact, and sometimes into collision, with disturbing influences of an unknown force and nature, has either never studied history or done so to little purpose. Nothing is more common than for shallow critics to bring forward as weighty arguments against a given policy objections which a child might anticipate or answer, under the unintelligent delusion that they had never been anticipated and were incapable of being answered. It is not thus, however, that more patient—we will not even say wiser—men argue, and it might be more prudent if such critics would learn to infer, or at all events to suspect, that where the general course of affairs which are conducted under complicated conditions is smooth and orderly there must be more wisdom than folly in those to whose management this result is chiefly due. He who would form his estimate of Shakespeare from the concluding couplets of his greatest passages, of Handel from his water-music, of Chatham or Warren Hastings from their verses, or of Newton by his writings on the prophecies, would resemble the critics of the Japanese Government who overlook its indisputable claims to approbation, and see only its shortcomings and mistakes.

And it seems to us that in view of the fundamental idea which lies at the root of the action of the Government, the idea, namely, of making Japan the first of the Eastern nations, if not of drawing her abreast of the Western nations, she has done well in spending so much care, time, trouble and money upon that collection of her products which is to represent her at Vienna. The collection is ample and interesting, as we have elsewhere shown, and, if we may judge by the general outline of its appearance, is wisely calculated rather to enable the European nations to judge of her varied resources and commercial potentialities, than to dazzle or divert them with her skill in the mere arts of decoration and ornamentation. And in this she has done well. We are the last to think that the final causes of man's existence are the trucking and trafficking to which fate seems to have condemned him, and for which the average range of his faculties perhaps best qualifies him; but we are profoundly con-

vinced that with extended trade comes wealth, and that with wealth come civilization, cultivation, science, art and much that adorns and dignifies human life. Nor is there anything in that apotheosis of poverty preached by our Divine Master which necessarily contravenes this position. The temptations and falls of poverty are at least equal to those attendant upon riches, which men may possess without trusting in them, and enjoy without abusing. The gratification of man's benevolent sentiments depends largely upon the acquisitions produced by the vigour of his more selfish instincts, and if the one teaches him to scatter, the other prompts him to increase. It would be folly to deny that the average amount of happiness distributed amongst the units which compose these millions of Japanese will not be increased by a healthy and active trade, and a larger share of the good things of this life. We cannot be persuaded that more warmth, more light, more material comfort, increased powers of locomotion, more education, more amusement and better food are not desirable things for a people. But they are only to be had by increased trade, better directed industry, and sounder laws tending to distribute in the best possible manner the wealth which is necessary to produce or procure these desirable things.

As regards the collection itself little need be said here, for our readers have at the same time in their hands a brief description of it. To eyes possibly not educated to the highest refinements of lacquer-criticism, the specimens of the finest ware seem incomparable, though we understand that examples as fine are constantly to be met with in "Curio-town." We have always thought and still think, that straight lines and right angles prevail too much in Japanese cabinet work, and that a more free introduction of the curve would greatly improve it. The change would undoubtedly destroy one of its main present characteristics; but the fascination which this work has possessed for European collectors has lain far more in its exquisite ornamentation than its form. Again; how long will it be before the Japanese abandon the conventional art and perspective which they have inherited from the Chinese? There is undoubtedly much charm in it, and it affords ample scope for the production of vigorous effects by simple means. Yet it is assuredly unsound, and will wane as soon as a closer study of landscape has become more common among Japanese artists. A true lover of nature will arise here one of these days, and do for Japanese art what Raffaele did for Perugino's art, that is, mount it and ride it to the gates of paradise. But we do not yet hear that any young artists have been sent to study at Rome, Venice or Florence—a step which we should be pleased to see taken when matters are a little more settled. Their early impressions of these great collections would be in the highest degree interesting.

The collection of animals is hardly worth sending home, though there is a horned owl so grave and wise looking that we are persuaded Lord Thurlow would have appeared like a mere undergraduate by his side. We should distinctly refuse to believe any judge or even Lord Chancellor who refused to acknowledge that he would be the better for that bird's expression of countenance. The eagles are good, and wonderfully like Sir Charles Napier of Seindo—especially the picture of him by Count Pierlas which faces the third volume of Sir Charles' diary.

The curly-haired ponies are peculiar, and not without the air, attitude and expression of the despised animal which generally ranks next and below the horse. We only trust it will not be generally supposed even in Vienna that these are the creatures whose performances we chronicle twice a year, and whose promises are the chief topic of local conversation many months before our spring and autumn meetings. Lastly, if the Japanese imagine that any interest will attach to the three-legged dog from Yezo, which is obviously only a monster, or that the Darwinites are likely to make him a peg upon which to hang some startling generalization, it is perhaps right to tell them at once that they are mistaken.

#### THE YEDO EXHIBITION.

THE determination of this country to be adequately represented at the Austrian Exhibition to open on May 1st, 1873 is one which cannot be too much applauded. To previous exhibitions Japan has, it is true, contributed; but the idea prompting this Government to enter the lists has heretofore been very different from that which, it is evident, is now urging the authorities on their present course. Hitherto, the exhibits which Japan has contributed have been what are known as curios, and these only—articles of little use except as ornaments or curiosities. On the present occasion it is not hard to see that the object which it is sought to attain is the introduction of Japan wares—in such forms as to be useful to foreigners—into the markets of Europe—to induce foreigners to use Japan lacquer-ware, Japan porcelain, and Japan manufactures as they would those manufactured in their own or neighbouring countries. With this motive none can quarrel. A few visitors to the Yedo exhibition have been disappointed at the many imitations of foreign wares which were there displayed; but if the object of this is remembered the disappointment can hardly fail to give place to unfeigned admiration.

The exhibition which was opened to foreigners on the 25th and 26th is one which happily combines the curious with the useful, and it will be strange indeed if the Japan group at Vienna does not attract a large proportion of visitors. According to the instructions issued in Austria the exhibits are to be divided into eighteen groups, and at the minor exhibition in Yedo some effort has been made to follow out the Austrian idea. Still it was hardly successful, for, so far from there being only eighteen groups, we saw no less than twenty-three or twenty-four, while, in places, several groups were unnumbered, the visitor passing from group V to group VIII without any distinguishing marks for those intervening. Still, this is perhaps hypercritical, and should hardly be noticed in an exhibition of so temporary a character.

On entering, the first thing that strikes the eye is a plan of the Austrian Exhibition, giving a section of the rotunda, and view of the wings and general elevation of the front. Beneath is a large gilt screen possessing no remarkable attractions, and on the left is the door leading to Group I.

To any but a geologist this portion of the exhibition must, we fear, present but few features of interest. On one side are blocks of quartz, and a variety of similar minerals. On the other, gold in a refined and natural state, silver, iron and copper, the iron and copper both being manufactured into small bars. Above these is a collection of blocks of sulphur and a variety of ores, including quicksilver and agate from the island of Hirado, and alum from Simabara; more refined gold in bottles, specimens of copper wire and lead being in a neighbouring case, together with small bars of iron and a few specimens of steel.

In the next compartment, but strangely classified in the same group, are specimens of tobacco, both cut and in the leaf. In quality it seems to be satisfactory, though somewhat light. Following these are materials for various textures, hemp, nettle, and a variety of other plants, together with bark and fibre. Below these, and apparently far away from their respective classes, are a few shells, of that common kind to be bought here by the

hundred, and some dozen entomological specimens; none of any very rare species or curious nature. In this department also is a skin, apparently that of a gigantic frog, and several specimens of fish skins with a variety of fossils from Hirado and the adjacent islands, including fossilized plants, flowers, leaves and other similar objects.

Group 2, as arranged by the Japanese authorities, consists of a multitude of pharmaceutical vegetables—one to be recognized as the *Mesima-Kobu*, an excrescence growing on the mulberry tree in the island of Mesima, near Gotto, and much used as medicine—but many with names and characters wholly unfathomable, one reminding us much of a star-fish, another of a sea-urchin. Here also is a good collection of pearls, the largest being about half an inch in size at the greatest diameter, but of an indifferent colour. In the next room is a display of cereals, rather poor in quality and quantity, and yet more pharmaceutical vegetables, the latter seeming chiefly to consist of nuts. Further on is a collection of vegetable oils, strangely displayed in Hennessy's brandy bottles, with the labels still perfect, these being flanked on the one side with several specimens of native salt, which struck us as being very coarse, and on the other by numerous chemical products in bottles. Close by is a cone of prepared sulphur from Hirado.

Group 3 comprises colouring materials, of no special interest. In the same group, however, are a few specimens of candles and tallow in the block. The colour is bad, and not such as would find favour at home, though it is infinitely superior to that which we see commonly used. There are also specimens of white vegetable wax produced in the province of Simabara; and also the same substance in its unprepared state.

In Group 4 we come to the Japanese spirits, which present but little variety and occupy but small space. There are to be seen the red and white saki, the different intermediate yellow colours, and the coarse spirit made from the sweet potatoes and so extensively drunk in the southern provinces of Japan. Appropriately connected with the collection of spirits is a variety of saki jars and cups, both in wood and stone, and, in order to complete the set, two ordinary saki tubs.

The next room is devoted to various implements for smoking. There is tobacco in leaf, and cut, a tobacco-cutting machine, native made cigars, a lacquer and silver *hibatchi*, with drawers for pipes and tobacco, and everything complete for a smoker's use, tobacco boxes without end, from the handsome gilt lacquer to that of common varnished paper, with pipes of all degrees, shapes, fashions and sizes. Here are also a few tea pots, appropriate adjuncts to a Japanese smoker's outfit, and, lastly, a very old and handsome lacquered box for *hibatchi* &c. ornamented with silver, and, if we may judge from the prices the curio dealers ask for a very inferior article of the same shape, of almost priceless value.

The skins and leather next attract our attention. The former comprise otter, mink and a variety of other skins, the latter being but a small collection. The leather work however, is deserving of special mention. Many of the visitors doubtless passed by these specimens without bestowing upon them a second glance. Those, however, who looked carefully were probably astounded at the excellence of the work, which consists chiefly of fine net work with dragons, dogs, and other animals and objects scattered at irregular intervals over the surface. Each piece is evidently cut out of one skin, and for fineness and accuracy of workmanship could not easily be excelled in either Europe or America. Three or four pairs of boots are also noticeable. Made by Japanese, they fully equal the productions of many European makers. A few kid and other prepared skins complete the list.

From this we pass to the crystals, of which there is a very fair collection, one perfect in colour and shape being fully six inches in diameter. Beyond the specimens of unset crystals, however, there is but little to notice. The attempts to imitate foreign jewellery are lamentable failures, not for an instant to be compared to the work to be seen at any time in Curio Street. The necklaces are roughly set, and indeed, this portion of the collection is wholly unworthy of those to whom the task of obtaining the exhibits has been entrusted.

To these follow another assortment of pipes and *hibatchis* both in metal and wood, none, however, of any remarkable beauty, and we then come to a small but splendid collection of bronzes. The *chef d'œuvre* is probably a small cabinet or box, some eight inches long by five in breadth, and the same in height. The top is of lattice work, highly ornamented, the sides being covered with *bas reliefs* of processions of priests and others, *en route* to a small temple. The finish of this small bronze is remarkably fine, and its evident antiquity adds considerably to its value. Two handsome vases, deeply inlaid with silver and richly ornamented with gold and silver figures in raised work, are also to be noted, as also several platters covered with the usual blue enamel. There are, besides, a variety of bronze vases, together with two made of brass, all of them bearing marks of age and completing a valuable if a small collection.

Near by are two Japanese swords in plain deal scabbards; but, if we may judge from appearance, made of highly tempered steel. Immediately beneath there are a few old fashioned Japanese stirrups of bronze, thickly inlaid and ornamented with gold and silver. A few bronze *hibatchis*, and a couple of tripod candlesticks on the native pattern complete this group.

We now come to the lacquer work, and this collection, we may say without exaggeration, comprises specimens of almost every kind to be seen in the country. Cabinets in gold lacquer, and in black and gold; chow-chow boxes of every diversity of shape and of every variety of lacquer, cigar boxes, glove and handkerchief boxes, handsome black lacquered stands, ornamented with gold; in fact the display of lacquer, all in this department being comparatively new and suited for European markets, is not only large and varied, but extremely good.

In the next compartment is a display of basket work, including frames for solar topees, and a number of articles which find a ready market here in Japan and might do so in other countries. Here also are a few candlesticks of native manufacture, shoo-horns, tea cups, bird cages, and some vases in shape like those of bronze, but, in this instance, made of basket work.

Lacquer work, this time very old, and of a superior class to that previously alluded to, next claims our notice. Again we have cabinets, chow-chow boxes, stands, cups and trays, in red, gold and black lacquer; and besides these are a variety of imitation marble tops for tables, very highly polished and a camphor wood cabinet very highly finished. Close by are some real marble basins—the imitation, however, look better than the real—and marble blocks in various colours from the mountain Ilokwan to the east of Nagasaki.

The next group contains a small collection of fishing nets and tackle, much of it in imitation of foreign manufacture. In the same room we find, what, in our opinion, is one of the finest if smallest collection in the exhibition. We allude to the tortoise-shell work. Besides such ordinary articles as cap-peaks and tail-combs, there are several very handsome ladies' head ornaments, and sets containing brooch, earrings and bracelets, most elaborately carved and ornamented, a bird cage, in tortoise-shell, cigar cases, charms, and sleeve buttons, and lastly a plant with the leaves of tortoiseshell and the berries of red coral. Each article in this collection is made of the finest shell, and far surpasses anything usually seen by foreigners either here or at Nagasaki. Also in the same room are a variety of dolls and fans in silk and crape, which do not call for particular notice, and we may pass on to the collection of paper and manufactures in that article. Besides specimens of the various kinds of paper in common use in the country, there are waterproof coats in paper, imitation oil cloth in the same material, and a number of similar articles. There is also a collection of photographs and a stereoscope on a large scale.

Next we come to a skeleton put together by a Japanese, and then to a collection of musical instruments, from which we pass on to a further display of lacquer ware and several handsome gilt screens. In a small corner between two rooms we discover three or four oil paintings by a Japanese artist. One evidently is a scene on the Nihon bashi, and the others are views of the castle, and the residence of the late Tycoon. In these pictures the stereotyped Japanese style is partly discarded, the artist having

evidently studied under some foreigner, and though his figures are deficient in roundness, yet the pictures have painted been with some idea of perspective and a little knowledge of drawing.

We now come to the collection from Yezo. There are here models of fishing boats and small sampans, much like those in use here. A sleigh, bearing a slight resemblance to the sledges of Siberia, models of houses, complete and in frame work, a small stuffed fawn, sea birds, foxes, and a variety of native animals. Besides these is a coat of bird's feathers, another made of seaweed, and several coats of cloth of gold. A few photographs complete the list, which, although somewhat tame to those who have resided in this country, will prove highly interesting to persons at home.

Passing a handsome gilt model of a shrine, we arrive at the collection of Porcelain and this forms one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. On a table stand two centre pieces evidently constructed for foreign use, and showing great originality of design. These, together with a number of tea cups, sauce tureen and various other pieces belonging to an European dinner service, are made in Seto and Owari, from whence also come several handsome vases. From Hizen we have a number of square dishes and plates of a style and make suitable for foreign use, while from Yamashiro we have cups and saucers in blue and white porcelain. The manufacturers of Kaga exhibit a number of tea and coffee pots and the various pieces for a tea service, in which porcelain with red embossed figures prevails. Satsuma sends, besides some common dishes and pots for Japanese use, several handsome vases and portions of dinner and tea sets, all for foreign use. Several specimens of coarse dishes come from Etchizen, while from Hirado we see blue and white dishes for Japanese use and a peculiarly handsome set of European coffee cups manufactured at Mikawachi. Similar articles also come from Kishiu and Ysu. Probably the handsomest and most costly porcelain in this group are two centre pieces painted by hand in Yedo. The colouring is most gorgeous, the shape of the pieces very elegant, and the effect far superior to anything in the exhibition. This completes the collection of porcelain which forms one of the most interesting groups in the exhibition.

To this succeed models of houses and cooking utensils very well executed; after which the visitor leaves the exhibition building to visit the collection of animals placed in the grounds. There is a bear from Yesso, two horses about 8 hands high with curly hair like a Newfoundland dog, two oxen from Tedsima, two foxes from Yesso, an eagle, a horned owl, a brown and a white crow, a kite and a three-legged dog. None of them present any remarkable features, and we may pass on to the small collection which is to be sent to the English exhibition. This comprises a general assortment of Japanese products and manufactures, but except for an imitation of a French dinner service demands no special note. Neither does that which it is intended should form the nucleus of a Japanese permanent exhibition, and having with this taken the visitor through all the various groups we may bring these remarks to a conclusion. The collection is a good one, and cannot fail to do credit to Japan at the Exhibition at Vienna.

#### THE HOMOKO FIRE.

The sum of \$390 was collected chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Macdonald for the Homoko sufferers. In kinsatz this sum was represented by 409 riyos, which were distributed by Mr. Dickens, aided by the Nanushi of the village. The distribution was effected on two separate occasions, at the last of which Mr. Macdonald assisted at the house of the Nanushi, when the recipients were assembled and the portion allotted to each based upon the number of his family was delivered into his own hands. All official intermediation was in this way avoided, and the money subscribed found its way undiminished to its proper destinations. A small sum, however, of 3 riyos was left to be distributed at the discretion of the Nanushi among twelve lodgers, who were included among the other recipients and among the most necessitous of these. Of this distribution the Nanushi, who appears to be a most worthy person, has given Mr. Dickens a full account. A few quarter and half *boos* that remain-

ed over, amounting in all to 5 *boos*, were presented to the children of the Nanushi, who did not appear to be much richer than his neighbours. Nothing could exceed the gratitude called forth by this timely assistance, and a glance at the condition of the recipients was enough to reveal the want in which they stood of a generous aid.

An account of the distribution is subjoined, which it is hoped may be of some interest, statistical and other, to our readers.

Name of the Head of the Family.	Number of Persons.	Amount.
Matabei .....	12 .....	Ryos 14.1 bu.
Nihei .....	8 .....	" 9.2 "
Jurohei .....	13 .....	" 15.2 "
Denzayemon .....	11 .....	" 13.2 "
Hachi Sabro .....	9 .....	" 10.3 "
Chojiro .....	5 .....	" 6.0 "
Kiyemon .....	7 .....	" 8.1 "
Rokuyemon .....	11 .....	" 13.2 "
Yozayemon .....	7 .....	" 8.1 "
Gorobei .....	8 .....	" 9.2 "
Megosabro .....	14 .....	" 16.2 "
Tomokichi .....	7 .....	" 8.1 "
Juyemon .....	5 .....	" 6.0 "
Ihei .....	10 .....	" 11.3 "
K'wanni .....	7 .....	" 8.1 "
Iske .....	2 .....	" 2.3 "
Ichihei .....	11 .....	" 13.2 "
Goroyemon .....	8 .....	" 9.2 "
Juizayemon .....	5 .....	" 6.0 "
Kuibe .....	6 .....	" 7.1 "
Kintaro .....	10 .....	" 11.3 "
Dembei .....	8 .....	" 9.2 "
Genzo .....	4 .....	" 5.0 "
Sayemon .....	14 .....	" 16.2 "
Chuyemon .....	5 .....	" 6.0 "
Sadakichi .....	6 .....	" 7.1 "
Gohci .....	14 .....	" 16.2 "
Kuwazo .....	8 .....	" 9.2 "
Yosayemon .....	3 .....	" 4.1 "
Ichirozayemon .....	7 .....	" 8.1 "
Shosayemon .....	5 .....	" 6.0 "
Seizo .....	5 .....	" 6.0 "
Matabei .....	7 .....	" 8.1 "
Jinske .....	5 .....	" 6.0 "
Isosayemon .....	5 .....	" 6.0 "
Chogoro .....	5 .....	" 6.0 "
Tazayemon .....	6 .....	" 7.1 "
Tarosayemon .....	4 .....	" 5.0 "
Jirohei .....	6 .....	" 7.1 "
Shoyoro .....	6 .....	" 7.1 "
Seisayemon .....	6 .....	" 7.1 "
Kohei .....	7 .....	" 8.1 "
Total persons .....	312 .....	Ryos 373.3 bu.
Total number of Families .....	42 .....	
Lodgers in addition .....	12 .....	
To the Nanushi's children 1 rio 1 bu, .....		rios bus. 375 0
Remainder distributed by the Nanushi amongst those most in need and the 12 lodgers .....		34 0
Distribution he has given account of .....		409 0
Total of the amount given for distribution .....		409 0
		= 1,636 boos.

#### AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday Dec. 26th a meeting was held at the Gaiety Theatre to take steps for the formation of an Athletic Club, Capt. Hill in the chair.

The Chairman briefly introduced the subject, stating that for the purposes of such an Association a running path would be necessary, and this, it had been suggested, should be formed on a portion of the Rifle Range. It was not probable that any objection would be urged to its partial use for such a purpose. The cost of the necessary enclosure was estimated at \$250, Mr. Davis having calculated the cost of the formation of the path itself at \$125. Subscriptions to the amount of \$250 had been promised, and a sum of \$120, being a surplus balance from the last sports, now remaining in the hands



of Mr. Hamilton, would probably be transferred by him to the present Association. About thirty members might be relied upon to join, and the financial prospects of the scheme might be estimated as under:—

RECEIPTS.			
Subscriptions promised	...	...	\$250
From Mr. Hamilton	...	...	120
30 Members, each \$5	...	...	150
30 Subscribers, each \$5	...	...	150
Total...	...	...	\$670
EXPENDITURE.			
Path and Enclosure	...	...	\$250
Advertising and Incidentals	...	...	100
Momban...	...	...	60
Available Balance...	...	...	260
			\$670

The entrance fees could not be calculated; but would probably enable the Association to offer valuable prizes for competitors. The programmes usually more than defrayed their cost by the proceeds of their sale, and an additional source of income would be the admission fees and contributions of non-members.

Mr. Brent proposed, Mr. Talbot seconded, and it was unanimously agreed to, that an Amateur Athletic Club be formed.

Mr. W. H. Smith proposed, Lieut. Wright seconded, and it was carried that a Committee of Five should be elected, and authorized to frame rules for the Government of the Club and the formation of a path and enclosure. The rules and bye-laws to be submitted to a general meeting of members for approval.

The choice by ballot fell upon the after named:—

Messrs. Brent, Hannen, Talbot, Wright and Snow.

Messrs. Snow and Harriman proposed "That the entrance fee and subscription shall not exceed \$10 together; that the annual subscription be \$6 and the entrance fee \$4. Subscribers of \$5 and upwards to be considered members, with all privileges except that of competing for prizes offered by the Club."—Carried.

Messrs. Reid and Dare proposed "That gentlemen present be invited to enrol their names on the list of members; and that any gentlemen wishing to join the Club hereafter be proposed and seconded by two members and balloted for in the customary manner."—Agreed to.

Mr. Brent proposed and Lieut. Wright seconded "That the Club be called the Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama."—Carried.

Mr. W. H. Talbot suggested that the opinion of the meeting be taken as to the choice of a site for the path projected. Personally he thought the Rifle Range the best that could be fixed upon, as it was quite retired, and a convenient distance from the settlement. He thought it would be advisable to give the Committee full power to choose the ground.

Lieut. Wright thought it desirable to ascertain whether it would not be too far away for residents in the settlement. The great idea in fixing the locality of such a path was for a man to put on his flannels and get as close to his work as possible.

Mr. Brent observed that the Swamp and the Rifle Range were the only places available. He went to see Mr. Russell Robertson, who thought there would be some difficulty in obtaining the requisite ground around the Cricket field, which itself had only been secured on stringent conditions. The cricketers were bound to allow the use of their plot by any of the inhabitants, and nearly every Consul had some condition to impose before it was at last obtained. For himself, he thought that even if permission were obtained to form a path in the ground set apart for a public garden, it would be impossible to make a charge to spectators of the public sports promoted by the Club. Everybody would naturally say, "as it is a Public Garden, we have a right to come here without payment." It was not only desirable, but necessary, that a running ground should be closed, and this there would be no difficulty in doing at the Rifle Range. Distance had not much to do with the matter of selection. There would also be wanted at the ground a dressing room, a couple of bath rooms, and a well, the erection of which would probably be

objected to on the Swamp. He thought the choice of site a matter which had better be left for discussion at a future meeting of members.

The Chairman asked if the military authorities had any objection to the use of ground on the Rifle Range?

Mr. Brent replied that Col. Richards and Capt. Bridgford had assured him that personally they would raise no difficulty. The object of the Rifle Range would not be done away with. Three sides of the ground would be fenced in, leaving the fourth side open, and the interior of the enclosure would always be available for football, or sport of that kind. The form of the path would be elliptical, its exterior circuit being 480 yards, so as to give a straight "run-in" of about 160 yards clear. The width of the ground would be 80 yards, and the path itself 12, and in some places 15 feet in breadth. It was decided to leave the choice of ground to the member's meeting, and the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### CHURCH MEETING.

The annual meeting of subscribers to Christ Church was held on Tuesday Dec. 31st, Mr. R. Robertson, H. B. M.'s Consul, in the chair.

In opening the proceedings, the Chairman said they had met to receive the report of the Treasurer and to pass the accounts, as well as to discuss one or two other matters which required attentive consideration. He would call upon Mr. Wilkin to read the report which shewed

A balance due to Treasurer of.....	\$ 276.99
And on Parsonage account.....	154.46
The Supplemental account shewed incidental expenses .....	1,191.00
Contributions of British Subjects.....	2,245.00
do. of other than do. ....	570.00
Received from Government.....	1,513.41

The report requested assistance to obtain an increase of the Government grant to an approximate amount to that contributed by British subjects, and pointed out that if the latter's augmented contributions were not met by an equivalent, the efforts of the Committee were frustrated and the finances embarrassed. Last year the Government contribution was \$600 less than the amount of those of British subjects, although the latter had received no assistance in the erection of the new aisle and the repair of the church, which had been effected by private contribution and by loan. The report further set forth that Mr. Bailey had returned to England in March last, a handsome sum being raised to defray the expenses of the passage of himself and family. The Revd. E. W. Syle had been invited over from Shanghai to temporarily occupy the chaplaincy. A committee of gentlemen in England had undertaken the selection of a chaplain, and were prepared to act whenever required.

Mr. James presented the financial statement, which was as follows:—

RECEIPTS.			
British Residents' Subscription...	...	...	\$2,245.50
Other contributions	...	...	570.00
Government Grant, 1871	...	...	1,513.41
Deficit	...	...	276.99
			<u>\$4,605.90</u>

PAYMENTS.			
Balance due Mr. Shand	...	...	\$ 120.78
Chaplain's salary, 1872...	...	...	3,294.12
Incidental expenditure...	...	...	1,191.00
			<u>\$4,605.90</u>

PARSONAGE ACCOUNT.			
Proceeds of collection	...	...	\$ 31.50
Nine months' Rent	...	...	141.18
Deficit..	...	...	154.46
			<u>\$327.14</u>

PAYMENTS.			
Balance from last year	...	...	\$131.14
Fire Insurance	...	...	140.00
Painting Parsonage	...	...	56.00
			<u>\$327.14</u>

Mr. Murray proposed, and Mr. W. Bourne seconded, a motion for the reception of the report and accounts.—Carried.

The Chairman pointed out that they had every reason to congratulate themselves upon the state of the accounts; for, though there was a deficit, yet at the same time, the receipts were considerably in excess of those of last year. He added that although the meeting then assembled was called for passing the accounts and receiving the report, and though they could not legitimately pass any resolution which could be recorded on the minutes of the meeting, yet there was a subject which might well be discussed, more especially as there was a very fair attendance of subscribers. The subject he alluded to was the scheme suggested by Mr. James for paying off a part of the heavy incubus of debt with which the Church was saddled, by raising the pew rents. It was proposed by Mr. James to raise the sittings from \$20 to \$25 a year, and the pews from \$90 to \$100 a year, the excess of \$5 on each sitting and \$10 on each pew to form a sinking fund for paying off the debt of \$3,600 which had been incurred in connection with the new aisle and the organ. He should, in writing home, of course, have to explain to the Foreign Office the action which had been taken; but the excess raised on the pew rents would not appear in the accounts, and would not therefore be taken into account when the Government made the grant.

Mr. Winstanley, reverting to the accounts, wished to know how the deficit which appeared in the accounts was to be paid off.

Mr. James replied that one item in the expenditure of this year—that under the head of “incidentals”—was very large, and, as it included a variety of large items, such as “new stoves,” “repairing the Church,” &c., which naturally would not occur next year, he thought the “incidentals” would be reduced sufficiently to avoid a deficit.

The Chairman thought the secret of the deficiency lay in the fact that the salary of the Chaplain was too high. At all events it was higher than the Community could well afford.

Mr. Murray reminded the meeting that they had forgotten the question of “pew rents.” Would Mr. James fully explain his scheme?

Mr. James could not do so at that moment; but as it was intended to shortly call a meeting of the community in accordance with the act, to discuss and decide the whole question he should then be prepared to lay his scheme before the public in full.

Mr. Macdonald thought it would be advisable to take the sense of the meeting on the question, although, as the Chairman had pointed out, the decision arrived at could not be officially recorded.

Mr. Jackson entirely disagreed with the scheme. He thought that to raise the pew rents would be most unpopular, and would, he was well assured, act most prejudicially on the pecuniary resources of the Church. Many persons, also, he knew only wanted an excuse like the present to throw up their sittings altogether, while many houses who took whole pews would demur against the extra \$10. He, himself, thought that the pew rents were quite high enough—others, indeed, thought they were too high—and he could not conscientiously ask the Bank to increase their grant for the Church. A subscription was a different thing. In that case the money came out of his own pocket, while the increased grant would come out of that of the Bank.

Mr. Winstanley said he and many others would not pay a farthing more.

Mr. Fraser wished to know how many sittings were let.

Mr. James answered that there were nine whole pews and 128 sittings let, and, in answer to further questions, said that although there were other seats they were in bad positions and would not be taken.

Mr. Winstanley said that although they expected an increased grant from the Government, yet it appeared as if there would be a deficit as, indeed, there always was.

Mr. Smith replied that at one time there was no deficit. When Mr. Boyle was in Yokohama they had no deficit and no subscriptions, except a few collections in the church. Then they purchased an organ, built an aisle, and undertook other

expenses which now left them with a heavy debt. As to paying it off he did not at all see that it was necessary. The raising of the pew rents was evidently unpopular, and the debt of \$3,600 was not overwhelming.

Mr. James insisted that it was necessary to pay off the debt.

Mr. Howell quite agreed with Mr. James. They should clear off the debt which was hanging over them. At present the community might be against raising the pew rents; but the money was wanted—indeed must be had sooner or later, and he felt that the good sense and proper feeling of the public would come to their assistance, and the rents would be paid. It might be that if the public were questioned as to their willingness to pay an increased rental they would decline to pay; but if a meeting agreed that the pew rents should be raised they would pay with less hesitation. They had only to appeal to the good sense of the community to be assured of success.

Mr. Wilkin differed from Mr. Howell, besides he thought that the present generation should not be made to pay everything. The community had subscribed liberally; they had built a new aisle, bought an organ and sent Mr. Bailey home, and he thought that future generations of residents should contribute their share of the expenses, since they would enjoy the benefits.

Mr. Smith still insisted that it was not necessary to pay off the debt. Indeed, he thought the Church was in a very flourishing condition. He would second Mr. Macdonald's motion.

It being then intimated that there was a scheme for reducing the rate of interest.

Mr. Macdonald explained that the Oriental Bank Corporation would lend the money (\$3,600) at 8 per cent. instead of 12 per cent., which they were now paying, if several gentlemen gave promissory notes for the amount. He was willing to give his note if he could be fairly secured against loss.

Mr. James said there was the organ, which, together with the pew rents, they could offer as security. The organ and church were insured.

Mr. Jackson thought the best way to dispose of the pew rent question would be to ask Mr. James to go round and ask the pew and seat holders individually and personally whether they would be willing to pay the higher rents.

Mr. Fraser seconded Mr. Jackson's motion.

The Chairman said that there was one thing which he felt bound to mention in this matter. When he wrote to the F. O. he would have to explain all this, and, however well he might explain that the excess rentals were to form a sinking fund to pay off a debt which the Government had refused to recognize, they might say the scheme was of the nature of a subterfuge, and, taking the excess rentals into consideration thereby decrease the grant. There was, of course, a chance of this course being taken.

Mr. Howell said the Government were in an economical mood, and might very possibly take advantage of the higher rents to reduce the grant.

Mr. Smith suggested that they could very well wait till July when they received the Government grant, and then send round a subscription paper, the proceeds to be devoted to paying off the debt.

Mr. Wilkin gave notice that he would move at the forthcoming meeting that a subscription list be sent round during the year for the specific purpose of raising a sum to reduce the loans upon the new aisle and the organ, provided the Government were unfavourable to the proposed creation of a sinking fund.

The Chairman thought that under the circumstances they had better wait, and meanwhile he would explain the matter to the F. O. and learn how they would act.

It was then decided to adopt this plan, and, the question as to the rate of interest raised by Mr. Macdonald being left over till the next meeting, to take place this month, the meeting separated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## Law &amp; Police.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.  
Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN.

Monday, December 23rd, 1872.

DRUSE versus MALCOLMSON.

This was a claim for \$8.08, for provisions supplied.

Defendant admitted being partly indebted, but respecting a claim for 6½ lbs. Ham and 37 loaves bread, he denied all knowledge.

Plaintiff sworn; said the Ham was ordered by plaintiff, as likewise 37 loaves bread and other provisions. Plaintiff had a Mr. Holm boarding with him.

Defendant stated that the bread, as far as he knew, came to his lodger; he had never ordered it. Respecting the ham, he had eaten some of it, but it was his lodger that had to pay for it, as he ordered it. Mr. Holm was boarding with him. Defendant had eaten some of the bread that came. He had paid for bread to the plaintiff for five months previous. His boarder had left now.

His Honor considered that defendant having eaten the bread every morning was sufficient to show his indebtedness for this item, he should give judgment in favour of plaintiff for \$4.33, without costs.

Saturday, 28th December, 1872.

B. Gardiner, captain of the *Pelham*, was charged with assaulting J. H. Joy, on the 7th December.

Pleaded not guilty.

J. H. Joy stated that on Sunday, the 7th inst., it was his watch at the helm at 10 a.m. He was looking at the sails to see if they were full, when he felt his knife snatched from its sheath. He looked around, and the captain struck him a violent blow on the side of his head. He fell down and cried out for help. The captain replied that he would give him help, and further threatened him. He got up and took the wheel again, asked the captain why he struck him. The captain then told him to give no cheek, and made another attempt to strike him. He rushed away, followed by the captain, and went into the fore-castle. The captain then told him if he would go back to the wheel, he would not strike him again. He went back to the wheel, and the captain threatened to throw him overboard. The night before there had been a slight difference between the captain and himself.

To the Captain.—He had never attempted to draw his knife upon him.

To the Court.—No one was present when the assault took place.

Kenneth Campbell deposed that he remembered the 7th December. He heard the last witness call for help. He did not see anything of the assault. When he heard the cry he thought it was a man overboard. He saw last witness at the wheel; he could not get away from it. He saw a scratch on his forehead.

The captain stated that this witness was the cause of the disturbance the night before.

Charles Mormon stated that he heard the cry for help. The sailors were in the fore-castle. They were going forward, but the boatwain told them to remain where they were. He heard the captain tell the complainant that if he went back to the wheel, he would not interfere with him. He saw a scratch on his forehead.

The Captain, in defence, said he did not strike the complainant, he merely pushed him by the collar. He was a very disobedient youth, and in the Hongkong Jail three times. On one occasion, the complainant drew his knife upon him.

His Honour did not think it a very serious affair. He should fine accused one dollar and costs.

Monday, December 30th, 1872.

C. Smith and J. Murray were charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Murray was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs, or seven days imprisonment, but the evidence on the part of the Japanese policemen being so contradictory against Smith, His Honour discharged him.

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul SHEPARD.

In the matter of the *Taiho Maru* v. *Gosaku Maru*.

His Honour gave judgment in this case this morning.

The motion by Captain Batchelder for a new trial was refused principally on the ground that at the former hearing, he did not use sufficient diligence in procuring the evidence, that he wished to be adduced at a new hearing now.

Motion dismissed.

J. C. DAVIS versus CAPT. BATCHELDER.

This was an action brought to recover some \$700 on a promissory note.

Judgment for amount claimed was given in favour of plaintiff.

## Notes of the Fortnight.

## THE CURRENCY.

IN a recent daily issue we referred to a statement recently made in the *Japan Herald* that an additional issue of paper money to the extent of fifty millions of Riyos was contemplated by the Government, and we said that this statement had caused much alarm and anxiety both among the foreign and native mercantile communities. The following contradiction to that statement and declaration of the intentions of the Government in respect of the currency are made on the authority of Mr. Yoshikawa Akimasa, Comptroller of the Currency.

It would appear that an impression prevails in certain quarters that a fresh issue of inconvertible paper money amounting to fifty millions of Riyos is about to be made by the Government. The origin of this supposition doubtless lies in its having become known that an order was lately sent to Frankfort on the Maine for a supply of notes similar to those last issued by the Government. So far therefore the rumour is not without foundation. But the purpose to be served by the notes just ordered is solely that of being given in exchange for the existing issues of the Daijokwan and the Mimbusho, it being the object of H. I. M.'s Government to introduce uniformity into the paper currency of the Empire.

It may also be well to state that the whole quantity received from Frankfort up to this date has been similarly employed, that several millions of the former issues have been already withdrawn and destroyed, and that the local issues of the Daimios, amounting in the aggregate to a very large sum, are now being called in and the Government paper money substituted for them, the obligations of the Daimios having, as is well known, devolved upon H. I. M.'s Government.

The issues of the Daimios were made partly during the war and just after its cessation, but the prevalent belief that no paper money existed in Japan until within the last fifteen years is erroneous. Some of the local issues now being called in have been outstanding for 150 and some for so long a period as 200 years, worn out notes having of course been exchanged for new ones from time to time during that period.

H. I. M.'s Government, so far from contemplating any addition to the quantity of paper money already in circulation, purpose to initiate operations for its redemption at no distant date. The process of withdrawing the whole of the existing circulation will necessarily occupy an extended period of time, but, as already stated, it seemed to H. I. M.'s Government eminently desirable to bring the currency into a state of uniformity without delay. It is not proposed, however, to defer the commencement of operations for redemption until this uniformity has been attained.

## CHRISTMAS.

THE bright clear cold weather has been in excellent harmony with the Christmas season. The settlement was gay, and the display at Yedo of the articles intended for the Austrian exhibition gave the Residents an excuse for spending the next day in inspecting them. High Mass was performed on the mid-night of Christmas eve at the Roman Catholic Church, and Christmas Day was celebrated as usual at Christ Church. The church was profusely and tastefully decorated by some of the young lady residents, to whom the congregation are much indebted for their exertions, and an able and interesting sermon was preached by the Rev. E. W. Syde from the text "In honour preferring one another."

## THE NEW YEAR.

THE New Year, with its festivities, its rejoicings and its amusements is now past and gone, and Yokohama, revived by its holiday, relapses into business with its cares and tribulations. The weather, for those who took advantage of the holiday to go into the country, as well as for those who devoted their New

Year's day to paying a series of complimentary visits, has been all that could be desired, and the New Year has been ushered in with all due solemnity.

Among the Japanese this early advent of the new year has been somewhat in the nature of a surprise, and the consequence has been that the feastings and amusements usual among them at the opening of their year have been much curtailed. Still, the people have apparently enjoyed themselves, and, most of the houses being decorated, the streets have presented quite a lively appearance. What troubles have been caused in native commercial circles by the change in the calendar we have not yet learned, but of that we shall doubtless hear in due time. Suffice it for the time that all have enjoyed the holidays and now return to Grey Shirtings and Yarns with renewed interest.

#### SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.

It is reported that a high officer of the Government has committed suicide on account of his inability to bear the usual scrutiny into the transactions of his department.

Rumours, pointing to irregular business connections between high native officials and foreigners, very compromising to the reputation to those officials, and, as such, detrimental to the credit of the Government and the interests of the nation, have lately been in free circulation. It would seem probable that we may shortly have to enlarge on this subject.

#### FATAL ACCIDENT.

ONE of those unfortunate accidents with fire arms, seemingly impossible to account for, is reported to have occurred in the country, the untimely explosion of a gun unhappily resulting in the death of a Japanese child. It appears that Captain Purvis R.N. and Mr. Gilbert were on a shooting excursion near Oiso. On Saturday December 28th, after having walked for several hours, they entered a small house outside the village in order to rest for a few minutes. Here Mr. Gilbert was induced to show his gun to a Japanese, and, after explaining to him its various details he half cocked it and laid it across his knee. Within a few seconds one charge exploded, the shot striking a native boy about five years of age, entering on the right side in an oblique direction and probably lodging over the left hip. Mr. Gilbert at once saw what had taken place, and dropping the gun, picked up the child who, however, did not fall. Captain Purvis and Mr. Gilbert both did all in their power to relieve the boy, who did not seem to suffer much, but died in about twenty-five minutes after the accident. Within a few minutes after the shot had been fired a large crowd of Japanese assembled round the house and, on the father beginning to express some anger at the occurrence, his friends told him it was a misfortune and that he should remain quiet. Beyond this no symptom of anger or even discontent was evinced, though the father refused some money which Mr. Gilbert, in the first excitement of the moment, offered him. The village yakunin of course soon arrived at the house and both gentlemen gave their names and returned to Yokohama, Mr. Gilbert reporting the accident to Mr. Dohmen, H. B. M.'s Vice Consul in Yedo. It should be mentioned that before Mr. Gilbert left the village the father offered compromise the affair for a few dollars, but this Mr. Gilbert very properly declined to do, subsequently expressing his wish to make, at the proper time, every pecuniary compensation in his power. The accident is much to be regretted; but it is a subject for congratulation—if congratulation be possible under such circumstances—that it was not through incautious shooting, so fruitful a source of accident in this and other countries.

#### RECEPTION OF THE CORPS DIPLOMATIQUE.

On Thursday, His Imperial Majesty The Mikado, received the Diplomatic Corps; Count Fe d'Ostiani, the Italian Minister, as its senior member, on behalf of the other Ministers, addressed His Majesty as follows:—

Le Corps Diplomatique, Sire, vient se ranger autour du Trône de Votre Majesté Impériale pour vous offrir ses félicitations et ses hommages à l'occasion de cette nouvelle année, que pour la première fois, le Japon va célébrer en même temps que les nations de l'Occident.

Le Corps Diplomatique, qui dans ces derniers temps a été témoin de tout le progrès matériel et moral inauguré sous les auspices de Votre Majesté Impériale, voit dans chaque innovation qui s'opère dans ce pays, un nouveau gage de la fraternité qui lie le Japon aux pays dont nous avons l'honneur d'être les représentants.

Nous vous présentons, Sire, nos vœux sincères pour la prospérité de Votre Auguste personne, de la Famille Impériale et de Votre Pays.

The MIKADO replied to the address in the following terms:

Messieurs du Corps Diplomatique.—C'est avec un vif plaisir que nous recevons vos compliments de félicitations à l'occasion de la nouvelle année, et nous sommes très-heureux de vous voir continuer en bonne santé l'exercice de vos fonctions.

Notre vœu le plus cher, est que les Chefs Souverains de vos Gouvernements respectifs, puissent vivre continuellement dans la jouissance d'une paix profonde, et d'une sécurité parfaite, et nous vous prions de leur faire part de nos sentiments les plus affectueux.

Le second jour du 1er mois de l'an 2533.

After His Majesty had given the reply, the Ministers were invited to a collation, and during the afternoon presents were forwarded to the residences of the various Ministers by the Mikado.

#### FIRE AT HOMOKO.

On Monday Dec. 23rd, about half-past seven, a fire broke out among the fishermen's huts in the village of Homoko. The houses there are all thatched, and as a strong breeze was blowing from the sea, the flames soon spread. House after house became involved, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, aided by the very combustible nature of the buildings, that the fishermen had scarce time to escape with their families and encamp, surrounded in a few instances by their household goods, in the neighbouring paddy-fields. The height of the flames and the fierceness of the fire soon gave the alarm, and three of the Shand & Mason engines, lately purchased by the Japanese authorities, were brought into action, and threw large volumes of water upon the houses as yet untouched. To attempt to save those already on fire was out of the question; but eventually the flames were extinguished, and the villagers, most of them houseless, sought temporary shelter. A subsequent visit to Homoko revealed a sad scene. Forty houses were levelled with the ground, a few smoking embers being the only visible remains. In addition to the heavy loss occasioned by the destruction of the dwellings, the villagers have in most instances lost their stores of barley and rice which have but recently been gathered, and of course fell an easy prey to fire. A subscription has been initiated on behalf of the sufferers by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Macdonald.

The following are the results of the fire as given by the Nanaahi of the village:—

42 houses destroyed.

324 persons rendered homeless of whom 152 are women.

Mr. Jackson of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank will receive any subscriptions, and an account of the expenditure will be published.

The following incident also refers to the matter and is recorded for such interest as may legitimately attach to it in the eyes both of foreigners and Japanese.

In by-gone days when civility was not always extended to foreigners by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, the villagers of Homoko were always urbane and pleasant in their demeanour towards us. On Monday night last a fire broke out in the hamlet and destroyed forty or fifty houses—nearly the whole village in fact—leaving the poor people exposed to cold which is often much aggravated at night by high winds. The matter formed the topic of a short conversation on Christmas night at the table of a resident, and a hundred dollars were then and there raised for the relief of the more destitute among the villagers. "The luxury of doing good" was not the least among those enjoyed on this occasion. (See also page 12.)

#### RIOT AT TAKASIMA.

ACCORDING to the Nagasaki papers there has been quite a riot among the Takasima colliers, apparently in consequence of a divided authority between the Hizen officials and the Public Works Department.



The riot, as all such riots do, sprang from a very small beginning. Some half dozen coolies having imbibed too freely of *saki* commenced quarrelling with the inmate of a neighbouring house. The latter retaliated both in the matter of blows and, we may suppose, in drinking, for two tubs of *saki* were broached and the riot became general. The foreigners present, Messrs. Potter, Dale, A. Glover and Wake, attempted to quell the disturbance, and succeeded in doing so for a short time; but the coolies, again rising, gutted and demolished the colliery buildings, and being already divided into two parties attacked their opponents' houses. The foreigners again attempted to make peace, but were stoned by the natives; and the house in which they were was demolished.

Seeing that they could do no good, says the Nagasaki paper, another remaining longer would be very dangerous, the Europeans returned to their houses and collected the Officers, Engineers and all the Colliery servants, and made preparations in case the rioters should come over the hill and attack the houses on the side where the foreigners resided, threats of something of the kind having been hinted at by some of the coolies.

As the fighting and noise of smashing up houses could be distinctly heard during the night every one remained on watch until daylight, hoping that the rioters would gradually quieten down. In this, however, they were mistaken, as the first news Mr. Potter received in the morning was that they had gutted and pulled down most of the Colliery buildings, also many of those belonging to the native contractor, and that they threatened to come over and do the same to the houses on the European side.

On hearing this Mr. Potter, after consulting with the Hizen Officials and Europeans, sent all their money and other valuables together with Mrs. Wake and family and the wives and children of native officials, to Nagasaki, and assembled all the Colliery employees at Mr. Glover's Bungalow, in order the better to protect themselves should the rioters make a descent on them as threatened.

Being afraid that matters might become very much more serious and European life be endangered, should these rioters be allowed to go on drinking and to remain masters of the Island, after due consultation with the officials and his brother Europeans, Mr. Potter twice sent notice to the rioters to return quietly to their houses, telling them at the same time that if they did not, and still continued to prevent the Engineers and others attending to their duties, that strong measures would be taken to force them to obedience.

The only answer returned from the rioters on the top of the hill was defiance and threats, whereupon Mr. Potter collected all the officers and Colliery servants and with Messrs. Hall, A. Glover and Wake, proceeded to capture the ringleaders and to enforce order.

On reaching the crest of the hill a determined stand was made and stones hurled at Mr. Potter's party; but after a hand to hand fight in which both Messrs. Potter and A. Glover were wounded by stones, the rioters took to their heels pursued by the Japanese belonging to the Colliery.

During the fight Mr. Potter was only saved from being run through the face with a bamboo spear by the prompt assistance afforded him by Mr. Araki Shonoski, one of the Japanese Engineers whose house had on the previous night been completely gutted.

The result thus fortunately proved in the favour of the foreigners, two of the ringleaders being killed and several of their followers severely wounded; but the suggestion that under other circumstances the rioters might have been victorious is by no means pleasant. The riot, indeed, seems to have been of a most serious nature, and as the Nagasaki authorities have taken up the matter most vigorously, anything of the kind may for the future be avoided. The mine itself was, in consequence of the stoppage of the work, flooded to a considerable depth, and though operations have been resumed, the estate has lost much by this untimely disturbance, a loss which, considering all the circumstances under which the mines are worked, is much to be regretted.

#### ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

For the past twelve months we have on every possible occasion urgently advocated the formation of an Amateur Athletic Association, and we are now gratified to find that an effort has been made to accomplish that desirable result. It is, however, to be regretted that the meeting (elsewhere reported), took place on a day when many of the community were at Yedo visiting the Exhibition; still, those more immediately interested in athletics were present, while those who were not will have an early opportunity of becoming members, and thus practically testifying to their desire for the welfare of the Association. The estimated receipts and expenditure as read at the meeting tell a flattering tale, and as it is possible to lay out an enclosed running path on the Rifle Range without interfering with the original purpose of the ground, no better spot could be selected. We hope the Association will

meet with success, and, as a little more spirit seems of late to have animated those interested in athletics, we may not hope in vain.

#### AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

We publish below the correspondence which has taken place between the amateur actors and the Hospital Committee. The latter are to be congratulated upon receiving so handsome an amount as \$400, a fact which proves, in addition, that the public is by no means indifferent to the success of those who provide amusement for the community.

Yokohama, December 23rd, 1872.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq.,

Chairman of the General Hospital Committee,

SIR,—On behalf of the amateurs who gave the dramatic performance in aid of the General Hospital, I beg to hand you a cheque for \$400.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MITCHELL,

Hon. Sec.

Yokohama, December 23rd, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—In the name of the Committee of the Yokohama General Hospital, I beg to tender you the cordial thanks of the Committee for the cheque for \$400, as also for the kindly sympathy that prompted you, and the gentlemen associated with you, to give a performance in aid of the funds of the hospital.

The amount is most welcome, and by its aid the debt of the hospital will be materially lowered.

In again tendering you my best thanks,

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RUSSELL ROBERTSON,

Chairman, Yokohama General Hospital Committee.

#### TEA AND SILK SHIPMENTS.

The following is the list of tea and silk shipments per the P. M. S. S. *Colorado*:—

From	TEA.						Total.
	S. F.	Chi.	Phil.	N. Y.	B'ton.	Balt.	
Hongkong .....	437	—	3	49	32	—	489
Shanghai .....	—	—	—	190	—	—	222
Nagasaki .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higo .....	100	1,132	—	290	—	186	1,708
Yokohama ....	3,590	764	—	1,720	—	—	6,074
Total .....	4,127	1,896	3	2,249	32	186	8,193

From	SILK.			Total.
	S. America.	New York.		
Hongkong .....	1	62		63
Shanghai .....	—	107		107
Yokohama .....	—	—		—
Total .....	1	169		170

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Christmas Paper Hunt was won by Mr. Abbott on Haht Ton; Mr. Shaw, who was second getting a spill at the last jump. On New Year's day the heavy weight (12-st.) paper hunt took place, the start being from opposite Mr. Grigor's bungalow. Captain Snow lead for some time, but was eventually passed, his pony refusing, the race being won by Mr. Thomas on Garry Owen, Mr. Mollison second.

On Christmas morning a large fire occurred at Kawasaki. The number of houses burnt and destroyed is one hundred and ten: three lives were lost.

We understand that Yama-shiro a leading native merchant of Yedo, committed suicide on New Year's eve. Two reasons have been assigned for this act—one that he was unable to meet his engagements, and the other that he had been in bad odour with the Government, for whom he had been engaged in several commercial transactions. We understand that the Government has taken over a part of the goods which had been purchased by the merchant on Government account.

WITH reference to the scarcity of game, so much complained of this season by foreigners, we understand that whatever

may be the state of the country near Yokohama and Yedo, there is plenty of game in the interior, and within easy reach. A bag was lately made in a few days numbering no less than 117 head, some 30 brace of pheasants being among the slain.

As an instance of the advancement of European customs in this country, we may mention that two gentlemen, who recently went shooting on the Nakasendo, about fifty miles from Yokohama, found beef, pork and beer, sold in large quantities for use by the Japanese.

It seems the Japanese have not yet learnt the lesson which we should have supposed was inculcated by their reckless purchases of pigs and dogs some months since. Rabbits are now the favoured animals, and two gentlemen have imported from San Francisco some twenty-two rabbits, costing, laid down here, some \$250. We learn that soon after their arrival an offer of \$1,150 was refused, this being followed by an offer of \$1,400 which was accepted.

#### THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING DEC. 1872.

Class of Patients.	Remained from November.	Admitted during Dec.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Dec. 31st.	Total treated.
1st.	1	2	1	..	2	3
2nd.	1	..	..	1	..	1
3rd.	6	1	3	..	4	7
4th.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charity.	2	2	..	..	4	4
	10	5	4	1	10	15

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

December 24th, 1872.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday December 22nd 1872.

Passengers,.....22,458. Amount,.....\$7,411.28  
18 Miles Open.

Average per mile per week £89, 4s. 2d.

December 13th, 1872.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday December 29th 1872.

Passengers,.....24,922. Amount,.....\$8,413.20  
18 Miles Open.

Average per mile per week £101 5s. 5d.

#### NAGASAKI.

THE new Customs Regulations as put into force at Nagasaki, we are sorry to say, continue most vexatious and annoying to everyone who has had business to transact. The list of well founded grievances during the week, is a long one and would fill several pages, but we select only a few to illustrate the necessity for immediate reforms in the system being made. Whether the trouble arises from a wrongful interpretation of the Government instructions, or from the over-zeal of the minor officials recently arrived from Yedo, we do not pretend to say; but one thing is certain that such regulations or the execution of them are not in existence in any other progressive country. It will be remembered that H. I. R. M. S's *Seitona* and *Vitia* arrived here about 3 p.m. on the 26th instant; too late to enable supplies of fresh provisions being prepared, and sent on board that day, within the regulation time fixed by the Custom-house authorities, and the shipment of these articles consequently had to be delayed until the next morning. The beef, bread and vegetables which were the articles to be delivered, were put into boats at Sagaramatz jetty before 6 a.m., and should have been on board at that hour in conformity with the regulations of the Russian service, but notwithstanding the clause in the treaty providing for the exemption of such articles from

Custom-house control, these goods had to remain at the jetty until 8 a.m. when the examination officer arrived. Even by stretching the meaning of the limitation clause of "between sunset and sunrise," it would be impossible to bring 8 o'clock to mean sunrise, and this cannot be urged in defence of the detention. A complaint has been officially lodged against this needless interference, and a repetition of it may not occur again; but why it ever occurred in these days of reforms and the terms of the treaty set at naught, is one of the puzzles which Japan alone seems capable of furnishing to the world.—*Nagasaki Express*.

A recent visit to the Customs examination house at Sagaramatz, revealed a state of things rather surprising to us. We at least expected to see a proper staff of officers stationed there to examine goods when brought on shore for inspection. Instead of this, we only found three officers, but no interpreter; while the whole work of examination appeared to be done by a single individual, although the day we happened to pass the place, was, perhaps, the most busy one in the week, owing to the arrival of the *Oregonian* on the previous day. There we noticed cabbages, bales and cases of goods, and a variety of Chinese commodities lying about in hopeless confusion. Here we saw boxes broken open by the inexperienced coolies employed, who destroyed many or rendered them beyond repair; while a crowd of carrying coolies assembled outside, stood looking on with apparent satisfaction at a scene of so much interest, eager to see the articles exposed during examination. From what we then observed there can be but little doubt that the present system is ill-adapted to this port until such time as proper buildings are erected, and a more numerous staff is appointed. This is the root of most of the trouble people have. Proper buildings in which the examination is made are absolutely necessary; and the plaster godown on the same lot should be also used instead of being let to Chinese. A better classification of the business to be transacted should be made. It should be so arranged that sundries, *pyer* which many knotty points are likely to be raised about duty, and which after all do not give so much revenue as they do, trouble to examine, should be inspected in a separate department—such articles should not be allowed to interfere and prevent other goods of greater value from being passed in time to enable the duty on them to be paid and the goods taken away the day they are landed. These are but a few of the shortcomings noticed during a casual visit. More might be observed by those who are constantly there on business, but we are confident that all will confirm the correctness of what we have now written.—*Ibid*.

AN inquiry was held at the British Consulate on the 27th inst., to investigate a charge brought against a firm here, for breaking the Customs' new Regulations for the landing of cargo. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. A boat load of goods was brought to the Sagaramatz jetty from the *Oregonian*, and arriving there at 11.10 a.m. the person in charge handed his Customs permit to the Inspector, but no notice was taken of the goods until 2 p.m. when the consignee personally applied to the officers, and got one of them to go to the cargo boat and look at the goods, but he was told the goods must still wait. At 3.30 p.m., the consignee, after giving due notice removed the goods without further reference. H. B. M.'s Consul after hearing the above particulars pointed out to the officers who were present, that such a delay as there was in this case, viz. four hours, was most unreasonable and not in keeping with Article VII. of the Convention, and urged upon them the necessity of using greater efforts to expedite business, instead of putting obstructions in the way; and he felt sure if such were the case the government would find they would have had the hearty co-operation of every merchant here.—*Ibid*.

To judge by the present mortality, a pest seems to be raging among the poultry of all descriptions throughout the country. Fowls, ducks, and geese are dying by hundreds daily.—*Nagasaki Gazette*.

By way of Kagosima we learn the arrival of the Japanese steamer *Bertha* at that port a fortnight ago, dismasted, from

Loochoos and O-hosima. After the fact of having encountered a severe gale herself, she reports a European vessel, name of which is not known, wrecked close by O-hosima, all hands lost, with the exception of the Captain and two sailors. The Captain died from injuries received in the breast.—*Ibid.*

We hear that small-pox is very prevalent at Amakusa at the present time.—*Nagasaki Express.*

H. I. R. M. S. *Scutellana*, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Possiet, and having on board His Highness the Grand Duke Alexia, arrived at Nagasaki on Dec. 26th, in company with the *Vikis*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Fedorofsky, both vessels from Vladivostock. Both vessels are now coal-ing, and leave for Hongkong in the course of next week. After a short stay at that port, they will visit Manila. The *Scutellana* will next proceed to Singapore, whence His Highness will proceed in another vessel to Russia, via the Suez Canal, the *Scutellana* returning home by way of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Ibid.*

#### HIOGO.

It is said that the news of the success of the Yokohama Gas scheme has made the local authorities of Osaka emulous of following the example of the rulers of the Kanagawa Ken.

The Hiogo Ken has issued a notification calling on all of the late debtors to refund any money or rice formerly borrowed by them. They are informed that even if the document acknowledging the debt be not stamped with their seal, they will be obliged to liquidate the claim if evidence of its authenticity be adduced.

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23, *Polkam*, British barque, Gardner, 340, from Hongkong, November, 19th, General, to Order.  
Dec. 23, *Bourayin*, Russian corvette, Captain Lenes, 460, from Kobe, December 21st.  
Dec. 16, *Phase*, French steamer, Walter, 960, from Hongkong, Mail and General, to M. M. Co.  
Dec. 27, *Juno*, H. M. L., J. K. E. Baird Commander, 6 guns, 400 H. power, 1,460 tons, from Shanghai and Kobe.  
Dec. 28, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Dearborn, 1,914, from Shanghai, December 19th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 28, *Lauderdale*, British ship, True, 854, from Newcastle, via Hongkong, Coal—Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Dec. 28, P. M. S. S. *Japan*, Howard, from San Francisco, to P. M. S. Co.  
Dec. 31, *Volga*, French steamer, Flambeau, 971, from Hongkong, December 23rd, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
Jan. 1, *Ada*, British ship, Jos. Amls, 638, from London, General cargo, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Jan. 2, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,750, from Hakodate, General cargo, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Jan. 2, *Sadan*, North German vessel Boysen, 400, from Shanghai, General cargo.  
Jan. 2, *Mercury*, British barque, Thomas, 361, from Sydney N. S. W. Coals, to Wilkin & Robison.  
Jan. 4, *New York*, American steamer, Farber, 2,217, from Shanghai, December 27th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21, *Waski*, British steamer, Coster, 221, for Kobe, General despatched by Hudson Malcolm & Co.  
Dec. 21, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 22, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,736, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 24, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Mourier, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
Dec. 24, *Colorado*, American steamer, Warsaw, 3,767, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 26, *St. Aubin*, French ship, Blouet, 1,136, for Hongkong, Rice, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.  
Dec. 28, *Harwick*, British barque, Dickson, 613, for Hongkong, Rice, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.  
Dec. 28, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 31, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,183, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
Jan. 4, *Clita*, British bark, Middleton, 520, for New York, Tea, despatched by Aspinall Cornes & Co.

#### PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. S. S. *Relief*, for Shanghai.—T. B. Jamieson, and 1 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—20 in the steerage. For Hiogo.—Messrs.

J. Rowe, W. Smith, and 2 Japanese in the cabin, and 75 in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Ariel*, for Hakodate.—1 Japanese in the cabin, and 10 in the steerage.

Per M. M. steamer *Menzaleh*: For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Dinnecke, Mr. Magniac, Mr. Whittall. For Port Said.—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Kiriakidi. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Micham and Infant, Mr. and Mrs. Dinquetil and Infant, and Mr. Gimon.

Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado*: Mr. French, Dr. Knight, Messrs. Y. E. Oldis, B. R. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Miss Warden, Chas. Weiss, Mrs. Montague, J. R. Macrae, H. G. Hollingworth, G. H. Mason, Michel de Miczoul, W. H. Hagedern.

Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian* for Yokohama.—Messrs. J. M. Reynvaan, wife, infant and nurse, J. Von Fischer and servt., Shephard and servt., Reside, 10 Japanese officers, James Cook, Brillmar, Vatake, 113 in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Japan*, from San Francisco. For Yokohama.—Jas. H. Mole, J. D. Carroll, F. Geisenheimer, W. Wilkie, Miss Mary Barre, W. F. Patterson, Mrs. P. G. Hubbard, Robert Stewart, J. Schultz, J. Sanga, Dr. H. K. Platt, K. Moridera, J. S. Mabon, G. Kanabada, Richard Niewerth, Mrs. Wm. Thomas and eight in the steerage.

For Shanghai.—J. P. Mellor, wife and servt., Miss L. Klein, F. Rouse, W. J. Blydenburg, wife and child, Miss M. Stuart, Francis J. Green, John Cornwall, L. Harre, Thos. B. Hedge, Rev. J. H. Quinby, wife and two children, Rev. G. D. Miller and wife.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Ghuldhan, wife and servt., Robt. B. Smith, J. B. Browne, T. M. O'Toole, 855 Chinamen.

Per M. M. steamer *Volga*: Messrs. Barrelet, Kobagaski, Hiyassi, Itautenije, Takautenije, Kagawa, Ekada, Hino (Japanese).

Per American steamer *Ariel* from Hakodate. Messrs. J. H. Hawes and wife, B. T. Lathrop, Capt. Withers, Tuck Hong, and 75 in the steerage.

Per British barque *Mercury* from Sydney. Nine Cabin passengers, Mr. Marsh and family.

Per P. M. S. S. *New York*, from Shanghai, &c.—Messrs. Geo. Hamilton, J. F. Twombly, M. Dunker and servant, A. H. Macomber and servant, M. Twirellet and servant, C. S. Stewart, A. S. Forbes and servant, Capt. T. Robertson, and 53 in the steerage.

#### CARGOES.

Per P. M. S. S. Co. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai:—

Treasure.....\$891,481

#### REPORTS.

The British ship *Laude* reports leaving Hongkong on November 29th; same day pilot left off Pootay island; December 3rd met with a heavy N. E. gale and a very high sea. Passed between Formosa and Botel Tobago; on the 8th strong N. easterly breezes blowing; were off Craig island on the 12th, and from that date till near Linschoten experienced a succession of heavy Southerly and N. E. gales, with a high dangerous sea running. Passed Volcano island on the 19th; thence had light northerly winds up to Cape Siwo; during the gales and stormy weather lost several sails and portions of the bulwark; took a pilot on board off Rock island on the 25th; December 15th while Wm. Murray, a boy was loosing the main top-gt. sail, he lost his hold and fell to the deck, thereby causing such severe injuries as to cause his death on the 28th instant.

P. M. S. S. Co. steamer *Japan* reports: left Wharf at San Francisco Nov. 30th; came to anchor shortly after in a thick fog, and was detained until 3 p.m., Dec. 1st.

Dec. 14th: two Chinese sto. passengers died; embalmed the remains.

Dec. 24th: Owen Trainer, ship's Butcher, died of inflammation of the lungs, the remains were embalmed and brought to Yokohama for interment.

Dec. 26th: 11 a.m., met and communicated with company's stmr. *Colorado*, hence 24th inst.

Have experienced moderately fine weather since leaving San Francisco.

The British ship *Ada* reports: Sept. 11th crossed the Equator with strong Southerly gales; October 6th, in the meridian of Cape Good Hope 39° S.; ran the casting down on the Parallel of 39° S.; Nov. 14th, made Sandle Wood Island; Nov. 26th, passed through the straits of Ombay; Dec 30th, sighted Fusayama 7 a.m., and received the Pilot on board at 11 a.m.; experienced light winds, and fine weather throughout.

The American steamer *Ariel* reports: First 36 hours very heavy N.W. gale, latter part fine weather.

The North German vessel *Sadan* reports fine weather throughout. The British barque *Mercury* reports fine weather all the passage.

### Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned Agents are authorized to accept MARINE RISKS, at the usual Home Rates.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.

Yokohama, January 6, 1878.

1m.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS FROM THE PORT OF  
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

To 31st December, 1872.

Season 1872-73

	England.	France.	America.	O. Pts
Aspinall, Cornes and Co...	215	147		
Aymonin and Co. ...	89	138		
Abegg and Co. ...	117	149		82
Adamson Bell & Co. ...	37			
Bavie and Co. ...	160	515		8
Bolmida... ..	209	149		
Bresiani C. ...		13		21
Botto, D. ...		12		45
Comi, V. ...		14		
Davison, James... ..	251	22		
Dell Oro I. ...	46			6
J. Raud & Co. ...				
Fraser, J. C., and Co. ...				
Findlay Richardson & Co.	19			
Gilman and Co. ...		3		
Grosser and Co... ..				
Gutachow and Co. ...				
Heard, A., and Co. ...	33			
Hecht, Lilenthal and Co...:	37	488		176
Hooper Biros. ...				
Hudson Malcolm and Co.	36			
Heinemann P., ...	33			
Jaquemot, J. M., ...	151	137		
Jardine, Matheson and Co	32			
Kingdon, Schwabe & Co...	100	4		
Kniffler, L., and Co. ...	184	101	34	228
Leggatt, C. E., and Co. ...	93			
Macpherson and Marshall	162		21	
Morrill H. C. and Co. ...				
Netherlands Trading Co...				
Pini, A., ...				12
Reiss and Co. ...	668			
Sitwell Schoyer & Co. ...	43	181		
Schultz Reis and Co. ...	91	91		
Shaw Co. ...	46			
Siber & Brennwald. ...	158	111		
Smith Baker and Co. ...				
Strachan & Thomas. ...	1,227	182		
Smith Archer and Co. ...	10		18	
Seoto Scoti. ...		30		
Textor and Co. ...	408	12		
Valmale Schoene & Milson		209		
Wilkin & Robison. ...	117	8	1	
Walsh Hall and Co. ...	10	168	48	
Ziegler and Co. ...	101	128		114
Sundries ...				

Shipment to England, ...	4,883		
" France ...		3,102	
" America ...			122
" Other Ports...			692
		8,790	

Shipped per P. & O. Co. ...	4,087	
" M. I. Company ...	3,667	
" P. M. S. S. Co. ...	145	
" Sailing vessel ...		
	8,790	

Shipped to the same time year 1871-72 .....	10,128 Bales
do. do. 1870-71 .....	1,780 "

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS FROM SHANGHAI.  
(From 1st June 1872 to 23th December 1872.)

Adamson, Bell and Co. ...	958
Blain and Co. ...	35
Balfour Butler & Co. ...	701
Barnet and Co. ...	455
Beazley Paget and Co... ..	—
Borntrineger & Co. ...	—
Birley, Worthington and Co...	450
Blain & Co. ...	35
Bovet, Brothers and Co. ...	243
Bower, Hanbury and Co. ...	2,563
Brand, Brothers and Co. ...	—
Bland J. ...	—
Birt and Co. ...	11
Bourjau Hubener & Co. ...	584
Bull, Purdon and Co... ..	187
Butterfield & Swire. ...	1,696
Cumine and Co. ...	—
Chapman King & Co... ..	80
Coutts & Co. ...	49
Chinese. ...	—
Dent and Co. ...	81
Dickinson and Co. ...	50
Essex & Co. ...	1,485
Fogg and Co. ...	242
Findlay Wade and Co... ..	182
Ganwell, F. R. ...	35
Gibb Livingston and Co. ...	683
Gilman and Co. ...	509

Glover Dow and Co. ...	—
Helbling and Co. ...	299
Heard, Augustine and Co. ...	410
Hogg Brothers. ...	70
Holliday Wise & Co. ...	30
Jarvie, John and Co. ...	1,147
Jardine, Matheson & Co. ...	930
Lindsay and Head. ...	17
Lacroix Cousins & Co... ..	2,329
Laurence and Buckley. ...	—
Meynard and Co. ...	—
Milson and Todd. ...	—
Maertens A. H. ...	902
Nachtrieb, A., and Co. ...	843
Overbeck and Co. ...	41
Olyphant and Co. ...	—
Pustau, and Co... ..	6
Petrocochino and Co. ...	—
Pila & Co. ...	1,040
Reiss and Co. ...	2,585
Reid and Co. ...	—
Russell and Co. ...	950
Remb, Wm., and Co. ...	—
Robison, J. S. ...	—
Ringer D. ...	—
Scheibler Mathai and Co. ...	704
Seare Essex and Co. ...	—
Shaw, Brothers and Co. ...	430
Siemssen and Co. ...	437
Skeggs and Co. ...	47
Smith, Archer and Co. ...	10
Sassoon and Co., D. Sons. ...	1,922
Sassoon E. D., and Co. ...	38
Telge Nolting and Co... ..	162
Thorne, Brothers and Co. ...	109
Textor and Co... ..	2,880
Trautmann and Co. ...	—
Turner and Co. ...	—
Vaucher Freres. ...	—
Vogel Hagedorn and Co. ...	260
Westall, Brand and Co. ...	538
Wright Burkill and Co. ...	1,021
Sundries. ...	13,479
Total Bales...	42,971

## NOTICE.

All letters and Editorial matter should be addressed to  
the EDITOR only.

All letters on business relating to Advertisements, Job-  
printing or Accounts, to be addressed to

THE MANAGER.

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE,  
No. 32, Water Street.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For five lines or under ..... \$1.00 per week.

Every additional line..... \$0.20 "

Repetitions in the "Japan Weekly Mail" one half of  
the above rates.

Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, pay  
ment in advance.

All advertisements should be at the Office, by 4 P.M.  
on the day previous to publication. The applications  
should specify the length of time for which insertion is  
required. The Advertisement will otherwise be charged  
for, until countermanded.

## TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:—

"JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" Per annum, \$24; Six months  
\$13; Three months, \$7. Single Copies 50 cents.

"JAPAN OVERLAND MAIL" per annum, \$12; Six  
months \$7; Three months \$4; Single Copies 50 cents.

For 5 copies and less than 10 ... .. 40 cents each.

, 10 " " " 20 " " " 30 "

and over ... .. 25 "

## AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON.....	G. Street 30 Cornhill.
.....	Bates Hendy & Co. 4 Old Jewry.
NEW YORK.....	A. Wind 86 Nassau Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.....	T. Boyce, Merchants' Exchange.
HONGKONG.....	Lane Crawford & Co.
SHANGHAI.....	Kelly & Co.
NAGASAKI.....	China and Japan Trading Co.
HIogo AND OSAKA.....	F. Walsh & Co.
HAkODATE.....	Howell & Co.

A. H. PRINCE,  
General Manager.



# Yokohama Market Report.

## QUOTATIONS OF ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

### IMPORTS

In consequence of the holidays business in general has been suspended, and prices, in absence of any demand, cannot be tested. Of late, however, dealers show more disposition to operate, the low prices they offer, however do not lead to any transactions.

GOODS.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.22½ to 2.27	Fair sales at quotations; better demand.
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.70	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto... "	2.50 to 2.52½	
9 lbs. 44 in. "	2.95 to 3.00	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... "	2.40 to 2.50	Neglected.
64 to 72 " ditto... " " "	2.70 to 3.00	
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " " "	1.60 to 1.75	Nominal.
7 " " " " " " "	1.90 to 2.00	
Drills, English—15 lbs. " " " " "	3.75 to 4.00	
Handkerchiefs Assorted " " per doz.	0.55 to 1.00	
Brocades & Spots (White) " " per pce.	2.90	
ditto (Dyed) " " " " "		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.75	Dull.
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ to 3 lbs. per lb.	0.90 to 1.00	Less enquiry, but saleable at quotations; very best chops of Velvets are not easily replaced at \$15.
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	12.50 to 14.00	
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00	
Taffachelass (doubleweft) 12 yds 43 in. "	2.70 to 2.90	In request.
ditto (single weft)... " " " "	2.40 to 2.70	
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		
No. 16 to 24 " " " " " per picul	37.50 to 39.25	Little doing.
" 28 to 32 " " " " " " "	44.00 to 45.00	
" 36 to 42 " " " " " " "	44.00 to 46.00	
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		
Camlets 58 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce		
ditto Black... " " " " "	15.00 to 16.00	
ditto Scarlet " " " " " "	19.00 to 20.00	
Union Camlets ditto " " " "		
Lastings 30 yds. 31. " "	13.00 to 15.00	
Crape Lastings ditto " " " "		
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto " " "	5.50 to 6.00	
ditto (plain) ditto " " " "	5.00 to 6.00	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. " "	8.00 to 8.50	Saleable at quotations.
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. " "	3.50 to 4.00	Temporarily unsaleable, except at very low prices.
Mousselines de laine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in per yd.	0.20½ to 0.21	
ditto (printed) " " " " "	0.26 to 0.32	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in " "	1.10 to 1.85	Dull.
ditto Union 54 in to 56 in " "	0.55 to 0.90	
Long Ellis (Assorted) " " " " " per pce.	6.00 to 6.50	
Blankets " " " " " " " per lb.	0.44 to 0.46	Neglected.
<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>		
Iron flat and round " " " " " per pol	4.00 to 4.70	No inquiry.
" nail rod " " " " " " "	3.60 to 4.80	
" hoop " " " " " " " "	4.00 to 5.50	
" pig " " " " " " " " "	1.25 to 1.30	
" wire " " " " " " " " "		
Steel " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 to 6.00	
Lead " " " " " " " " " "	5.50 to 6.00	
Tin Plates... " " " " " " " per box.	11.00	
Coals (English) " " " " " " " per ton.		
Sugar—White No. 1 " " " " " per pol.	9.40 to 9.85	Very little doing.
No. 2 " " " " " " " "	7.60 to 8.00	
No. 3 " " " " " " " "	6.00 to 6.50	
Brown (Formosa)... " " " " "	3.85 to 3.95	
(Canton) " " " " " " " "	3.15 to 3.20	
(Swatow) " " " " " " " "	3.50 to 3.60	
Black " " " " " " " " "	3.00 to 3.15	
Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo) nom. "		
Rice:—Canton—Cargo " " " " " "		
Saigon—Cargo " " " " " " "		

## QUOTATIONS OF ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

## EXPORTS.

SILK.—No business doing, quotations nominal.

TEA.—A fair business has been done since the 23rd December at last quotations.

Settlements are estimated at about 3,300 piculs, receipts at about 1,900 piculs, and the remaining stock at 6,000 piculs.

Common to Medium sorts are still very scarce, and command very high prices.

DEPARTURES.—For New York, Dec. 24th, str. *Colorado*.....117,181 lbs.

" " California, " " .....108,991 "

" " For New York, Jan. 4th, *Clats*.....615,746 "  
Loading for New York, *Rolle*.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI D DOWN IN LONDON.	REMARKS.
<b>Silk:—</b>				
HANKS.	Mybaah and Sinchu	Extra nominal...	\$800.00	per picul
		Best ...	\$750.00 to \$780.00	"
		Medium ...	\$690.00 to \$730.00	"
		Inferior ...	\$590.00 to \$680.00	"
OSHU	Extra ...	...	\$800.00	"
"	Best ...	...	\$750.00 to \$780.00	"
"	Medium ...	...		"
"	Inferior ...	...		"
HAMATSKY	Inferior to Best	...	\$669.00 to \$705.00	"
COSHU	Best ...	...		"
"	Medium ...	...	\$650.00 to \$680.00	"
"	Inferior ...	...		"
SODAI	Best ...	...		"
"	Medium ...	...		"
ETCHESSEN	Best ...	...		"
"	Medium ...	...		"
"	Inferior ...	...		"
MASHTA	Best ...	...		"
"	Inferior ...	...		"
HATCHOJE	Best ...	...		"
TUSSAH	...	...	\$600.00 to \$650.00	"
<b>Tea:—</b>				
Common	nominal	...		
Good Common	do.	...	\$28.00 to 29.00	"
Medium	do.	...	30.00 to 34.00	"
Good Medium	...	...	36.00 to 39.00	"
Fine...	...	...	40.00 to 43.00	"
Finest	...	...	44.00 to 49.00	"
Choice	...	...	49.00 upwards.	"
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
Rice	...	...	\$ Nominal	"
Mushrooms	...	...	24.00 to 25.00	"
Isinglass (no stock)	...	...	21.00 to 32.00	"
Sharks' Fins	...	...	31.00 to 52.00	"
Wax, White	...	...	18.00 to 19.00	"
Do. Bees...	no stock.	...	40.00 to 50.00	"
Dried Shrimps	...	...	12.00 to 17.00	"
Cuttle Fish...	...	...	16.00 to 17.00	"
Seaweed, Fine cut...	...	...	4.50 to 5.00	"
Do. Fine Brown	...	...	2.50 to 3.30	"
Do. Large Green	...	...	1.70 to 2.10	"
Gallnuts	...	...	11.00 to 12.50	"
Sulphur	...	...	2.20 to 2.50	"
Tobacco Common	...	...	6.50 to 12.00	"
Shell Fish	...	...	18.00 to 33.00	"
Charcoal	...	...	15.00 to 17.00	"
Rapeseed Oi	...	...	12.00 to 13.00	"
Beche de Mer	...	...	24.00 to 55.00	"
Coal...	...	...	7.00 to 12.00	per ton.
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	...	...	3.50 to 5.75	per catt.
Do. 100 to 200 "	...	...	1.80 to 2.75	"

**SILK.**

**TEA.**

•• The picul is 133½ pounds avoirdupois. The Bale of Silk is about 80 catties, or 106½ lbs.

Sterling Bank Bill 6 months' sight.....	4s. 5½d.	On Shanghai—Bank Bills on demand.....	73½
“ “ “ on demand.....	4s. 4½d.	“ “ “ Private Bills 10 days' sight.....	74
“ “ “ Private Bills 6 months' sight.....	4s. 5½d. to 6d.	Old Silver Boos.....	324
On Paris—Bank Bills 6 months' sight.....	5.72½	New Silver Boos.....	325
“ “ “ Private Bills 6 months' sight.....	5.77½	Niboos.....	407
On Hongkong—Bank Bills on demand.....	½ per cent. dis.	Kinsats.....	425
“ “ “ Private Bills 10 days' sight.....	1½	Gold Yen.....	73 per cent dis.

Flour, Superfine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	in sacks.	\$ 5.25	to	\$ 5.50
1, Bakers Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	6 25	to	6.50
"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" brls.	7.00	to	7.25
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0.02½	to	0.03
Barley...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.01	to	0.01½
Corn Meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.07	to	0.08
Hominy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.07	to	0.08
Meat Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" brls.	22.00	to	23.00
" Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	23.00	to	23.50
Hams & Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" lb.	0.18	to	0.20
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.15	to	0.18
Butter, California	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.45	to	0.50
" Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.35	to	0.40
Cond. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.30	to	0.33
Crushed Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.13	to	0.14
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" gall.	1.10	to	1.20
Alcohol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	1.80	to	2.00
Turpentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.80	to	0.90
Apples Green...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" box.	4.50	to	5.50
Fruits Preserved (in 2 lb. tins)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" doz.	4.00	to	4.50
Vegetables	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	3.50	to	4.00
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" brl.	9.50	to	9.75
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" kit	3.75	to	4.25

## INSURANCE.

## SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE OOSTERLING.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama for the above Company are also prepared now to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class...12 Months...1½ per Cent.

" " ... 6 " ...1 "

" " ... 3 " ...½ "

" " ... 1 " ...¼ "

" " ...10 Days..... ⅞ "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

CARST, LELS &amp; Co.

Yokohama, April 6, 1872.

12ms.

## Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 per cent. to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter, distribute among Policy holders annually, in Cash, ALL THE PROFITS of the underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, August 30, 1872.

12ms.

## SUN FIRE OFFICE. LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The Managers of the Sun Fire Office have constituted and appointed the Undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE, on BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, and other property in this settlement and on SHIPS in harbour, to the extent of \$20,000 on first class risks, and to adjust Claims which may accrue on the same.

WILKIN &amp; ROBISON.

Yokohama, October 10, 1871.

12m.

## The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Capital, Florins 3,000,000, fully Subscribed.

HEAD OFFICE, BATAVIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed Agents for the above Office are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, September 3, 1872.

8ms.

## INSURANCE.

## NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

## FIRE AND LIFE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Fire and Life risks on behalf of this Company and settle claims thereon.

STRACHAN &amp; THOMAS

Yokohama, January 19, 1872.

## THE Merchants' Marine Insurance Company (Limited), LONDON.

DURING each year, it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their Paid-up Capital interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, soon as practicable, after the expiration of each year Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing results of the business, due provision being made for outstanding Risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 cent. on the Paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent the residue, will be rateably divided amongst the Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co.  
Agents.

Yokohama, August 29, 1872.

## Phoenix Fire Assurance Company LONDON. Established in 1782.

The undersigned, as Agents of this Company, prepared to accept risks on buildings and contents the Settlement and on the Bluff at current rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

Claims payable here or in London.

Hioo Sub-Agents, Messrs. BROWNE &amp; Co.

KINGDON, SCHWABE &amp; Co.

Yokohama, Feb. 22nd, 1870.

## Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

LONDON,  
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000 Sterling  
Total invested funds upwards of 2,750,000 "  
Annual Income upwards of 320,000 "

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SMITH BAKER &amp; Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

8m



# The Japan Mail.

A Fortnightly Summary of Intelligence from Japan, for Transmission to Europe and the United States, via Suez and San Francisco.

VOL. IV No. 7.]

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873.

[PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM.]

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## BIRTH.

April 4th, at H.B.M. Legation, Yokohama, Lady PARKES, of a daughter.

## Summary.

SINCE our last issue we have the following Mail arrivals and departures to note. Arrivals:—March 23rd, M.M. Str. *Volga*, from Hongkong; March 26th, P. & O. Str. *Malacca*, from Hongkong; March 29th, P.M.S.S. *Japan*, from San Francisco; April 3rd, M.M. Str. *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong. Departures:—March 25th, P. & O. Str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong; March 30th, P.M.S.S. *Japan*, for Hongkong; April 1st, M.M. Str. *Volga*, for Hongkong; April 8th, P. & O. Str. *Malacca*, for Hongkong.

We have to announce the return of Sir Harry and Lady Parkes on the 26th ultimo. A number of residents met them on landing and general expressions of welcome have been published in the local press. (Page 220.)

M. Von Brandt, Minister Resident for the German Empire has also arrived. We omitted to notice this in our issue of March 10th where, however, his arrival was noted among the passengers by the S. S. *Madras*. (Page 220.)

The negotiations between Captain Garcia, the Peruvian Envoy, and the Japanese Government, are in progress. The Mission has left the residence at Hamagoten, assigned to it by the Japanese Government, and has rented the building in Yedo known as the Oriental Hotel.

Among our Correspondence will be found a most important letter from M. Armbruster of the Mission Apostolique. It announces the fact that the Christian prisoners in Owari have been allowed to return to their homes, and it is hoped that the other native Christians who have been deprived of their liberty on account of their religion will be set free. This, in conjunction with the abolition of the decrees against Christianity, is naturally to be construed as showing that the Imperial Government is duly impressed with the necessity of the toleration of the religions of Western nations. (Page 218-19-20.)

Two of the local papers have, during the past fortnight, repeatedly asserted that trouble is arising in the province of Satsuma, and the usual canards of an immediate outbreak

have been current, it being alleged that Shimadzu Saburo well, but unfavourably, known for his antagonism to foreigners had headed an anti-foreign demonstration against the Government. On the most authentic and reliable information we are enabled to categorically deny these rumours. Shimadzu Saburo has left his native province for Yedo where he is expected to arrive in a few days. (Page 221.)

We republish in our columns a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Japanese Government, which first found its way into print in a local contemporary. From its very questionable authenticity we are inclined to look upon it as of doubtful accuracy, and would warn our readers against giving credence to figures which have in no way received official confirmation. (Page 221.)

On the night of Saturday, 23rd ult., a fire broke out in a section of the native town and, a high wind blowing at the time, soon assumed such proportions as to be quite uncontrollable by the efforts of either the foreign or native fire brigades. It is said to have been the most destructive fire which has occurred in Yokohama since that of 1868, when the foreign settlement suffered so severely, and the official returns estimate that no less than 1,509 houses were burnt, covering nearly 44 acres of ground and rendering 5,672 persons houseless. (Page 222.)

An official enquiry has been held into the loss of the British brig *Wanja* while en route from Hakodate to Yokohama with a cargo of ice and sundries. The Court held that the ship was unseaworthy when she left the northern port, and the judgment would therefore seem to throw some blame upon those who allowed her to depart. (Page 222-23.)

An outbreak is reported from the province of Etchizen, the farmers, who express themselves antagonistic to Christianity and Shintooism, being the ringleaders. The presence of a large body of police was, however, soon able to restore order, though not before it was deemed advisable to ensure the safety of the foreigners living in the capital of the province by giving them protection in the castle. (Page 220-21.)

By latest news from Hakodate we learn of a fire which destroyed the Gankiro (Yoshiwara) and a portion of the native town. (Page 224.)

The dissensions among the members of the Yokohama Race Club have been brought to a termination by the election of Mr. Kingdon to a seat on the Committee, vice Col. Shepard who resigned, as reported in our last. (Page 222.)

The receipts of the railroad are increasing, an average per mile of \$549.99 being reported for the week ending March 30th, against \$450.34 for the week ending March 2nd. (Page 225.)

On reference to our list of passengers it will be seen that the Governors and Vice-Governors of several of the provinces have arrived and proceeded to Yedo. The business which has required their presence has not yet become public.

A native Marine Insurance Company has been established under the auspices of the Kaitakushi, (Agricultural Department.) It promises to succeed. (Page 224.)

A system of letters of credit or circular notes has been established between the various towns of Japan, the native Banks having undertaken to carry out the project.—(Page 224.)

Two new lines of Japanese steamers for mail, passenger and cargo transit have been established, one between Yedo and Shidzuoka, and the other between Yedo and Kisaradzu. (Page 224.)

We publish elsewhere a lengthy letter from the Correspondent of the *Hiogo News* at Kioto, giving a detailed description of the Exhibition now open there. Although the American Department, chiefly represented by California, makes a very fair show, it would seem that the Exhibition is hardly to be compared to its predecessor of last year. (Page 216-18.)

# THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN EDICT.

WE recently made some comments upon the withdrawal by the Government of the notices posted upon the Edict-boards throughout the Empire, the most interesting of which in foreign eyes was that which denounced Christianity. We hailed the withdrawal of this special notice with sincere gratification, as an evidence not only of an altered attitude of the Government towards our religion, and generally towards us as foreigners, but as evidence also of the consolidation of its power and influence—a subject for real congratulation. We were subsequently forced, however, to confess that our rejoicings over this welcome intelligence were premature, and that a more recently posted notice, to the effect that all the old notices were removed *because the people knew them by heart*, impugned the good faith of the Government in regard to those representations, if not indeed to those promises, which had been made to the Foreign Representatives on this subject. Now we have no wish to harrass the Government by a constant reference to a matter which we have always acknowledged to be one of extreme delicacy and difficulty. We have no wish that it should embroil itself with its subjects by taking a step for which the general sentiment of the country is not prepared, and we should be reluctant to appear to press it unduly upon a question which the progress of events is sure to solve in a satisfactory way. But we ardently desire to see its promises faithfully redeemed when once they have been given. Whether they are given somewhat sooner or later matters little or nothing. But when once given, they should be inviolably kept. The fundamental difference between European and Asiatic morality consists in this: that, in the former, truth is a rudimentary virtue, and in the other it is not. We do not pretend for a moment that we are always as good as our principles. But we do pretend that the theory of European diplomacy or statesmanship excludes the idea of deliberate falsification or the application to politics of a system of immoral expediency, and we are certain that until the Japanese see and understand this, and act upon the same theory, they will always be liable to these charges of tergiversation which it is so extremely unpleasant to make and to have made. Our most earnest wish is to see the Government trustworthy and trusted, not alone in its financial relations with foreigners, but in similar and all other relations with its subjects, and in its promises or representations to the Foreign Ministers. Whatever advantages it may momentarily, or for once, gain by the course which apparently comes to it with a kind of mechanically operating instinct, are more than lost by the distrust engendered by the discovery of this policy, and the alienation which succeeds this discovery. The object of the Government at this moment is to secure in the revised treaties some recognition of its right of jurisdiction over foreigners resident in its territory—the normal and natural right of all governments, but from the exercise of which certain of them are excluded by special provisions. In order to secure this recognition it is desirous of appearing as well as possible in the eyes of the world, and, knowing that so long as the offensive Edicts against Christianity are extant the Christian Powers will not yield one tittle of the rights guaranteed by treaty to their subjects, it is anxious to show that these Edicts have been withdrawn. But how can it claim this in the face of the facts which we shall now adduce to prove that this claim is but an unfounded pretence? The Edicts are as follows:—

## Board No. 1.—Law.

Human beings must carefully practise the principles of the five social relations. Charity must be shown to widowers, widows, orphans, the childless and the sick. There must be no such crimes as murder, arson, or robbery.

4th year, Kei-ō, 3rd month.

(March 24th—April 22nd, 1868).

(Signed) DAIJOKAN [GOVERNMENT].

## Board No. 2.—Law.

Persons uniting together in numbers for any object soever are called leaguers; persons leaguering together for the purpose of petitioning in a forcible manner, are called insurrectionists; persons who conspire to leave the ward or village in which they live are called runaways. All these acts are strictly prohibited.

Should any persons commit these offences, information must at once be given to the proper officers, and suitable rewards will be given.

4th year, Kei-ō, 3rd month.

(March 24th—April 22nd, 1868).

(Signed) DAIJOKAN [GOVERNMENT].

## Board No. 3.—Law.

The evil sect, called Christian, is strictly prohibited. Suspicious persons should be reported to the proper officers, and rewards will be given.

4th year, Kei-ō, 3rd month.

(March 24th—April 22nd, 1868).

(Signed) DAIJOKAN [GOVERNMENT].

This was subsequently modified as follows.

## Law.

With respect to the Christian sect, the existing prohibition must be strictly observed.

Evil sects are strictly prohibited.

10th month of the first year of Meiji.

(November, 1868).

## Board No. 4.—Ordinance.

(Already published in the Yokohama papers as a notification, being the new law enacted for the protection of foreigners).

## Memorandum.

When any person sings songs boisterously in the streets, knocks up against things, stops a person's passage, obstructs the thoroughfare, or proceeds to draw a sword in order to frighten passers by or to kill animals, or behaves violently in an eating-house, he must be instantly arrested, his sword be taken from him, and a complaint must be made to the nearest police-office.

12th month, year of the Horse.

(January—February 1871).

(Signed) THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

As soon as incendiaries, robbers, murderers or forgers of *Kiasatsu* are seen or heard of they must be at once arrested and brought to the nearest (police) office, or denounced to it, and if after inquiry there is no doubt of the fact, rewards shall be granted. Should any person receive wounds or be killed on the spot in making such arrests he shall be liberally assisted by the Government. When informers are summoned to the (police) office to give evidence, suitable allowances shall be made so that they shall not suffer in their business or trade, and therefore such persons should state exactly what they know should they conceal the facts, and the truth becomes known afterwards from another quarter, they will be considered guilty of an offence.

12th month, year of the Horse.

(January—February, 1871).

(Signed) THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The above are the ordinances which have been posted on the Edict-boards for years—for generations, as far as we know.

The following is the recent Edict to which we now refer to as impugning the good faith of the Government.

## No. 68. To the Cities and Prefectures.

In order that the people may know all Proclamations by heart, they must hence forward be exposed at some convenient spot for the space of thirty days after their promulgation.

Note.—With regard to local notifications you will proceed in the same manner as heretofore, but as to the permanent noticeboards (*Kōsatsu-men*) which have hitherto been exhibited, they will be re-

moved for the future, as they are universally known by heart (*japan-juku-ohi no koto ni tsuki*).

24th February, 1878.

(Signed) THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Information of a very reliable character which has reached us from Osaka and Nagasaki, reports that the old edicts have not been withdrawn, and that the special one directed against Christianity, which we have persistently pursued in this journal, enjoys its old position and prominence. We are therefore justified in our charge that the Government has untruthfully represented its action in this matter; or—to state the case with all the leniency it can possibly admit—the Government has not been straightforward (we sincerely trust the Japanese language has an equivalent for this admirable word) in the case. It may have done all that it safely could, and we frankly allow that no more could be expected of it. But it has not done all that it represented itself to have done, and on this charge we arraign it.

This method of procedure may be in harmony with Japanese views, and it must be confessed that grave difficulties, for which due allowance must be made, beset a government which has to deal with a question of this nature in ignorance of the amount of support which its action would derive from popular opinion, or the amount of antagonism such action would excite. But in all matters having a bearing upon the relations existing between the Japanese Government and foreign powers, it is essential that a frank and manly confidence should be established on both sides. The habit of mind which engenders this may be difficult of attainment among men accustomed to the intrigues characteristic of Asiatic politics, and to whom the unconcealed, yet not unfriendly, antagonism of party warfare or diplomatic struggle, regulated as it is among ourselves by considerations of morality and the sense of honour, are unknown. But there are few lessons better worth the learning by Japanese statesmen than those which teach them the habits of the European mind, its attitude and instincts, the laws it obeys and to which it expects obedience in others. We have no desire to betray any of that moral intolerance which refuses to acknowledge virtues in others because they are not the prominent virtues of the European ideal. We presume that each race and each country, as each individual, has its infirmity or defect, and is inclined to regard with special antipathy the vices from which it is most free, and to which its neighbours are most addicted. The moral ideal of the Japanese must necessarily differ from our own. It has a widely different origin and has been moulded by widely different circumstances. Their code of honour may, for all we know, shame our own in certain particulars, and it by no means follows that they are destitute of great national virtues because those virtues are not the ones most prized by us. But the history of the relations of this country with foreign powers will be vastly simplified when that spirit of truthfulness which lies at the foundation of all that we consider best in our European ideal of character, so entirely pervades the Japanese that their “yea, yea” and “nay, nay” will inspire a confidence which hardly yet attaches to their most solemn promises or assurances.

#### CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

SOMEWHAT more than a year has elapsed since we drew attention to the claims on the Government which were then notoriously a source of much perplexity, if not of much embarrassment, to it. We remarked upon the equivocal origin and peculiar features of many of them, and are convinced that had our knowledge of their

details been greater than by any possibility it could be, the remonstrances which we made against them might justly have displayed even more warmth than that which they then excited. The pressing of these claims, and of others of a similar nature at earlier dates, gave those to whom they were entrusted many misgivings. There was undoubtedly the bond, signed, sealed and witnessed; the grim penalty for forfeiture was in order; the claim to the pound of flesh was clear; the court awarded and the law gave it. But there was often grievous injustice done by the sentence, and no Portia—no technical objection that the right to the flesh gave no right to the blood—stepped in to save Antonio from Shylock. Is it not true that at least one foreign Minister urgently prayed the Japanese to appoint some foreigner to review and adjudicate upon such claims, so as, on the one hand, to relieve him and his colleagues from the burden of pressing demands of which they disapproved, but which they could hardly refuse to press consistently with their duties as advocates of their countrymen's interests, and, on the other, to protect the Japanese against a rapacity skilful enough to make Law itself the instrument of injustice? And was not this prayer acceded to by the Japanese?

These old wrongs have now produced their natural reactionary effect. It was right, indeed, that the system which produced them should have an end. It was right that some one should be placed between the claimants, or rather, between the advocates of the claimants, and the Government;—right that the force of the Minister's application or demand should have its first impact upon a passive and well-padded medium, almost impersonal, yet so composed and adjusted as to be incapable of partiality and indifferent to concussion. But the reactionary effect is also bad, and shows how in this strange confusion of right and wrong which theologians call the moral government of the world, the innocent suffer for the guilty. The difficulty now is to get any claim settled. It may be as clear as noon-day, as just as Aristides, as simple and consistent as truth, and as pressing as poverty; yet all these attributes will avail it little or nothing. It is not that there is no voice, nor any answer, nor any that regardeth, as was the fate of the Baal-worshippers. There is no need for knives or lancets on account of there being no response. The need for or use of them is suggested by the nature of the response, which is usually some contemptible technical quibble, utterly unfit to be imported into a question having broad definite issues in it and susceptible of solution upon these issues. The fact is that there are two ways of looking at claims: one which we shall venture to call a fair way; and the other,—without any disrespect to stuff, silk, or cloth,—which shall venture to call a lawyer's way. And we must be excused if we go still further, and say, with all respect, that one is a gentleman's view of a claim, and the other is not. The quibbles and arguments which a gentleman would rather forfeit his estate than urge, are precisely those suggested by a purely legal view of such matters. And we must do lawyers the justice to say that this not their fault. It is their duty to fight for verdicts for their clients, and to use all the verbal weapons they can find in their law-books. A lawyer paid by the Japanese to contest the claims of foreigners does quite rightly in encasing himself in calf, and defying his assailants to find a weak or unprotected spot in him or his armour. But a government does itself an injustice in taking such views as may be very legitimately taken by a lawyer, especially if its own system of jurisprudence is as simple as that of the Japanese is and must be. Of all those refinements and subtleties which belong to our own necessarily complex



system, the Japanese know nothing, and in dealing with them no one makes provision for the possible intrusion of these. To us they are necessary ;—evils, it is true, yet necessary evils. To them they become mere instruments for the evasion of clear and undoubted responsibilities, and are wholly unworthy as weapons of defence. We shall not deny for a moment that these very subtleties have been resorted to in the cases which provoked our first remonstrances, and in such cases the fight should be waged with precisely equal weapons. But we make bold to think that similar weapons are often used against claims arising out of transactions entered into in all the simplicity of good faith, and where an escape from clear obligations has been sought and found by the use of unworthy and dishonouring quibbles or arguments. But we hold that it is not for European lawyers to make the Japanese imagine that our legal system lends itself to the perpetration of injustice, or the denial of justice. With all its faults this system has been, and is, the means by which scores of millions of free and intelligent men, endowed with keen perceptions of their rights and liberties, have been held together in peaceful and willing cohesion. It is based on the immovable foundation of natural law, and is therefore not alone the outcome of our particular views and condition as members of a special race, but represents those laws and rights which are conditions of the existence of civil society. It is a bad thing that this system should be wrenched from its proper office of securing justice, and perverted to support pleas which have no foundation in equity and can find no echo in conscience.

#### "THE ECONOMIST" ON THE JAPAN LOAN.

THE power wielded by the Press in Europe, and especially in England, can only be very faintly appreciated by Japanese statesmen, especially such of them as have not been abroad. But they will do well to familiarize themselves with the idea of this vast power, to bear in mind that its good opinion is invaluable to them, that its adverse criticism is capable of crippling or paralyzing them, and that its wide-reaching arm can at any moment touch them in a vital part. They are accustomed to think that if they can satisfy the demands made upon them by the Representatives of the Treaty Powers, their external relations need cost them but little further care. The ever-present idea of their own polity, and of the simple economy of their national life, disposes them to imagine that all the good-will they need to conciliate may be found among a comparatively small number of leading men, either holding official positions, and thus the depositories of a certain amount of power and authority, or among those whom wealth, family influence, or former political prominence has endowed with a certain power independent of actual office. They will do well, however, to remember that in Europe, it is far otherwise. There, there are thousands of men of immense wealth who hold no official position, who never dream during their whole lives of taking office, who never think of going to Court, who are never consulted by Ministers, never enter Parliament, and who are little known beyond their homes and their offices. But they wield a great power indirectly, and this power consists in their wealth, and is exercised in directions in harmony with their opinions. These opinions, on most subjects at least which stand apart from their immediate concerns and interests, are very largely formed by the Press, whose office it is to report and generalize such facts as come under its notice. Where this is done, as in England, by men of great ability and high

character, the power wielded by the Press is incalculably large, and the impersonality which shrouds a public writer enables him to speak with a cumulative force the measure of which depends on the moral and intellectual antecedents of the Journal through which he addresses the world.

It is impossible, however, that the Japanese should be able to discriminate between the characters of the vast numbers of newspapers which discuss their affairs, and in many of which they must necessarily meet with much that is calculated to excite their smiles. These they can afford to disregard. But it is far otherwise with such opinions as that expressed by *The Economist* on their lately issued loan, and which will be found elsewhere in our columns. *The Economist* is a journal which carries with it immense weight. It has been edited successively by men who have resigned this duty only to occupy positions as Finance Ministers, and is now conducted by a gentleman of great ability and high standing whose choice lay between the post he now holds and a seat in Parliament, where his powers would have been, if not so usefully exercised, at least productive of a personal reputation which he has consented to forego. Such an opinion as this, backed by the whole force belonging to a Journal of such antecedents, the Japanese cannot disregard. It must not be supposed that because it consists of a few short lines it is the less weighty. It has cost years to store up the force which gives these few lines their power,—years of thought, labour and experience. When Titian was reproached for demanding a hundred gold crowns for a picture which he painted in a week, he replied, "But it has cost me thirty years to learn how to paint this in a week." And opinions such as those we speak of must be regarded in like manner.

It must be conceded that the opinion of *The Economist* is not complimentary to the new loan or to the Japanese Government. It enumerates three chief objections to the loan: *First*, that nothing is known of Japanese finances: *Second*, the indefiniteness of the pretext under which the loan has been asked: and *Last*, that we know nothing of Japan, its Government or people.

Assuredly there is much force in these objections, addressed, as they are, to capitalists seeking a safe investment, by a Journal whose business it is to point out what kind of securities such investors should seek or avoid. It is true that we know very little of the Japanese finances. The statements recently made in regard to them in an article published in *Blackwood's Magazine* to which we devoted some attention a few months back, are of very doubtful truth, and it may even be questioned whether the Finance Minister himself could at this moment give any such accurate information about them as would satisfy a very careful investor or a rigid financier. The Administration may not be much to blame for this, because the country has undergone vast changes during the past few years of revolution, has undertaken great liabilities in one form or another, and has been put to great expenses which are at present represented by a paper currency of swollen dimensions, uncertain period of redemption, and very various forms and dates of issue. All this may have been inevitable, but it is not the less disquieting to thoughtful men who wish to lend money, or to embark money in a trade liable to severe disturbance in case of political commotion. That the Japanese are making earnest efforts to place their currency on a sounder footing, to redeem their paper issues, and to curtail their expenditure, we all know. But we are still very much in the dark upon all essential points, and, meanwhile, borrowing is no evidence of stabili-



ty. Farsighted and experienced men here, who know what panics are even in countries whose finances are regulated on the soundest principles, are often beset with great misgivings in regard to the foundations of that trade in which they have invested their capital, and earnestly desire more particular knowledge of the finances of this country than they have ever been able to obtain. Many have even thought that their Representatives might demand from the Japanese some statement on this subject which would tend to reassure them. They know that a collapse of the paper currency would entail vast losses on them, and they have vague fears of such collapse, all the more distracting because no measures are taken by the Government to dissipate them. It is assuredly no frivolous objection to the new Loan that we know little or nothing about the Japanese finances.

The second objection refers to the indefiniteness of the pretext on which the Loan has been demanded. We attempted recently to show that there is a fair ground for the measure, but we must frankly state that our only information on the subject was derived from the prospectus of the Loan. If we were right in our surmises as to its object and the proposed application of the money raised by it, we think we have successfully shewn that the Japanese have done well in extinguishing a large yearly charge by the payment of a sum which is comparatively small when viewed in relation to the amount which such a yearly charge would represent at a moderate rate of interest. Nor do we feel much doubt that our view of the intention of the Government is correct, though a Government always does well in making the most explicit announcement possible on such a subject.

We have left ourselves but scant space to speak of the third objection urged by *The Economist*, but we cannot disregard it. It consists in the ignorance of Europeans "of the people and Government of Japan, and of their political character." The objection, like its fellows, has undoubted force:—but the *Japan Mail* can hardly allow that this ignorance is altogether excusable.

An important moral, however, is pointed by the article which we have now analysed. Japan is rapidly coming under the "bull's-eye" of the European Press, and must walk with great circumspection in consequence. As soon as money relations spring up between people, the nature of their respective interest in each other assumes more than a mere sentimental form. It is now no longer a mere question of surprise and wonder at the intellectual movement made by this country, the theme of vapid schoolboy declamation and historical disquisition. A new curiosity has sprung up, and a creditor's scrutiny is a piercing one. An opinion of one kind or another he will certainly hold. The ability and the disposition to pay the contracted obligations have now become the objects of curiosity, and it is well that Japan should give a satisfactory account of herself in both these respects.

#### UNION IS STRENGTH.

THE organization of the Trading Societies all over the country of Japan, in corporations under the control and superintendence of the Government, has long been a subject of serious consideration with many of the foreign residents. The advantages arising from these Associations are indisputably great and numerous. One cannot but regard with admiration the amount of information collected and diffused, the facilities granted, and the assistance rendered by them, nor is the secrecy with which these and other of their operations are conducted less striking. But if they act beneficially to the members, they are propor-

tionately prejudicial to those who are without their pale. The heads of these Associations issue edicts or ordinances for the guidance of their associates, and we have recently seen here instances of the rigour with which they carry them out, to the detriment of those who are opposed to them. In the nature of things these Associations are protective of their own members, and inimical to others. The whole force of their combinations is brought to bear against the foreign merchants, who, having no engine of the same kind, and acting singly and individually, would be almost powerless to resist the Guilds, were it not for the capital at their command, which, in a large measure, acts as a compensating power to the unanimity of their opponents. On the other hand, the spirit of enterprise and speculation, the rivalry and jealousy of one another, the variety of interests and the competition which exist among the foreign houses, leave them a prey to the concerted action of the native Associations.

It has often been a matter of wonder to many, that in face of the obstacles of every kind which are thrown in their way by these native Associations, the foreign Houses have never adopted some plan which would enable them to withstand or counteract the difficulties under which they labour. Clashing interests and keen competition make unanimity of purpose among foreigners an impossibility. But though all the Houses will not join together, why should not a Society be formed by a certain number of them for the protection of their interests, whether in the import or export trade? Let us take, for instance, the exporters of Silk, of whom there may be about forty. Surely there must be at least a moderate portion of them who have often thought how desirable it would be to have perfect freedom in transactions on the part of the native traders, in lieu of the dictation of their Guilds. We know very well that in an active market, or at the opening of the season, when some of the foreign Houses are anxious to secure the first muster bales of the new produce which come down, the native silkmen need no recommendations or commands to put the prices up as high as they can. But when the home markets are flat and drooping and business here is slack in consequence, many Japanese dealers, especially those of small means, although they would often be glad to meet the buyers on reduced terms, are prevented from doing so by the Guild which fixes the price at which only they will be allowed to sell their produce. The market rates are thereby artificially supported, and the buyers find it impossible to execute their orders without the risk of loss. To persevere in paying here more money than the article is worth in Europe is a folly that has been committed too long, and has just brought many houses to the end of their tether. What then should be done under these circumstances?

If it is impossible for the whole of the foreign Houses to arrive at an understanding, we would suggest to at least a portion of them to form themselves, as we said above, into a sort of Society for the protection of their interests, not necessarily on the same plan as the Japanese Guilds, but on a system better adapted to our customs and habit of thought. There might be a sort of Exchange or Bourse held daily for a short time, say at half-past eleven in the morning, at the Chamber of Commerce, when all the intelligence received by mails or telegrams might be freely communicated and discussed, the settlements of silk truthfully reported, the present state and future prospects of the market considered, a concerted course of action decided upon in cases of emergency;—in a word, when anything pertaining to the welfare of the Society and the benefit of its members would be entertained and

adopted. We would moreover suggest the appointment of a Committee of three members who would serve by short terms, say fortnightly, and whose duty it would be to collect all available information, or to make proposals useful to those connected with the silk trade in general and the Society in particular.

We do not overestimate the services which such a Society might render. But some good would be very likely to ensue from its formation, were it only to bring the foreign silkmen more into communication with one another than they generally are. There should be nothing, in our opinion, in the constitutive principles of such a society to fetter in the least degree the individual action of its members. Its sole object being to promote the welfare and the interests of all those connected with the silk trade, it is by moral suasion only that action should be taken. Many who are now averse to such an institution as we suggest, might in the course of time become disposed to join it and bring their portion of usefulness to the general capital of the Association.

It is a trite truth that "One never knows until one has tried." Two years ago Japan silk had fallen into disrepute in Europe, owing to its growing deterioration. A large portion of the silk trade at Yokohama agreed upon the necessity of doing something to remedy the evil. A Committee was appointed whose recommendations were published, translated and circulated among the silkmen in the interior, and the result proved very satisfactory in all respects. Who is to say that if a Society for the protection of the foreign silk houses were formed now, it would not prove, some time hence, conducive to the interests of the whole silk trade of Japan?

We have spoken here of the interests of the exporters of silk only. But all the other branches of trade both in Exports and Imports, being equally interested, might, on the same system, form separate Associations, the meetings being held at the same time and in the same place as that which we have suggested as the model for all. Or one Society might be formed for exports and imports, with committees for each of the principal branches of business; viz: one for Tea, one for Silk and one for staple imports. The main object is to bring together the foreign Houses for their mutual protection against the native associations. The expense would be *nil*, or inappreciable, and the results might easily be such as to create a sense of wonder that no institution of the kind had been hitherto formed, in order to oppose a combined action of a formidable and successful nature by at least such a measure of combination as circumstances admit of, and in the absence of which the scattered force which it would unite into a powerful body is taken and destroyed in detail.

It will be urged against us that foreigners are unaccustomed to these combinations, that their idiosyncracies and habits of mind are opposed to them, and that the objects sought to be attained, however desirable, are not attainable by these means. Our reply is:—New modes of warfare which have proved successful against you must be met by new tactics on your side. You confess that you are constantly beaten, and complain bitterly and not unnaturally of the defeats which exhaust and impoverish you. You are not beaten by any inherent force in your opponents which you do not yourselves possess. They are no abler, no richer, no more industrious or astute, than you. It is idle to suppose you can beat them by your present mode of warfare. You have tried it for years, and whatever success you may have formerly achieved, the issue is always against you now that your opponents have thoroughly perfected themselves in their tactics and

the use of their own special weapons. Nothing but the display of similar tactics and the use of similar weapons, or, at all events of some new weapons, will enable you to cope with them with any probability of success, and however much your natural habits of mind may rebel against this new mode of warfare, however conservative you may be, the choice lies between conservatism and failure on the one hand, and innovation and some measure of success on the other. It must be obvious to anyone who carefully considers the present position of this trade and the China trade, who reads of the failures in the one, listens to the complaints of those who conduct the other, and catches the floating whispers of the unsound conditions which characterize both, that some radical change must be wrought before either can be brought into a satisfactory condition. What that change may be it is impossible accurately to define, but it is for those most interested in bringing it about to give it shape and consistency, in spite of disinclination and regardless of unproved objection.

#### THE NEW STEAMERS' BILL OF LADING.

WE have before us a pamphlet written by Mr. ALFRED HOLT, of Liverpool, on the subject of the "Eastern Bill of Lading," and it is our intention to examine as thoroughly as we can Mr. HOLT's arguments, the old form of bill of lading, and the form now in use and styled the "Eastern bill of lading." Mr. HOLT begins by explaining that from 1850 to 1871, screw steamers as a conveyance for cargo came into general use, and alterations and additions were made in the forms of bills of lading as varying circumstances required, and goes on to say; "One thing, however, is certain, that, for years together, a large and increasing trade was carried on under these bills of lading, and, so far as I know, no merchant or shipper ever suffered by any clause in them." So far so good, but the old adage that the pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last, seems applicable to this statement. The history of the new bill of lading is that about April or May, 1871, the attention of shippers was called to the innovations which were being made by steamship owners in the old form of bill of lading, and the usual course of holding a meeting, and appointing a committee to report, was adopted. But the first step was taken by the Salvago Association of London, who issued a circular to their members, stating that, having examined the bills of lading of 148 vessels trading to and from all parts of the world, they had found considerable deviations from the ordinary form, which they classified as follows:—

1st.—As affecting the voyage. Four deviations.

2nd.—As limiting the liability of ship-owners for damage to goods. Twenty-five deviations.

3rd.—As affecting the carriage. Five deviations.

After the issue of this valuable and important document, a meeting was held, resulting in the appointment of a committee of merchants to consider the stipulations in the bills of lading, and to draw up a general form which should be equitable to all parties. The consequence was that the form called the "Eastern bill of lading" was adopted by nearly all steam-ship owners, and Mr. HOLT says "Its main object is to compel a shipowner, when he lays his vessel on the berth, to state the exact ports he intends her to call at. This is with the intention of: 1st.—Preventing a shipowner vitiating the merchants' policies by deviations not provided for in the policies, and which were unknown to the merchant at the time he effected his insurance: 2nd.—Preventing a loss of market to a merchant through the delay in the arrival of his goods, owing to the time spent at port of call." And Mr. HOLT proceeds to show

that: 1st.—Although a shipowner may be bound down by the shipper, nothing the latter can do will prevent deviation if the master chooses to commit it. 2nd.—The only mode to prevent deviation is to render the master and owner liable for all consequences. 3rd.—That two ships have deviated under the new bill of lading and that the inducements to do so are yearly increasing. 4th.—That the only remedy the shipper has for loss after deviation is against the shipowner for £8 per registered ton of the offending vessel, or, if the deviation occurred with the owner's knowledge, the expense of litigation to prove such knowledge; and supposing this point to be decided in favour of the shipper, "How does he fare then? He is one of a number of claimants, amounting to £200,000, on a shipowner who has lost his ship worth, say £40,000 (the figures being assumed). Is there any shipowner in England so very solvent as to make this a very desirable position for a merchant or banker to assume willingly?" Or, if the ship should be owned by a limited company with a fully paid up capital of £100,000, the shipper would, "if all goes smoothly", recover one-half and lose the other half. That Mr. Holt's pamphlet is a most serviceable and valuable document, distinguished by conciseness and brevity, there can be no doubt, and up to the part we have quoted, logical and correct; but we fear we cannot, with justice, support the remedy for all the evils suggested by him. The substance of Mr. Holt's observations appears to be, in brief:—

1st.—That no clauses in a bill of lading can prevent deviation.

2nd.—That deviation vitiates policies of insurance.

3rd.—That the shipper can only recover a proportion of £8 per ton, for each registered ton of the vessel which commits the deviation.

We have now to consider what deviation is deemed sufficient to discharge the underwriter. In MAUDE and POLLOCK's work on the Law of Merchant Shipping, page 359, the following definition is given: "It may, however, be said generally, that any unnecessary departure from the shortest, or most usual course, and any improper or unaccustomed stoppage at a port, is a deviation;" and at page 358: "If liberty be reserved 'to call at one port, the assured may not call at another, although it is not more out of the usual course of the voyage; for every wilful deviation determines the policy, and it is immaterial from what cause, or at what place, the subsequent loss arises." And Sir JOSEPH ARNOULD, in fewer words, writes: "The true proposition, therefore, is, that every voluntary and unnecessary departure from the prescribed course of the voyage by which the risk is varied, is a deviation, whether the risk be thereby aggravated or not" (Part I. Chap. X.) It will be seen that deviation must be *voluntary*, but a departure from the usual course of the voyage through the gross ignorance of the master, will be so considered.

Mr. Holt continues: "I will suggest what I believe to be his (the shipper's) best course."

"Give the shipowner the power he has heretofore had 'to make any deviation he likes."

"Get the underwriter to cover all deviations; then the shipper cannot fall between two stools."

This is, without doubt, a happy thought, and would be an excellent solution of all difficulties were it not for an obstacle in the way—the underwriter declines "to cover all deviations", and, to our mind, naturally and properly declines. Such a concession would be a premium to the shipowner to deviate; he would then run no risk whatever in endeavouring to pick up a few "roadside earnings" and the laughter

would be transferred from the underwriter to the shipowner. Deviation being the only point calling for attention in Mr. Holt's remarks, it will suffice if we show the difference in the wording of the old form and the "Eastern" form of bill of lading, regarding the power given to the shipowner to deviate. The first is,—"*Port of Liverpool and bound for Shanghai (via Suez Canal), having liberty to call at any port or ports in or out of the customary route, in any order, to receive and discharge coals, cargo and passengers, and for any other purpose.*" Goods shipped under this bill of lading are insured under policies which do not cover the risk of calling at any except the ordinary and customary ports for coaling or other necessary purposes. The clause in the bill of lading therefore frees the shipowner from all the consequences of a deviation, disproportionate as those consequences are in comparison with the gravity of the offence; and the underwriter cannot be made liable; for he has expressly stated that he will not be responsible for deviation. The wording of the Eastern Trade bill of lading is: "*Liverpool to Shanghai via the Suez canal, with liberty to receive and discharge goods and passengers at —, and to take in coal or other necessary supplies at any intermediate port or ports.*" And so long as the vessel keeps to the course of the voyage the policies hold good, but the deviation of the master from the terms of this bill of lading invalidates insurance and compels the shipper to seek redress from the owner, while the latter is carefully protected by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1862 from any claims amounting in the aggregate to any amount in excess of £8 per ton of his vessel.

A more difficult question to deal with can scarcely be found. A large and influential meeting has been held; a committee composed of members of leading shipping firms in London has reported upon and drawn up a form of bill of lading; and the underwriters have expressed their willingness to cover "all deviation of voyage provided for in the said bill of lading." Two steamers have already deviated within the first twelve months after the adoption of the present form, and the inducement for more frequent deviation is yearly increasing. The shipper, the shipowner, and the underwriter are all anxious to protect themselves, and the result is that the obnoxious deviation clause has been withdrawn from the bill of lading, and the respective positions of the concerned are the same as they were before its introduction. We are, we must confess, somewhat at a loss to understand the causes of the cry which has been raised on the bill of lading question so far as deviation is concerned, that is, unless deviation is to become a rule instead of an exception with ship-masters; for unless it does so become a rule the position of the shipper is the same as it has been for years. Marine Insurance does not cover deviation, and we cannot see how underwriters are to fix a premium for a risk the nature or extent of which they can neither estimate nor comprehend; though, even were they able and willing to cover this additional risk, they should refuse to do so lest they relieve the owner from a penalty which justly attaches to him for wilful deviation or gross ignorance of his employés, while the shipowner, on his part, instead of preferring such a request, should feel grateful for a law which tends to screen him from more than a per centage of loss caused by the wilful misconduct of his servants committed without his knowledge, and should strive to meet the shipper and the underwriter in a liberal spirit and bind himself to the shippers in heavy penalties for each deviation, whether accidents and losses do or do not follow. A steamer destined for certain ports is, during the course of the



voyage, devoted absolutely to the service of the cargo-owners, and no act which might tend, in the remotest degree, to prejudice their interests ought to be committed; and if positive instructions to this effect were given to the master, the risk of loss from deviation would be reduced to a minimum. We admit our own ignorance of the "intricacies of the working of a line of steamers taking cargo for several ports," but we think the interests of shippers concerned to the value of £200,000 should take priority over those of the shipowner concerned to the value of £40,000.

There are a few other clauses in the old form of bill of lading so manifestly prejudicial to the shipper, that the wonder is not so much that shippers should have submitted to them so long, but that the ship-owner should have had the courage to insert, or the business position or monopoly of trade to enforce them. We refer to such clauses as this: "If prevented from discharging by weather the goods may be taken on to the next convenient port for transshipment to their destination." To use similar language to Mr. Holt's, we may ask if there are any ship-owners so superior to profitable charters advised by telegram and depending upon the vessel's arrival at her final port at a given date, as not to take every possible advantage of the liberty given them by this clause. In the Eastern bill of lading this extraordinary condition does not appear, and the entire document appears to us to be based upon principles which are eminently just to all concerned. True, the question of deviation is still open, as that question has been almost from the commencement of regular marine insurance and the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 and the Amendment Act of 1862. In fine, the old bill of lading relieved the shipowner from almost every responsibility; and, for the continuance of this form, Mr. Holt is willing to sacrifice one half of the primage he has hitherto charged. On the other hand, the Eastern bill of lading defines clearly the position of the shipper and the shipowner. It prevents the avoidance by the ship-owner of the obligations imposed on him by law, and tends to secure the shipper, as far as such a document can secure him, from those losses against which he had no remedy whatever, under the old form.

The matter is of so grave an importance, and the interests affected are so vast that the final remedy can only be prescribed by the Legislature, before whom it will probably soon be brought.

#### DIE GEGENWART ON JAPAN.

OUR readers will find elsewhere in our columns a translation of a very able sketch of the political history of Japan which has recently appeared in *Die Gegenwart*, a leading weekly journal published in Berlin. It is another proof that the Press of Europe is turning its attention in the direction of this country, while the marked ability displayed by the article proves that men of insight, intelligence and information are occupying themselves with the political history and institutions of Japan, its present position and action, and, above all, with its future prospects. The sketch we have republished shows how far aloof from all real executive power the Mikados of Japan have ever stood. Their pretended divine origin from the Sun-Goddess seems to have placed them in a position in which they, if not those who surrounded them, could calmly watch the play or strife of the lightnings below them, secure in a position which the superstitious ignorance of the people made it

something akin to a blasphemy even to approach in a questioning attitude. The transition of the chief executive office of the state from an appointment held during the lifetime of its possessor to an hereditary office, was no improbable result of this removal of the Supreme Head to such a distance from the actual work of government, and accordingly the Shōgunate at last became the appanage of one family whose founder contrived the means of depriving the Imperial line of any such remnants of real authority as still attached to it, and whose successors, in virtue of their remarkable administrative capacity, retained the power which their ancestor had acquired. But it is obvious that such a system as this bore in it the seeds of dissolution. And when at last the foreigner arrived in Japan, and the new external relations of the Empire forcedly brought about the direct participation of the MIKADO in State affairs, the last blow was given to a system always in the highest degree artificial, and the inherent weakness of which was only counter-balanced by the great energy and determination of the men who were successively its centres. The Shōgunate fell after a somewhat inglorious struggle which afforded evidence of but little military or political insight, and the MIKADO added the title of actual ruler of the Empire to that claim on its superstitious reverence which his asserted divine origin extorted. In 1871 came the degradation of the *Kugés* of the Imperial Court, the sequestration of the possessions and revenues of the *Daimiōs*, and it is in this state that we now find the Empire.

The positions of the stars having been taken, the writer of the article proceeds to cast the horoscope of the Empire, and does so with the sternness and gravity of one who forebodes evil. In the Supreme Head of the State he sees only a young and inexperienced man who cannot be more than a nominal ruler. In the few *Kugés* who have remained in their places he sees nothing but the shadows of the departed pageant of the Imperial Court, the possible tools of disaffection should something of substance still cling to them, but more probably the mere effigies rather than the depositaries of power. He sees the mediatised Princes waiting to avenge themselves for the injustice which dispossessed them of their revenues, and, in the furthestmost background, the image of SHIMADZU SABURŌ, like Achilles sulking in his tent, detached from the administration, displeased at a progress which belies his prophecies, and left behind in the current of events the direction of which he formerly to a great extent controlled. He further sees the course of affairs guided by men who know neither how to obey nor yet to rule, who are flighty and self-sufficient, ready to pull down but incapable of constructing, changing without reforming, and indifferent whether the changes are or are not reforms. He sees ferment and disaffection everywhere, a peasantry discontented with the increase of taxation, an official class hostile to the Government, an hereditary nobility chafing against the injustice of confiscation, and from all those signs he foretells a new crisis and a protracted civil war.

We have paid a just tribute to the great merit of the sketch which we have epitomised, but before giving our reasons for differing with the writer in regard to his conclusions, it may be well to correct some few errors of fact and certain misapprehensions which have crept into his article.

Para. 3.—It is not quite correct to say that the Minamoto and Ashikaga, cousins of the Tokugawa family, had previously given a long series of Shōguns. Yoritomo was the first of the permanent Shōguns. He was succeeded



by two of his sons in succession, after whom the Minamoto Shōguns came to an end, and during a period of nearly a century the power was wielded by the Hōjō, who obtained young sons of the Fujiwara, or princes of the Imperial blood from Kiōto, whom they acknowledged as their nominal chiefs. After the overthrow of the Hōjō, Ashikaga Takauji, who was himself a member of the Minamoto *gens*, founded the line of Shōguns which lasted nearly to the end of the 16th century.

Para. 6.—None of the *daimiōs*, even the eighteen independent, such as Satsuma and Chōshū, were considered as feudatories of the Mikado.

Para. 9.—The conspiracy which was laid to the charge of the Chōshū clan of trying to gain possession of the Mikado's person dates from 1863, as may be seen by referring to the *Genji Yumé Monogatari* and the *Kinsē Shirakū* (number published last week). On the 30th Sept. the gates of the palace were closed and the Chōshū clan ordered out of Kiōto. It was on this occasion that seven *Kugēs* fled from the capital with the Chōshū leaders. SANJŌ, at present Prime Minister, was one of these, not IWAKURA, who at that time was rather favourable to the Shōgun's party. In 1864 the Chōshū clan marched on Kiōto, but was defeated. It was some time after this that a coalition was formed between SATSUMA and CHŌSHŪ, and finally TOSA. Most of the others held aloof from the contest, and the destruction of the Shōgunate was effected by these three clans. HIZEN joined, rather reluctantly, after the revolution was accomplished.

Para. 13.—The sequestration of the *daimiōs'* revenues is a matter generally misunderstood. What foreigners (Dr. DICKSON for one) call the revenue of the *daimiōs*, was the amount of rice which their territories were supposed to produce, and is more correctly called assessment. If the assessment were exact, the revenue of the clan, consisting of the *daimiō* and his retainers, would generally be about one-half, but in many cases the nominal assessment was considerably below the real figure, and the clan may have received, say, two-thirds of the assessment as revenue, but this had to be divided between the *daimiō* and his retainers, many of whom had large incomes. In Satsuma there were great retainers with lands assessed at as much as 15,000 *koku*, which amounts were included in the general assessment. The general verdict is that the *ex-daimiōs* are very well off as regards income, while they also enjoy personal freedom, and can afford to dispense with a large part of their establishments. The Prince of Satsuma, for instance, who had sixty waiting-women, now lives in Yedo with fifty retainers in all. The only cause of resentment which they could have would be the deprivation of political power, but, as is well known, the majority, in fact all but five or six whom we could name, were so brought up as to be quite ignorant of and indifferent to public affairs, and the amount of stupidity amongst them seems almost incredible to Europeans who are accustomed to see noblemen taking a leading share in the government of their own country. The same thing may be said of the *kugēs*, though to a somewhat smaller extent, as some few of them have displayed a considerable amount of talent for diplomacy. Of the *daimiōs* known to the world as being men of weight in political matters there were six, the *ex-princes* of HIZEN, TOSA, ECHIZEN, OWARI, UWAJIMA and SHIMADZU SABURŌ, the father of the prince of Satsuma. The first two are dead. Of ECHIZEN and OWARI nothing has been heard for the last two years. The *ex-prince* of UWAJIMA certainly cannot be called disaffected. There remains SHIMADZU SABURŌ, the father of the Prince of SATSUMA, who is represented by *Die Ge-*

*genwart* to be the soul of the policy of Satsuma, and to whom various treasonable projects have lately been ascribed by local contemporaries. There is no doubt that this prince, who has been secluded in his native province since 1867, belongs to the old school who take their ideas of government and policy from the writings of Chinese philosophers, and that, unable to appreciate the meaning of the reforms attempted in Yedo, he has spoken unfavourably of the present policy of the government. That he possesses great influence in the province of Satsuma is equally certain, but he by no means represents the opinion of the chief men of the clan. It will surprise the public to learn that he is on his way to Yedo at the present moment, and that men who belong to the Satsuma clan view his approach without any fear as to the course he may pursue. It is far more likely that he will be convinced of the judiciousness of the policy of the government, than that, standing alone in his conservative opinions, he will be able to compel it to become retrograde.

The last paragraph but one is more or less a correct account of the present state of things, and there is no doubt that a good deal of discontent exists in the country. The danger will not come from the *ex-daimiōs*, *ex-kugēs* or *ex-country* nobility, who are generally effete and have no power of combination. There are two questions which threaten to cause trouble. The first is the future position of the *samurai* class. Hitherto the *samurai* have been in possession of certain annual allowances, inherited from their forefathers for many generations. These are their only means of subsistence and it is proposed to confiscate them entirely. If this proposition be carried out trouble may be feared, though it cannot be expected that the Government, which knows the feeling of its fellow countrymen far more accurately than we can pretend to do, would really effect it if serious danger were apprehended. The other question is that of taxing the merchants. The thin end of the wedge has been inserted by the recent stamp acts, the taxes on servants, dogs and carriages. Perhaps the peasants may be conciliated by a remission of part of the heavy taxes which weigh them down, but in face of a deficient treasury this is hardly to be hoped for.

We must now give our reasons for differing with the conclusions of the writer in *Die Gegenwart*, and for convenience sake have relegated these to another article.

#### THE REASONS FOR OUR DISAGREEMENT WITH THE CONCLUSIONS OF *DIE GEGENWART*.

IT appears to us, then, that the fall of the Shōgunate and the impossibility of its resuscitation, are in themselves very real and solid grounds for believing that civil war cannot again easily arise in this country. The existence of this office must from its very nature have been a perpetual and fruitful source of jealousies, intrigues and strife, and its destruction has removed those temptations to individual ambition which were the alluring fruits enjoyed by the Shōgun, and enjoyable by any one who could snatch them from him. Prior to the fall of the Shōgunate the affairs of the Empire moved, so to speak, in an ellipse, of which the Mikadoate and the Shōgunate were the two *foci*. There was perpetual danger that either of these might at the moment of greatest attraction absorb everything within itself. But now that one of these *foci* has disappeared, the other has become a centre of gravity around which everything can revolve without danger of disturbance from a rival force.

It is also, we think, erroneous to imagine that any real danger can arise from the discontent of the *ex-*

*daimiōs*. They are rapidly dying out, and their training kept them, as we have already shewn, in a condition of miserable unfitness for leadership. The provision made for them is by no means inadequate to the maintenance of such state as befits their birth, they enjoy a liberty of which formerly they never were permitted the smallest taste, and their attention is greatly diverted from their real or imaginary wrongs by foreign travel or the distractions arising from a new condition of things in which they are carried forward without the power of resistance or even of protest. The able men who administered the affairs of the daimiats have been conciliated by high office in their respective provinces, and can hardly feel that their personal consequence is diminished under a system which makes them the immediate officers of the Emperor instead of servants of a mere feudatory prince. The occupation of their time in carrying out the orders of the central Government, even with such modification or self-serving as a corrupt bureaucracy interposes between the will of the Throne and the welfare of the people, must in a great measure interfere with their old habits of plotting and intriguing against neighbouring or rival principalities. The majority of them may be expected to have accepted as irreversible the revolution and the changes it has produced, nor is it incredible that some of them are zealous and earnest participators in the views of the Government itself, and convinced that their own welfare and that of the Empire lie in a vigorous prosecution of its present line of policy.

That the national mind has undergone during the past three years—we might even say during the past eighteen months—a very surprising change, may be better inferred, as we think, from the following fact than from almost any other we could adduce. The whole country has voluntarily disarmed itself, under a permissive regulation issued by the Government that the wearing of swords might be dispensed with. It is not two years ago that in view of several attempted assassinations of foreigners by two-sworded men, the Foreign Representatives joined in sending a *note identique* to the Government on this subject, urging upon its earnest attention the liability to interruption of the friendly relations existing between itself and their respective countries arising out of the commission of such acts as those which suggested the protest. The Government rightly apprehended the gravity of the case, and, in order to show that it was willing to do the uttermost of what it could do with safety, issued the permissive regulation referred to, with but small hope, however, that it would be of any avail. Yet the minds of the upper classes were so far prepared for change that the two swords were laid aside not only without apparent reluctance, but seemingly with a sense of satisfaction and even pride that the more enlightened spirit of the age had condemned them as no longer fitting emblems of superior birth or worthy guardians of individual honour. The Japanese are a proud and high-spirited race, their annals are warlike, their social system is aristocratic, and the visible badge of high birth, or of the possession of office or military employment, must have been dear to many who would not have exchanged it, even with attendant poverty, for the wealth of the undecorated merchant or the luxury which that wealth could command. Five years ago such a permissive regulation would have made the Government the laughing-stock of the Empire, and covered its members with contempt—the bitter contempt which a spirited aristocracy would naturally connect with low birth and cowardly temper. And yet the Empire is now virtually disarmed,—by its own act and to its own satisfaction.

As regards the disturbances which arise from time to time in the country, and to which the writer in *Die Gegenwart*, misled, in all probability, by newspapers which have long lost any local power of misleading, attaches a wholly undue importance, they have their origin in no faction, they possess no one party-cry, they are wholly unrelated and have no common object. Sometimes they are protests against a too heavy local taxation, sometimes they have a religious bearing, as lately in Echizen; but they raise the standard of no faction or family, their proportions are altogether inconsiderable, and they have been quelled by a very small exercise of power on the part of the Government. That the Administration is very popular, we shall not pretend; but neither is it violently hated. It embraces some very sound and earnest men, and when reinforced by two or three of the members of the Mission now abroad, may exhibit less of that restless disposition to over-govern and to force on unnecessary changes which has been its besetting sin for some time past. We see, therefore, little danger from the quarters indicated by the writer in *Die Gegenwart*, and while we are not free from a certain anxiety, as we showed in our summary of the events of 1872, we have no apprehensions of any such serious or protracted trouble as he forecasts.

But we foresee danger sometime hence in a quarter in which it is somewhat invidious to indicate it, but in which it is our duty to show that it lurks. So far as we know, it has only excited one native protest, and this was published in the *Japan Gazette* of last Friday week, the 28th March, in the form of a letter addressed by one KUROTA YOSHITADA to SHIMADZU JIUSAMMI (SHIMADZU SABURŌ). Whether it actually reached this noble, or is merely one of those *brochures* to which the name of a celebrated man is attached for the purpose of drawing attention to it, it is impossible to say. But it deserves serious consideration, as well on account of its grave and statesmanlike tone, as of the dangers to which it directs attention, one only of which we shall now point out. We allude to the possible and probable inoculation of the younger minds of this Empire with republican doctrines, than which we can conceive no more dangerous poison. Upon the abstract question of the alleged superiority of republican over monarchical forms of government—a superiority in which we do not for a moment believe—we shall not say another word. But what must be clear to the veriest babe in political philosophy, is, that such a form is not suitable to this country, and that any attempt to introduce it, or any coquetting with the doctrines on which it is based, is nothing less than political incendiarism. Many young Japanese go abroad for their education and reside, while in pursuit of it, in countries governed as republics. They see around them vast wealth, great progress in certain directions, much cultivation and refinement, much virtue and orderly conduct, much, in a word, that is valuable and desirable, and they desire that their own country should share all these benefits. But they are necessarily unable to discriminate between what are the concomitants of a certain phase of civilization, and the fruits of a special form of Government. They naturally connect the results they see with the political system under which those results are produced. They fail to connect them with antecedent causes, with such an inherited body of laws, such a literature, religion, race, or such and such transmitted virtues, powers, and moral inheritances. And thus whether the movement of society is upward or downward they cannot see. They find liberty desirable and delightful, but they know not

that one of the greatest of modern political philosophers, himself an ardent advocate of regulated liberty, expressed long ago, and long before his prophecy carried with it the semblance of fulfilment, his fear, if not his conviction, that the greatest blow ever dealt to liberty would come from the quarter in which the vastest experiment of it had been made. But be this as it may, the doctrines of republicanism are unsuited to a condition of society such as we see in this country, and those who are little aware of their explosive nature may take warning and advice from others who have watched their development elsewhere.

Lastly; it must not be forgotten that Japan is emphatically in a state of transition, and this always involves a period of *malaise*, the commission of many errors, and even follies, the encountering of many perils, the dangerous antagonism between old beliefs and new hopes and aspirations. The critic must make allowance for all this, and the larger his store of political philosophy the greater will be his disposition to do so.

#### JAPAN.

(From *Die Gegenwart*, a Berlin Weekly Journal.)

From the most ancient times of the Japanese Empire, i.e., since its foundation, the rulers had preferred to be content with the honour shown to them as descendants of the Gods, and to deliver over the care of state affairs to relations, friends, or trusted servants. What part of the actual power, and what influence the individual rulers were really able or attempted to preserve for themselves, it is difficult to decide from the annals of the Imperial Court and other Japanese sources; this much alone is certain, that the administrators of the Government and the Crown commanders, the latter originally destined to fight against the eastern and western barbarians, i.e., the races of aborigines who still survived in these parts of the Empire, are always to be found among the long Imperial line of the successors of the Sun-Goddess. That under such circumstances the actual power soon passed over to the representative of the ruler, and only so much influence remained to the latter as he was able to secure for himself by a clever use of the disputes between his most distinguished officials, is clear, and the great number of Emperors who were either murdered, or abdicated freely or by force, proves that even at that time the business of ruling was not amongst the pleasantest and most free from danger. Soon the great officer of state became hereditary, but that the branches of individual great families contested with each other for the possession of the power, it lay constantly in the interest of the Emperor to attempt by distribution of ranks and dignities to new families to hold the balance with respect to the old ones which had become too powerful and troublesome. Besides, the circumstance that the officials who were originally appointed as civil and military governors of the several districts had in reality made themselves independent, and in the contest for the power had sometimes attached themselves to one family and sometimes to another, just as seemed good to their interests, did not a little assist in disturbing the tranquility of the land.

Thus it came to pass that towards the end of the 16th century the empire had broken up into numberless small and great principalities, the rulers of which were continually inimical to and waged war against each other, and acted only according to their own interests if they did not happen to be within the direct influence of a greater neighbour. Above all these "kings," as the reports of the missionaries and travellers of those times call them, stood the Emperor, the Mikado, without any actual power, but the centre of the intrigues of all those who sought to avail themselves against a stronger adversary of the weight of his name and divine dignity, both of which were not without influence. Between the Emperor and the Princes stood the Regent, (Kuambaku) and the Crown-General, (Shōgun) which latter had, generally issuing from the Mikado, his nomination at the

point of the sword, and was engaged in continual wars with the princes, wars which he waged in the name of the Emperor, but to his own advantage.

Out of these wars of all against all, with which, after the introduction of Christianity, religious questions were also mixed up, there finally arose a conqueror in the first years of the 17th century, Iyeyasu, the first Shōgun of the Tokugawa family, whose cousins, the Asicaya and Mina,\* had a considerable period previously given a long series of Shōguns. But exhausted through long contests, in which he himself had been severely wounded, he had no longer the power, nor perhaps the will or the capability, to create anything complete, but was content with introducing a system, in which each power at once found by its side a counterbalance, and which deserves more than any other name that of a see-saw system.

The Mikado, with his whole surrounding and all the hereditary dignitaries of the empire, whom he was accustomed to appoint, continued to exist, but the unimportant power which they still possessed was taken away from them, and their revenues were diminished to the smallest scale. By the 18 laws† the Mikado was forbidden to interfere in state affairs, to give audiences, or to leave his palace, and a strong garrison in the capital, Kiōto, and in the palace itself, took care that these rules were not infringed. The Mikado's surrounding retained their rank, the highest dignitaries of the Empire, and even the Shōgun, were obliged to bow in the dust before people who had not the income of their grooms and porters, and who, therefore, were doubly accessible to presents, notwithstanding that the acceptance of the same, as well as the contracting of marriages with members of the Princely houses, was most strictly forbidden to this Court nobility (Kugé).

The whole administration of the Government was given over to the Shōgun, to whose relations and highest feudatories, however, a part thereof was entrusted, as Regents and members of the first and second Councils.

The earlier Princes became hereditary feudatories, either directly of the Emperor, as the eighteen most powerful, or indirectly, standing in direct dependence on the Shōgun, and only through him in indirect dependence on the Mikado; the lesser nobility became either vassals of the Shōgun, Hatamoto, or of the Princes, in whose territory their lands lay. There was so much the more art in this system, because immediate feudatories of the Empire in the North and East of the land were, it must be confessed, devoted to the Shōgun, and it lay in their interest to support his policy, whilst in the South and West the greater Princes had yielded rather from exhaustion than from having been actually conquered, and the Shōgun could have no doubt that his dominion in those parts would only be recognised as long he was able to maintain it.

The whole structure would indeed, probably have fallen to pieces a few years after its founder's death, had not his immediate successors been remarkable men, who replaced by energy and determination what the system lacked in cohesiveness and consistence. They understood, although according to the laws of the Empire they had, at least, with respect to the eighteen great Princes only the right to take the position of a *primus inter pares*, how to reduce the high nobility to the position of vassals, and to make themselves virtually rather than nominally, the real rulers of the land. But from the moment when the Shōguns and their Councillors, on the strength of the indubitable successes of their predecessors and of the machinery of the administration which apparently worked without a fault throughout the land, relaxed in their efforts, all the faults of the intricate system broke out with redoubled force.

Whilst everything remained externally as of yore, under this calm surface a storm of intrigues commenced, such as perhaps the Court diplomacy of the time of Louis XIV and XV never knew. Questions of etiquette, marriages, appointments to dignities and offices, all served the contending parties with pretexts to measure their strength, and although apparently the Shōgunate came out of these conflicts as conqueror, because the forms of the constitution were preserved, in reality it suffered defeat upon defeat, as it was almost always obliged to

\* Ashikaya and Minamoto.  
† Made by Iyeyasu.



purchase the preservation of the form by yielding in the essence of the thing. In the West and South the great feudatories had become almost independent, at the Mikado's Court the threads of all intrigue, which were weaved against the Shōguns, were concentrated in the hands of the most influential members of the high nobility, and in the North amongst the only families hereditarily eligible for the Shōgunate feuds were continually breaking out, which had to be decided more than once by poison and dagger.

This was the position of the land when it was opened to intercourse with foreigners, and thereby a convenient and welcome arm was placed in the hands of the enemies of the Shōgunate against it, of which they made the most reckless use. The dislike to the strangers may doubtless also have had much to do with the frequent murderous attempts against them, and with the loud demands for their expulsion, but, on the whole, one will not be in error if one considers that the side of the question whereby difficulties and dangers were to be prepared for the Government was that which appeared the most just to the Court party and to the Princes of the South. The results, however, were not to come up to the hopes of these parties. Still they succeeded in dealing heavy blows to the Shōgunate (which since the intercourse of Japan with foreigners had changed its name at least, with regard to them, and was erroneously called Taikunate), the heaviest of these blows being the direct participation of the Mikado in State affairs. But the attempts to bring the foreigners into open rupture with the Taikun did not attain their intended objects, and often rebounded on the promoters in a very unpleasant manner, as the Prince of Satsuma had to experience by the bombardment of Kagoshima. At last in the year 1864 the Hotspur of the parties hostile to the Taikun and the foreigners, the Prince of Chōshū, considered the moment arrived to make a master-stroke. But his attempt to gain possession of the person of the Mikado failed; his own friends, especially the Prince of Satsuma, turned against him; his fellow conspirators, the *Kugés* to whom the chief of the embassy, now sojourning in Europe also belongs, were obliged to flee; and the Mikado, though also in the conspiracy, put a good face on a bad business and proscribed his rash adherents. The good days of the Taikunate appeared as if they would recommence; the Taikun himself left Yedo at the head of a strong detachment of troops and proceeded to Kioto, the residence of the Mikado, partly to be near the scene of war, partly by his presence to defeat all the intrigues at the Emperor's Court, but the princes of the south were not minded to grant this triumph to the central power, and to permit it entirely to annihilate the companion of their plans who had only failed through lack of haste.

Thus it happened that the war against the insurgent vassal was protracted until the Taikun died, some say by poison, others of a broken heart, and, as he left no children, the question arose as to the choice of a successor. The choice fell upon one of the younger sons of the family of Mito, who had been adopted by the Prince of Hitotsubashi, and had already once appeared on the scene as a candidate. On that occasion the Government party had succeeded, and Hitotsubashi had been excluded from the choice as not hereditarily entitled. It might be difficult to go into the different phases of the negotiations, and tiresome to give the reasons why he was not considered to have the right to succeed. Enough that he was chosen, probably because the princes of the south and the Court party, with whom he had constantly been in close connection, believed they would find in him a willing tool for the accomplishment of their plans, and because it is likely that he had given to the Taikun's party assurances which caused them to look upon him as a deserter from the enemy's camp. In any case, when he took up his office he seemed inclined to give up the part he had been playing, and to wish to apply all the forces of the party to the strengthening of the Taikunate, which in the last few years had been lowered and weakened especially through his own fault. Of great capability, and with a talent for intrigue rare even for a Japanese, he however lacked those qualities which he most required under the actual circumstances, personal courage and decision. He left Kioto and made Osaka his head quarters; a fault so much the greater, because the princes of the south immediately

took possession of the Mikado's person, and could then inscribe on their banners that they were fighting for the Emperor against the insurgent general. The troops which the Taikun sent against Kioto, in order to free the captured Emperor, for as such he described him in his proclamations, were beaten at Fushimi, some miles from Kioto, in consequence of one of the smaller princes going over to the enemy, and the whole of the structure, long rotten and decayed, fell to pieces. Hitotsubashi himself fled by night and got on board of an American war steamer lying in the Osaka roads, and from there on board one of his own vessels in which he returned to Yedo; the army hastened back in wild flight over the Hakoné pass; and all the land west of it fell into the hands of the southern coalition. Still nothing would have been lost if the Taikun had only possessed the courage to place himself at the head of his party and openly raise the standard of opposition to the Mikado; but for this he had neither physical nor moral courage enough. After vain attempts to find another to whom he could give over the burden of the Taikunate, he submitted, and was granted his life at the hands of his old party companions, who had not forgotten his earlier services; the opposition of the northern princes, who fought less out of love for the Taikun than out of hatred against the conquering south, brave but without unity in leadership and plans, was broken with comparatively few victims, and the end of the year 1868 saw the Mikado, or much more, the party which had inscribed his name on their banners, almost undisputed rulers of the whole empire.

Meanwhile the composition of the conquering parties made it impossible that the result of the conflict which had turned out so fortunately could be the erection of strong united Government. Both elements, of which they were composed, the Princes of the South as well as the Court party, had only been able and willing, during hostilities against the common enemy, to put on one side their own interests; as soon, however, as the outward danger, which held them together, had disappeared, the bond which in other respects was loose had to be dissolved. The first defeat which the Court party suffered, was the question respecting foreigners, which they tried to settle by expelling them. But the Princes of the South had become prudent from injury, they knew that the call to arms against the foreigners would always end to their disadvantage, and they preferred the rupture with the members of their party to that with the foreigners. The next years passed in small skirmishes; the attempts of the leaders of the Princes' parties to bring the independent Princes to lay down their Government, failed, although they themselves set the best example, on paper, nor could they exclude the *Kugés* from the Government, but were obliged to look on and see how they obtained possession of one important post after another.

But the old truth, that Revolutions destroy their own children, was to assert itself here also.

In the spring of 1871 an understanding was arrived at between the heads of the *Kugé* party and the men in office, who apparently worked for the Princes of the South, but in reality for themselves; the *Kugés*, with the exception of three or four of their most influential heads, were overturned, driven from their offices and dignities, and lowered to a position which was much more unimportant than that which they had occupied formerly at the Emperor's Court at the time of the Taikunate. Kronos had eaten his first child; the second was soon to follow. Through the assistance of the Prince of Satsuma, the most powerful leader of the Southern coalition, of the few *Kugés* who had remained in this place, and of all those people whom the unclean water of a revolution is wont to raise to the surface, the central power now took strong measures against the indirect princes of the empire, declared them deposed, sequestrated their possessions and revenues, and left them only a tenth of their former incomes as private property. It was universally expected that some of the most powerful princes would oppose these measures, if necessary, with arms in their hands, but nothing of the sort happened, and this great revolution took place, at least, so far as related to the principal persons whom it concerned, without serious difficulties and without bloodshed.



If it is now asked what is the nature of the new Government and what is the position of parties, the question is not hard to answer; harder, however, if not impossible might it be, to predict, what the next years will bear in their womb. At the head of the Government stands the Mikado, a young man, who, although he has lately visited some of the open ports of the land, and has personally opened to traffic the railway from Yedo to Yokohama, should still hardly be looked upon otherwise than as the nominal ruler, whose name and seal must serve to impart the necessary nimbus to the acts of the Government. The few *Kugis* who have remained in their places seem to feel that they too are only tools in the hands of third persons; they serve the purpose of calling to mind the splendour of the Imperial Court and the divine origin of the Emperor, and they play, perhaps, rather an ornamental than a really important part; one portion of the mediatised Princes sulks and waits for the opportunity to avenge themselves for the injustice done to them; another portion have already consoled themselves for the loss they have sustained, and spend the income granted to them in joyous company, and partly in travelling abroad; but in the back-ground darkly, and if one may credit the indications which have come to light in the last months, threatening and discontented, stands the Prince of Satsuma, or much more the soul of the whole policy of Satsuma, the old Shimadzu Saburo, by whose followers the Englishman Richardson was cut down. Notwithstanding all the fine speeches the administration of Satsuma is still exclusively in the hands of adherents of the stock, the troops of Satsuma still remain as purely and distinctly under their own leaders as if the whole revolution had not really been effected, and the Prince of Satsuma only does what pleases him, and not what the Central Power commands.

But the maintenance of the Government lies in the hands of a majority of people who a few years ago were quite unknown, and whom the waves of the last revolution have brought to the surface; many of them appear strong, earnest men, who certainly would much prefer to proceed on the path of reforms with slow thoughtfulness than with precipitate haste. But most of the new high officials are young men, who make up for their lack of knowledge and experience by an imperturbable self-conceit, and whose blind system of reform, whereby at least up to the present time much has been destroyed and nothing built up, is preparing a stormy future for Japan. But in the country itself there is ferment everywhere; the whole class of small country nobility, vassals and officials of the Taikun and of the former indirect Princes of the Empire, are hostile to the Government, which has robbed them of their incomes and their hereditary offices, and they use their influence over the country people, who are besides discontented with the expulsion of their legitimate princes and the increase of taxes, in order to strengthen them in their opposition to the government, an opposition which in the last years has shown itself in innumerable small and great insurrections; but this discontent of the country people is a sign so much the more significant as the harvest of last year was an excellent one, and there was therefore no material want, the cause of so many revolutions.

Thus Japan appears to stand instead of at the end of a great, and in its results beneficial, revolution, on the eve of a new crisis, which only too easily, as in former centuries, can lead to a protracted civil war.

#### QUIDAM ARABICUS.

#### KINSÉ SHIRIAKU.

##### VOLUME I.

(Continued from our Last.)

In the 6th month (July 10—Aug. 7.) an epidemic of cholera spread throughout the land, and about 30,000 persons died in Yedo alone.

The Shōgun Iyēsada being childless, Ii Kamon no kami chose Iyémochi, the prince of Kishiu, to be his heir and successor.

During the same month American and Russian men-of-war came to Yokohama and gave information that the

English and French squadrons would arrive in a few days with the object of concluding a treaty. Harris took advantage of this to point out what he considered the best course for them to pursue, and to urge the ratification of his own treaty. Ii Kamon no kami began to think that if, in the presence of these constant arrivals of foreigners of different nations, he were to wait for the Kiōto people to make up their minds, some unlucky accident might bring the same disasters upon Japan as China had already experienced. He therefore concluded a treaty at Kanagawa, and affixed his seal to it, after which he reported the transaction to Kiōto. Immediately afterwards the Russians, English and French entered Yedo, and concluded treaties on the model of the American treaty. It was at this time that the agitation for 'expelling the barbarians' was started, and many people began to discuss domestic and foreign affairs.

Some time before this the Shōgun Iyēsada had fallen ill, and he eventually died in the 8th month (Sept. 6th—Oct. 5th).<sup>13</sup> He was succeeded by Iyémochi, who was only twelve years of age. Ii Kamon no kami kept him in his power, and wielded immense authority. He was generally nicknamed 'the swaggering Chief Minister,' (*Bakko Genrō*). When a proposal to choose an heir to the late Shōgun was first made the princes of Owari, Echizen and several others advised that Shitotsubashi Giōbukiō, who was a grown man and had both reputation and popularity on his side, should be adopted by the head of the Tokugawa family. Giōbukiō was the eighth<sup>14</sup> son of the ex-prince of Mito, who loved him more than all his other children, but Ii Kamon no kami rejected his candidature, and put in the prince of Kishiu. When the treaties were made, the princes of Owari and Echizen and the ex-prince of Mito, who were much offended at his arbitrary conduct, at once ordered their palanquins and proceeded to the castle. The populace was afraid that an outbreak of a dangerous kind would result from this extraordinary event. The three princes insisted on seeing the Shōgun, in order to argue the matter with him personally, but Ii Kamon no kami refused, and receiving them himself crushed their remonstrances. The three princes retired in a rage, and Ii Kamon no kami forbade them to appear again at the castle. Ii Kamon no kami was devoted to a species of theatrical entertainments called *Nō*, and he borrowed ten thousand *riō* from the public treasury to defray his expenditure. Every day he had performances and gave himself up to amusement; but when the Court, hearing of the state of affairs at Yedo, summoned him and the three princes to Kiōto, in order to restore peace among them, he reported the circumstances which had led to the disgrace of the princes, and excused himself from appearing on the ground of his multifarious public duties.

During the same month secret instructions were sent from Kiōto to the ex-prince of Mito, which ran thus: "The Bakufu has shown great disregard of public opinion in concluding treaties without waiting for the opinion of the Court, and in disgracing princes so closely allied by blood to the Shōgun. The Mikado's rest is disturbed by the spectacle of such misgovernment when the fierce barbarian is at our very door. Do you therefore assist the Bakufu with your advice; expel the barbarians, content the mind of the people, and restore tranquility to His Majesty's bosom."

When the princes of Owari and Echizen tried to have Shitotsubashi Giōbukiō adopted as the Shōgun's successor, Ajima Tatēwaki and Aizawa Idaiyu, retainers of Mito, and Ukai Kichizaemon and his son who were resident at Kiōto, sought counsel in the matter, by order of the Court, from Kobayashi Mimbūtaiyu, a retainer of Takadzukasa dono, and Muraōka, one of Takazuka dono's women. It happened also that Hashimoto Sanai also came to Kiōto upon the same business, and consulted with Kobayashi. They were also assisted by Kusakabé Isōji and Ii-idzumi Kinai at Yedo. Isōji eventually came to Kiōto by Ajima's orders, whereupon they all took counsel together and the negotiations were going on well, when the whole project was ruined by the opposition of Ii Kamon no kami. Isōji was eventually selected to carry the private instructions of the Court to the ex-prince of Mito.

(13) August 15th, G.Y.M.

(14) 7th according to the Taihei Bukan, or list of Japanese territorial nobles.

Ii Kamon no kami had some time previously sent his retainer Nagano Shiuzen to Kiôto as a spy. This man discovered that the secret instructions had been sent, and also got hold of the correspondence of Ajima Tatéwaki and the rest relative to the proposal to make the Giôbukiô heir to the Shôgun. There was also a considerable body of Court nobles' retainers and of Chinese professors who blamed Ii Kamon no kami's conduct in the matter of the treaties, and Shiuzen, having ascertained their names, reported everything to his master. Ii Kamon no kami at once despatched the Minister Manabé Shimôsa no kami to Kiôto, where, after having consulted with Sakai Wakasa no kami, the Shôgun's Resident, he placed Takadzukasa, Konojé and Sanjô (Court nobles) in confinement, and arresting Kobayashi Mimbutaiyu, Kasuga Sannuki no kami, Moridera Inaba no kami, Takahashi Hiôbu, the woman Muraôka, Ukai Kichizaemon and his son, Hashimoto Sanai, Rai Mikisaburô and Uméda Genjirô, thirty persons in all, sent them to Yedo in the charge of an armed force. Twenty-seven persons, including Ajima Tatéwaki, Kusakabé Isôji, Ii-idzumi Kinai and Fujimori Kôan were arrested at Yedo.

1859.—In the 12th month of the 6th year of Ansei (Jan. 3—Feb. 1, 1859) the office of Shôgun was conferred by the Mikado on Iyémochi.

The ex-prince of Mito had frequently pressed the questions of the necessity of showing due respect to the Mikado and the expulsion of the barbarians on the attention of the Bakufu, which however paid no attention to him, and he finally put his views in writing and forwarded them to Kiôto. In the 8th month (Aug. 27—Sept. 24) the Chief Minister and his colleagues reproached the ex-prince, saying: "When we refused to listen to your lordship's advice, you laid your views before the Court, upon which Ajima Tatéwaki abused the Bakufu, alleging that it misgoverned the country, in order to mislead the Court nobles. He then privately brought instructions to your lordship from the Court, and nearly succeeded in bringing about a rupture between the Mikado and the Shôgun. Furthermore, when the succession question was pending, he obstinately besought the Mikado to order the adoption of Shitotsubashi Giôbukiô. Although the ostensible actor was Tatéwaki, your lordship was the real author of these proceedings, and you, whose duty is to be the support of the Bakufu, have 'have failed in your obligations.' They consequently placed the ex-prince in perpetual confinement at Mito, and in order to punish Shitotsubashi for having desired the office of Shôgun, they forced him into retirement. Shortly afterwards they made the princes of Owari, Echizen, Tosa and Uwajima resign their *daimiates* to their sons, and retire into private life at their secondary *yashikis*<sup>15</sup> for the offence of having shared in the conspiracy. Kobayashi Mimbutaiyu and twenty others were condemned, some to exile, and others to imprisonment, while Ajima, the two Ukai, Hashimoto, Uméda, Rai and others were put to death.

In the same month Yoshida Shôin of Chôshiu suffered capital punishment. He had been confined in prison ever since the Bakufu delivered him to his clan in the autumn of 1854. During this period his fanatical patriotism constantly increased, and all his hopes were fixed on forcing the Bakufu to expel the barbarians. Some one having proposed to make war on the Bakufu, Shôin, who felt the injustice of such a proceeding, wrote a pamphlet against the scheme, and was afterwards released from prison. When Ii Kamon no kami assumed the reins of government, and the Bakufu, estranged from the princes who were blood-relations of the Shôgun, was left without supporters, Shôin declared that it could not be saved. He secretly wrote to a court noble named Ôhara Shigétami<sup>16</sup> inviting him down to Chôshiu, in order to get up an agitation in the clan for the expulsion of the barbarians, and the restoration of the Mikado. It happened that Manabé Shimôsa no kami had arrested, by order of the Chief Minister, all the patriots of Kiôto, and Shôin, collecting a number of desperate men, despatched them to the capital to assassinate Shimôsa no kami. The project came to

nothing, and the clan, observing that there was something strange in Shôin's proceedings, cast him a second time into prison, fearing to incur the resentment of the Bakufu. Not long afterwards the Bakufu found reason to suspect Shôin, and despatched Nagai Uta<sup>17</sup> to Chôshiu, to bring him to Yedo in a cage. He was then interrogated about his having conveyed an anonymous document into the Palace at Kiôto, and about a secret conspiracy into which he had entered with Uméda, when the latter was on a visit to Chôshiu. Shôin had always been a friend of Uméda's, and knew nothing about the anonymous document. He therefore gave complete explanations on these two points, but confessed his letter to Ôhara and his plot to assassinate the Minister. These matters had been hitherto quite unknown to the Bakufu, which was exceedingly astonished when it heard of them, and inflicted capital punishment on Shôin. Every plan conceived by this man since his failure in the attempt to get a passage on board the American squadron had ended in disaster, and his fate excited universal pity. A great number of upright and loyal men lost their lives about the same time, and their fate was compared to that of the learned men of Tunglin under the Ming dynasty.

Kanagawa, Nagasaki and Hakodaté were opened in the summer of this year, and permission was given to Japanese and foreign subjects to trade with each other. In the 10th month (October 25th—November 22nd) the chief Castle at Yedo was destroyed by fire.

1860.—Envoys were despatched to the United States of America for the first time in the first month of the 1st year of Manyen (January 22nd—February 20th, 1860).

When Ii Kamon no kami punished the princes of Owari, Mito and Echizen all classes held their breath and looked on in silent affright. From that moment his power increased daily, but a few *rônins* conspired to assassinate him, and watching for an opportunity, approached his palanquin one day as he was proceeding to the castle, under the pretence of presenting a petition. Snow happened to be falling heavily, and rendered every object indistinct, so that the escort taking the men to be ordinary petitioners, scarcely noticed them. Suddenly the head of the train was attacked, and the commotion which ensued in that quarter drew away the attention of the guards at the side of the palanquin. The petitioner profited by his opportunity to cut down the bearers, and to reach the palanquin, and a number of confederates sprang up instantly, who succeeded in slaying the Chief Minister, and in escaping with his head. The escort engaged the men who had attacked the front of the train, and fought vigorously. Four, including Nagoshi Genji and Kusakabé Naiki, were killed on the spot, while Kusakari and nineteen others were wounded. The affair occurred so suddenly that they were unable to assist their master, and on looking round were horrified to see what had happened. They pursued the *rônins* but could not overtake them. This affair, known as the Sakurada outrage, occurred on the 3rd day of the 3rd month (March 23).<sup>18</sup>

The perpetrators of this deed were Ôzeki Wahichiro, Sano Takénoské, Saitô Kemmotsu, Kuroda Chiuzaburô, Arimura Jizaemon, and twelve other Mito men. Some were killed, while others escaping to the house of the Minister Wakizaka Nakadzukasa no taiyu, addressed a letter to him in which they enumerated the crimes of Ii Kamon no kami. They accused him firstly of possessing himself of the person of the young Shôgun, and of dismissing and appointing officials as his own selfish objects suggested; secondly, of receiving enormous bribes and granting private favours; thirdly, of having driven away the princes of Owari, Mito, and Echizen, thereby depriving the Shôgun of the support of those who were most nearly allied to him by blood; fourthly, of having deluded His Highness Kujô, by means of Manabé Shimôsa no kami and Sakai, the Shô-

(17) Nagai Uta was a Chôshiu man who held moderate views, and wrote a pamphlet to prove that the *daimios* owed allegiance to the Shôgun, and not to the Mikado.

(18) In Sir R. Alcock's despatch to Lord Russell of the 2nd April, 1860, the attack on the Regent is said to have taken place on the 24th March. As will be seen by reference to this despatch, Sir R. Alcock was still unaware of the result when he wrote, and it is quite possible therefore that he may also have been misinformed about the date. Anyone can verify the date given in the text by comparing the European and Japanese almanacs back to the year 1860. The earliest comparative Japanese and European almanac accessible to the translator was that of 1864.

(15) Every *daimiô* had a *kami yashiki* or chief residence, and one or more *shimo yashiki* or private residences.

(16) This is the elder Ôhara, still alive at the present day (69 years old in 1873), known also as Ôhara Sakingo, Envoy from the Court to the Shôgunate in September, 1863.

gun's Resident, besides confining Prince Jôren-In and many Court nobles, and putting numbers of the *Samurai* and common people to death; and fifthly, of being frightened by the empty threats of the foreign barbarians into concluding treaties with them, without the sanction of the Mikado, and under the pretext of political necessity. These five crimes being such as neither the gods nor men could pardon, they as the representatives of divine anger had chastised him. They prayed that death might be at once inflicted upon them, and shortly afterwards underwent capital punishment.

From this time the advocates of the expulsion of the barbarians increased every day, and in the 8th month (Sept. 14—Oct. 12) motley band of thirty men came to the Satsuma *yashiki*, praying the clan to give their support, and to allow themselves to lead the van. The Satsuma clan pacified them, and lodged them for a while within the walls of the *yashiki*.

During the same month a large number of dissatisfied men, who also advocated the expulsion of the barbarians, collected together in Hitachi and Shimôsa. The foreign merchants had been daily arriving in greater numbers at Yokohama, which so increased in wealth and importance as to form a new city of itself. The *rônins* in Hitachi and Shimôsa consequently conceived the idea of attacking it, but the Bakufu issued orders to the neighbouring clans to take every possible precaution. However, the secretary of the American Minister who resided at Yedo, one Heusken<sup>19</sup>, was assassinated one evening in Mita as he was returning home from an excursion.

During the 10th month (November 12th—December 10th) the re-erection of the Shôgun's principal castle at Yedo was commenced.

1861.—During the 1st month of the 1st year of Bunkiu (February 9th—March 9th) the numbers of the *rônins* in Hitachi and Shimôsa increased to such an extent that they proceeded into Kôdzuké and Shimotsuké, where, under pretext of requiring war contributions for the expulsion of the barbarians, they extorted money from the peasants and tradespeople. The Bakufu ordered the house of Mito to arrest them.

During the same month some Russians landed in Tsushima under the pretext of repairing their vessel. Sô Tsushima no kami complained of their behaviour to the Bakufu, which despatched some of its officers to bring them to reason and make them leave the island.

In the 5th month (June 7th—July 6th), some *rônins* attacked<sup>20</sup> the house occupied by the English at Tôzenji in Takanawa. The vassals of the Bakufu and the troops of the Kôriyama clan who acted as guards to the temple repelled the assailants, and a large number of the *rônins* were killed. The troops of the Bakufu also suffered some loss in killed and wounded, while two of the English were wounded by the *rônins*. The English Minister was angry, and said such ruffians only existed because the Japanese Government could not rule its own country. Remarking that in future it would be useless to appeal to reason with such a people, he retired with the French and Dutch representatives to Yokohama, in order to prepare for an attack with troops. The Bakufu made ten thousand apologies, and the affair, after some difficulties, was peaceably settled. From this time onwards English troops were always stationed at Yokohama, to guard against surprises, and they were commonly called 'the Scarlet Regiment' from the colour of their clothing.

During the same month the Bakufu ordered the House of Mito to arrest the men who had broken into the English temple-residence, but they made their escape into Ôshiu and Déwa.

The ex-prince of Mito died in the 8th month (Sept. 4—Oct. 3). Whilst he was still alive Ii Kamon no kami applied to Kiôto for leave to make him give up the letter of instructions which had been sent to him some years previously by the Court, and his application was granted. Ii Kamon no Kami then despatched Andô Tsushima no kami to communicate this to the house of Mito, but the *Samurai* refused, believing it to be nothing but an invention of the Bakufu, and hundreds of them were ready

to quarrel about the affair. A great commotion ensued in the clan, which the house of Mito had much difficulty in appeasing. The ex-prince, who disliked having to resist the Shôgun's orders, wrote a letter for the information of his retainers, which was so perfectly reasonable that they withdrew their opposition. Upon this the Imperial letter was given up to the Bakufu.

In the 11th month (December 2nd—30th) the Princess Kazu, younger sister of the Mikado, arrived in Yedo. The Minister had argued that the marriage of the adopted daughter of the prince of Satsuma with the previous Shôgun had been evidence of the submissiveness of that great clan. But he had died early, before any support could be derived from his consort's relatives. On this occasion they married the Shôgun to the Mikado's younger sister, in order to show to the world that the Imperial family and the house of Tokugawa agreed in their political views.

Envoys were despatched this year to<sup>21</sup> England, France, Russia, Holland, Prussia and Portugal for the first time.

1862.—In the 1st month of the 2nd year of Bunkiu (Jan. 30th—February 28th) as the Minister Andô Tsushima no kami was going to the castle a number of *rônins* attacked him in front of the Sakashita gate.<sup>22</sup> His escort repelled the assailants and Tsushima no kami escaped with a wound on his shoulder. Several of the *rônins* were killed, and a document was found on each of them in which Tsushima no kami was reviled. The substance of it was: "The Minister Andô, inheriting the ideas of the 'Chief Minister Ii Kamon no kami, has made friends of 'the barbarians. In concert with the Resident Sakai 'Wakasa no kami he has placed in confinement honourable and loyal Court nobles. He has abused the influence of the Bakufu in order to bring the Mikado's sister 'to Yedo, and, worst of all, has commanded learned Japanese scholars to collect precedents for the deposition of 'the Emperor, his intention being to depose the Son of 'Heaven. His crimes are too heinous to be spoken of 'with calmness, and we have therefore sacrificed our 'lives in order to kill this wicked traitor." The Bakufu at once deprived Tsushima no kami of his office as Minister, and tried to get into the good graces of the influential court nobles by increasing the official salaries of Kujô, Hirohashi, Bôjô, Asukai, Chikusa, Iwakura and thirteen others.

During this period the *samurai* deserted from their clans in daily increasing numbers. They allied themselves with the *rônins* in all parts of the country to raise the cry of 'honour the Mikado and expel the barbarian,' thus creating a great ferment throughout the empire. In the 2nd month (March 1—29) the house of Shimadzu published a proclamation to its retainers, expressing approval in the main of the policy of supporting the Mikado, but forbidding them to ally themselves with the *rônins* for the advancement of the objects above-mentioned, or to do anything without the instructions of their superiors.

Not long previously the Prince of Chôshiu, who was in Yedo, had addressed a letter to the Bakufu, saying: "Since the conclusion of the treaties the people of this 'empire have done nothing but protest against them. They 'declare that you have disregarded the Mikado's wish 'that the country should be closed to foreigners, and that 'you treat him as if he were not of the slightest importance. I beg most earnestly that the Shôgun will 'recognize the supremacy of the Mikado, so that the 'harmony existing between the two may be made evident, 'and the comments of the people be put a stop to." He added that his retainer Nagai Uta was familiar with the state of opinion at Kiôto, and the Bakufu sent for him to ask his advice. Nagai was altogether in favour of a conciliatory policy, and his advice entirely fitted in with the views of the Ministers. The Bakufu rewarded him handsomely, and proposed to send him to Kiôto with secret instructions, but the very suspicion of his being in the Bakufu's interests greatly diminished his influence with his own clan.

(21) The embassy to the Treaty Powers left on the 21st Jan. 1862, before the Japanese New Year, which accounts for the apparent misstatement in the text.

(22) This gate stands between the Hommaru or Chief Castle, the Nishi no Maru, or western Castle, formerly appropriated to the heir apparent of the Shôgun, and now converted into a Palace for the Mikado. The attack took place on the 14th Feb. G.Y.M.

(19) Mr. Heusken was murdered on the night of January 14, 1861.

(20) This attack was made on the 29th day of the 5th month or July 5th. Takanawa is the southern suburb of Yedo.



In the 4th month (April 29th—May 28th) Nagai Uta arrived at Kiôto, furnished with special instructions from the Minister Kuzé Yamato no kami, and addressed a letter to the *Tensô* Nakayama Dainagon, in which he set forth in detail the nature of the circumstances which rendered the Imperial sanction to the treaties so necessary. At this moment the agitation for the expulsion of foreigners arose throughout the length and breadth of the land. A great deal of hostile criticism was directed against Nagai, who was unable to attain his object, and shortly afterwards set out to return to Yedo. The Chôshiu men who were at Kiôto were much offended with his expressed opinions, and lay in wait to assassinate him at Ôtsu on the Tôkaidô. Nagai divined their intentions, and avoided them by starting earlier and taking the route by the Nakasendô. In the following year the Chôshiu clan ordered him to perform disembowelment.

During the same month Shimadzu Idzumi<sup>23</sup> was travelling to Yedo, and had got as far as Himéji in Harima. It happened that a certain Hirano Jirô of Chikuzen, who was lurking in those parts, had caused a good deal of excitement by raising the cry of 'honour the Mikado and expel the barbarians.' He had collected together a body of two hundred sympathetic spirits, and proposed to them that as it was impossible to preserve discipline amongst so motley a society, the best plan would be to place themselves under the leadership of one of the great clans. They were on the look-out for an ally of the kind they wanted, when they heard of the arrival of Shimadzu Idzumi at Himéji. Hirano, who was aware of the intrepid character of this prince, at once proceeded thither with his men and addressed a letter to him. It said: "The Bakufu has lately been treating the Mikado's orders with contempt, and has concluded treaties without his sanction. The Empire is on the point of becoming a hell. We wish therefore to get you to become our leader, in order that we may release the Court nobles who have been confined in consequence of the Bakufu's displeasure, seize the castles of Ôzaka, Hikoné and Nijô, send orders to all the clans, carry the Mikado to Hakoné, punish the crimes of the Shôgun, and immediately afterwards sweep out the barbarians. Pray take our request into your gracious consideration, oh Prince, and grant it." They then asked him to forward their letter to the Imperial Court. Idzumi felt secretly alarmed at their violence, and giving an evasive answer, pacified them as well as he could. Having left them at the town of Fushimi he went on to Kiôto, and sent Hirano's letter to Konoyé (a Court noble). The Court was so frightened at the seditious style of the letter, that it retained Idzumi at Kiôto to keep the *rônins* in order. It happened that the *rônins* at Ôzaka and some Satsuma *samurai* of the same way of thinking heard of this, and were enraged at what they called Idzumi's temporizing policy. Some forty or fifty started for Kiôto at once, intending to put pressure on him, and proceed to action. On receiving this news, Idzumi sent some of his retainers to stop them at Fushimi, and to persuade them to remain quiet. The efforts of the retainers were unavailing, and after a long dispute, they were obliged to use force. Numbers were killed on both sides, and the town became the scene of an indescribable commotion.

Not long before this the prince of Chôshiu, who was still at Yedo, had addressed a letter to the Bakufu in which he said that the domestic and foreign troubles which threatened the land were entirely destroying the national tranquillity. The Shôgun ought therefore to proceed to Kiôto, and call an assembly of *daimiôs* in order to ascertain the opinion of the nation. All matters concerning the general government of the country ought to be ordered by the Court and the Bakufu in concert, in which case the

general opinion would be easily obtained. The Court at once sent for the writer of this letter, and ordered him to undertake the preservation of order among the *rônins* in conjunction with the house of Shimadzu.

In the 5th month of (May 29—June 26) the English addressed a letter<sup>24</sup> to the Bakufu in which they asserted that the Bonin islands did not belong to Japan. However, the Bakufu had already, in the previous year, despatched Midzuno Chikugo no kami thither to ascertain the facts, and they were thus enabled to produce proofs of our title in reply.

On the 22nd day of the 6th month (18th of July)<sup>25</sup> a retainer of Matsudaira Tamba no kami, named Itô Gumpei, one of the guard at Tôzenji, in Takanawa, the lodging of the Englishmen, murdered two of them in the garden, and returning at once to his house committed suicide. The English and their allies demanded satisfaction from the Bakufu, which produced to them the corpse of Gumpei, and made an apology. The charge of maintaining guard was also taken away from Tamba no kami.

Gumpei himself hated foreigners, and, chafing under the idea that his prince should have to protect the objects of his dislike, had hoped that something would happen to put a stop to it. It happened to be Gumpei's turn to be on guard, and one of the Englishmen having committed an act of discourtesy towards him, he flew into a rage, and took advantage of the darkness to accomplish his purpose.<sup>26</sup>

During the same month the Mikado's envoy, Ôhara Saëmôn<sup>27</sup> no kami came down to Yedo and delivered the following message from His Majesty. Firstly, the Shôgun must come up to Kiôto with all the *daimiôs*, great and small, ascertain the opinion of the country, expel the barbarians, and so calm the indignation of the Mikado's divine ancestry. Secondly, five of the greater princes were to be selected, according to the precedent established by Toyotomi Taikô (Taicosama), to be consulted as Chief Ministers upon the conduct of public affairs. Thirdly, Shitotsubashi Giôbukiô was to be appointed guardian to the Shôgun, and the ex-prince of Echizen (Matsudaira Shungaku) to be made Chief Minister of State.<sup>28</sup> The object of these three measures was the renovation of the institutions created by the founder of the Tokugawa line, and to promote the efficiency of the administration. The Bakufu undertook to carry out these instructions, and determined to go up to Kiôto. Two hundred and thirty years had elapsed since the Shôgun Iyemitsu had last observed this practice, and most people only became aware of the fact that the rule existed for the first time.

In the 7th month (July 27th—Aug. 24th.) the Bakufu dismissed Sakai Wakasa no kami from office, and confined him in his own domains. It also ordered the house of Ii to inflict capital punishment on Nagano Shiuzen.

Some time before this the Bakufu, in obedience to the orders of the Court, had released Prince Jôren-In, Takadzuka Konoyé, Sanjô, the ex-prince of Owari, Shitotsubashi Giôbukiô, the ex-*daimiôs* of Echizen, Tosa, Uwajima, and others from domiciliary confinement. The Shôgun now had frequent interviews with Owari, Shitotsubashi and Echizen, and passed the time in friendly conversation with them. At the same time Itakura Suwô no kami, [afterwards Iga no kami] who was one of the Ministers, made great changes among the officials of the Bakufu. Shitotsubashi was raised from the rank of Giôbukiô to that of Chiunagon, and appointed guardian (*kôhen*) to the Shôgun, while the ex-prince of Echizen was made Supreme Director of Affairs (*Seiji-sôsai-shoku*) in accordance with the orders of the Court.

In the same month some *rônins* murdered Shimada Sahei and Ugô Gamba, retainers of Kujô dono, at Kiôto,

(23) The *Tensô* were Court nobles appointed to act as mediums of communication between the Court and the Shôgunate. They were generally two in number. The institution of this office is attributed to Yoritomo. *Ten* is 'to communicate' to an inferior; *sô*, 'to report to the Sovereign.'

(24) The father of the Prince of Satsuma, afterwards notorious as Shimadzu Saburô, then known as Shimadzu Ôsumi no kami and now as Shimadzu Jiusammi. He is the younger brother of Satsuma no kami, the previous prince of Satsuma, who having no children of his own, adopted the eldest son of Saburô. Saburô is thus legally only the uncle of the prince of Satsuma, (Prince of Satsuma no longer).

(25) The castles of Ôzaka and Nijô (at the end of Nijô street in Kiôto) belonged to the Shôgun. That of Hikoné in Ômi to the Ii family.

(26) The despatch here alluded to does not claim the Bonin Islands for Great Britain, but, on the contrary, offers to recognise the right of Japan to those islands so long as the European settlers are not disturbed.

(27) An error for 26th June. The second attack took place on the anniversary, according to the Japanese calendar, of the previous attack, namely, on the 29th day of the 5th month. There is no reason to suppose that this was anything but a coincidence.

(28) The author does not apparently mean that either the unfortunate sentry or corporal of marines who fell victims to the fury of Gumpei was the persons who insulted him. It is more than probable that the story of an act of discourtesy having been committed is a fiction.

(29) Also called Ôhara Sakingo.

(29a) According to the G. Y. M. these three alternatives were offered to the Shôgun, and he might accept any of them. It will be seen that the first and third were elected by his advisers.



and pilloried their heads on the dry bed of the river at Shijō. The cause of this deed was the fact that these two men had been active associates of Nagano Shiuzen when he was at the capital. The Court therefore punished Kujō, Koga, Chikusa, Iwakura, Tomi-no-kōji and other Court nobles, and appointed Takazdukasa to be Kuambaku. It was generally supposed that these measures were attributable to the misconduct of the above-named persons in the negotiations with Yedo.

The prince of Tosa was now in Kiōto, and the Imperial Court, anxious to preserve the tranquillity of the capital, commanded him to act in concert with Satsuma and Chōshiu in the repression of disorder. From this time, whenever the people wished to express the influence and popularity of the princes they always mentioned Sat-chō-to (a compound of the first half of each clan's name).

In the intercalary 8th month (Sept. 24—Oct. 22) the Bakufu established an office at Kiōto called *Shiugoshoku*, (or Protectorate) and Matsudaira Higo no kami, the prince of Aidzu, was chosen to fill it.

Hitherto it had been a part of the Bakufu's system that the princes should pass each alternate year at Yedo, their wives and children being compelled to reside there continually. The object of this rule was to divide the strength of the clans and to render them easier to keep in order. But in consideration of the great expenditure required from the country, the time which they had to pass in Yedo was now lessened, and they were permitted to keep their wives and eldest sons at home in their domains. The style of dress was also reformed, unnecessary ornament being discarded. The prosperity of Yedo, which had in a great measure depended on the residence of the princely families, received a heavy blow from this constitutional change.

During the same month the Bakufu, after enumerating the crimes of the late Ii Kamon no kami, confiscated two-sevenths of the lands belonging to his heir, and punished Andō Tsushima no kami and other adherents of the murdered Minister.

1863.—In the 11th month (Dec. 21st—Jan. 19th, 1863) Sanjō Chiunagon\* and Ané-no-kōji Shōshō came to Yedo as envoys from the Mikado. The message they bore declared that the Bakufu must clear away the old abuses, entirely reform the constitution, and so give peace to the Mikado's mind. Further, that the Shōgun must come up to Kiōto in the following spring, issue his orders to the clans, and proceed without delay to achieve the expulsion of the barbarians.

Shortly before this the Court had ordered the Bakufu to proclaim a general amnesty for political offences. A decree was therefore published throughout the country by which all persons who had been confined for taking interest in the national affairs since 1858 were released. Pensions were also granted to the widows and orphans of those who had suffered death for their opinions.

During the same month the Bakufu besought the Court to make Toda Wasaburō, a relation of the Toda family of *daimiōs*, commissioner of the Imperial Tombs, and to raise him to the rank of Yamato no kami. Yamato no kami was a man who had remonstrated against these tombs being left in their dilapidated state, and had conducted their restoration.

During the 12th month (January 20th—February 17th) certain persons unknown set fire to the residence which the Bakufu was erecting for the English at Gotenyama behind Shinagawa.<sup>30</sup> Hanawa Jirō was also assassinated on the top of Kudanzaka. This man had been much detested for having collected precedents for the deposition of the Mikado by the orders of Ii Kamon no kami. The act was generally attributed to men of the Chōshiu clan.

During the same month the House of Shimadzu presented ten thousand *koku* of rice to the Imperial Court.

Some time before, as Nakagawa Shiuri no Daibu was passing through Fushimi on his way to Yedo, Prince Jōren-In and the Court nobles sent a number of *samurai* belonging to various clans to rebuke him for placing Yedo before Kiōto. He thereupon turned back to the capital,

and the number of princes who were now assembled there was more than eighty. The city became more crowded than it had ever been within the memory of man.

During this year the Bakufu commissioned Holland to build it a man-of-war, and despatched Enomoto Kamajirō, Akamatsu Daisaburō, Uchida Tsunéjirō and others to that country, to study the art of naval warfare. It also enlisted men belonging to the lower classes to serve as infantry soldiers, and formed its own vassals the Hatamoto into cavalry and artillery. These troops went by the name of the *Sampeitai*.<sup>31</sup> Enomoto and those who went with him to Holland made great progress in their studies, and five years later they all returned to Japan with the man-of-war, which was named the "*Kaiyō-Maru*."

Shitotsunashi Chiunagon arrived at Kiōto in the first month of the 3rd year of Bunkin (18th February—March 18th,) whereupon the *samurai* of the different clans and the *rōnins* pressed him about the expulsion of the barbarians. He replied that the matter would be settled as soon as the Shōgun should arrive. The *rōnins* were disgusted with this temporizing policy, and assassinating Kagawa Hajimé, a retainer of the noble Chikusa, sent the head to the Chiunagon as a blood-offering for the expulsion of the barbarians. They sent the arms to Chikusa himself. Kagawa was a man who in previous times had intrigued with Shimada and Ugō in the interests of the Yedo Government. Todoroki Bubei of Higo and Kusaka Gisuké of Chōshiu also called on the Kuambaku, and urged him to fix a date of the expulsion of the barbarians.

It was about this time that Miwada Kōichirō of the Matsuyama clan and a number of *rōnins* cut the heads off some wooden images of Ashikaga Takanji, Yoshinori and Yoshimitsu,<sup>32</sup> which were enshrined at the temple of Tōji-In, and pilloried them in the dry bed of the river at Sanjō. This was intended as a hit at the Tokugawa family, whose acts might be compared to those of the Ashikaga. The prince of Aidzu, offended at this outrage, arrested Miwada and his accomplices. The city was in a commotion, and the prince of Chōshiu interceded for their lives, but the prince of Aidzu and the ex-prince of Echizen were obdurate. From this time onwards the *rōnins* entertained great affection for the prince of Chōshiu.

In the same month the Court established the Gakujū-In, which was intended as a place wherein the *samurai* might freely express their opinion on politics. The prince of Kurumé recommended Prince Jōren-In to both the Court and the Bakufu, who permitted him to lay aside his priestly robes. He was henceforth styled Prince Nakagawa, and took part in affairs.

In the 3rd month (April 18—May 17) the Shōgun came up to Kiōto, and went to Court on the same day, after which he took up his quarters at the castle of Nijō.

During the same month the prince of Satsuma addressed a memorial to the Mikado, saying: "For some time past I have criticised the political situation, and have offered my humble opinion to Your Majesty. But the tongue of the slanderer has been busy, and my suggestions have not been carried out. If under these circumstances I remain at the capital, I am merely justifying the slanders which have been uttered against me, and I am afraid that some disaster may be the result. Besides, as the time for the expulsion of the barbarians is drawing near, I must make my preparations. I beg therefore that Your Majesty will grant me a few months' leave of absence." Having sent in this letter he departed for Kagoshima on the following day, without waiting for an answer. It was currently reported that he was moved to this course by the remarks which had been

(31) Lity. three bodies of troops. It would be more convenient in English to call them by the name of 'The Drilled Troops.'

(32) Takanji (b. 1305, d. 1358) was the first Shōgun of the Ashikaga line. His son Yoshinori (b. 1330, d. 1367) did not rise above the rank of Dainagon. He was succeeded by Yoshimitsu, who became Shōgun in 1368 and died in 1408. The insult offered to their effigies occurred on the 9th April. G.Y.M. Ashikaga Takanji at first took the side of Go-daigo Tennō against the Hōjō family, but afterwards turned traitor and seized the power for himself.

(33) When the Prince of Satsuma is spoken of as taking a part in affairs, it must be understood that either Shimadzu Saburō or the leading men of the Satsuma clan acted under his name. Scarcely any of the *daimiōs*, except the ex-princes of Hizen, Tosa, Echizen and Uwajima, were of any personal importance. It is clear in the present instance that it is Shimadzu Saburō who writes.

\* Now (1873) Daijō-Daijin, or Chief Minister of State under the Mikado.

(30) This event happened on the night of February 1. Several men of low social standing who had a share in the work are now high officials of the Mikado's Government.

made by some of the clans<sup>(34)</sup> at Kiôto about the assumption by the house of Shimadzu of too large a control over affairs.

During this period the Court deliberated daily upon the expulsion of the barbarians, and finally sent the prince of Mito down to Yedo, to superintend the closing of the ports. All the maritime princes were sent home to their respective provinces to make preparations for war.

The *samurai* of the different clans and the *rônins* had addressed themselves frequently to the ex-prince of Echizen, pressing him about the date for the expulsion of the barbarians. The ex-prince, who knew the difficulty in which this matter was involved, resigned his office of Supreme Director of Affairs, and furtively quitting the capital, returned to his native province.

In the 4th month (May 18th—June 15th) the Shôgun, Shitotsubashi Chiunagon, the Minister Itakura Iga no kami, and other high officials of the Bakufu went to Court. The Mikado thereupon fixed the 25th of June as the date for the expulsion of the foreigners, and ordered the Bakufu to communicate it to all the clans. The Bakufu found itself compelled to obey, but privately resolved to do nothing. The Mikado next proposed to visit Otokoyama,<sup>(35)</sup> and to deliver to the Shôgun at the shrine of Hachiman the sword emblematic of his authority to expel the barbarians. The Shôgun, however, declined to join the procession, on the ground of sudden illness, but sent Shitotsubashi Chiunagon, who was in attendance on him, to act as his proxy. Shitotsubashi was extremely embarrassed, and suddenly pretexting illness, descended from the shrine. When the *rônins* heard of this they were violently angry, and said: "bah! this sluggard is not fit for the work." They therefore insisted upon the Mikado's taking the field in person, and asked to be allowed to march in the van. The Court, however, managed to appease their wrath for a while.

During this month the Court appointed the ex-prince of Owari assistant to the Shôgun, while the ex-prince of Hizen was made Superintendent of Civil and Military matters. Shitotsubashi Chiunagon was sent down to Yedo to assist the Prince of Mito in closing the ports.

About this time the Shinchô gumi disturbances occurred at Yedo. There was a Déwa man named Kiyokawa Hachirô, in that city, who for some years past had advocated the expulsion of the barbarians. He persuaded one Adzumi Gorô and several others of the same way of thinking, to join him in disturbing the peace of Yedo and its vicinity. They had committed several murders, and being hotly chased by the secret police, had fled by way of Echigo into Ôshin and Déwa, whence they managed to reach Kiôto without detection. The agitation for the expulsion of the barbarians was going on there; and Hachirô tried to egg on the *samurai* of the Satsuma and Chôshû clans. At this moment the Bakufu was collecting the *rônins* from all parts of the country at Yedo. It gave them pay and formed them into a corps under the name of the Shinchô gumi. Hachirô, profiting by this lucky event, obtained pardon for his previous offences through friends in the Aidzu clan and among the officials, went down to Yedo, and became chief of the corps. The men composing it amounted to five hundred, and there were a large number of lawless ruffians among them. They exacted money from the rich citizens under the name of contributions towards the expulsion of the barbarians, and were preparing to attack Yokohama. Great uneasiness was felt far and wide, and the efforts of the Bakufu to restrain these men were almost ineffectual. At last it issued orders to the clans to arrest them whenever they might be found, and the ring-leaders having been caught, tranquillity was restored. Hachirô is said to have been killed not long after by an Aidzu man named Sasaki.

(34) The word *han*, here translated clan, literally means fence, the duty of a *han* being to defend the throne against its enemies; but clan seems the best term by which to denote a fractional part of the nation, which, held together under one chief by the closest ties, looked with hostile eyes on other similar fractions of the nation. As an instance of this feeling it is sufficient to state that a *daimio's* retainer invariably meant by the term 'my country' not Japan, but the territory ruled over by his lord.

(35) Otokoyama in Yamashiro, also called Iwashimidzu, situated on the left bank of the Yodogawa some twenty miles from Kiôto, is the site of a celebrated shrine to the memory of Ôjin Tennô, whose worship was there established under the title of Hachiman Daibosatsu. This deified emperor is considered a sort of patron of warriors.

All this while the Court was daily urging the Yedo Government to close the ports. The prince of Mito, Shitotsubashi Chiunagon and the Minister Ogasawara Iki no kami finally told the foreign representatives resident at Yokohama<sup>(36)</sup>: "Our people dislike intercourse with foreigners, and numbers of them are ready to assassinate you at any moment. Our Government has done all that ingenuity could suggest, but the effect of this dislike is that the Mikado has ordered us to inform foreign countries that the ports are to be shut and foreign intercourse terminated. We beg you to consent." The foreign Representatives replied: "When the treaties were concluded a compact was made that they were not to be changed. Why then do you now wish to make a change? If your country designs such an extraordinary thing as this, extraordinary calamities will follow. We are here by order of our respective nations, and have no authority to decide such an important matter without referring home. You had better consult our governments about it, who will decide as they think right." The Bakufu consequently prepared to send ambassadors to foreign nations.

In the 5th month<sup>(37)</sup> (June 16th—July 15th) the English came to Shinagawa by sea, having certain requests to make. When Ôhara went down to Yedo in the previous year as Envoy from the Mikado he was accompanied by Shimadzu Saburô (formerly Idzumi), and on his way back some English people came riding through the head of his train at a place called Namamugi in the province of Musashi. The prince's escort was enraged at this insult and slew the offenders. The Mikado's envoy had just reached the town of Shinagawa, when he heard of the affair. He delayed there for three days in consequence. The English then came with their men-of-war to Yokohama, and addressed a letter to the Bakufu, saying: "Last year you killed some of our officers. You must arrest the person who directed this act to be done, and execute him in the presence of our officers. If you cannot do this, we shall demand an indemnity of \$500,000 from the Bakufu, and we will also go to Kagoshima and take \$30,000 there also." The letter also fixed a date by which the reply must be given.

As the Shôgun was still at Kiôto the Ministers could do nothing but repeat over and over again that the affair should be adjusted on his return. They also sent a hasty message to the Shôgun, who represented the state of matters at Yedo to the Mikado, and asked for leave to return home. The Court refused to grant it, and the clan of Satsuma, on learning what had occurred, said to the Bakufu: "We hear that the English have demanded the person of Saburô, a relation of our prince, and that the government is much embarrassed by their demands. Saburô says: the English insulted me, and my escort simply inflicted punishment upon them. But if the anxiety of the Government can be removed by the English getting hold of me, let it be decided by an appeal to arms. I certainly will not surrender to them unresistingly. This is what Saburô says, and he prays for the instructions of the Government." The Bakufu, anxious and troubled about domestic and foreign affairs, debated for several months without coming to a conclusion. The English were daily expecting to receive our answer, and the day for the payment of the indemnity was drawing nigh. The Bakufu, fearing that hostilities would break out, issued a proclamation to the townspeople of Yedo, who packed up their property and took refuge in the country round. The commotion was so great, that the Bakufu at last made up its mind, saying: "It looks as if the wrong was on our side in the affair of Namamugi. Let us clear our reputation, and then put an end to foreign intercourse." So it gave the indemnity to the English, who then departed from the Bay of Shinagawa.

(36) This announcement was made by letter on the 24th June, after the indemnities demanded from the Shôgunate for the second attack on the English Legation in 1862, and for the murder of Mr. Richardson had been fully paid. The author has reversed the two transactions.

(37) The negotiation here referred to was commenced at Yokohama in April, when a despatch containing the demands of the English Government was sent in to the Shôgunate. The *Haroc* alone proceeded to Yedo on that occasion. The period granted for a definite reply to be given was repeatedly extended, until on the 20th June the English Chargé d'Affaires found himself compelled to place the affair in the Admiral's hands. The *Pearl* and perhaps another vessel were sent up to Yedo, but in the meantime, the Japanese Government consented to all the demands, and hostilities were avoided.

For some time past the house of Mōri had been constructing batteries at Shimonooséki in Chōshiu, with the object of commencing hostilities against the barbarians. Some Dutch, American and French vessels happening to pass through the straits, our troops fired on every one of them. Several of the foreigners were killed and wounded, while the batteries were destroyed in a visit from a second American vessel. When the order for the expulsion of the barbarians was first issued, the Kokura clan believed that the Bakufu was in reality averse from the measure, and therefore afforded no help to Chōshiu on these occasions. The Court consequently issued a proclamation to the clans observing that it had learnt that certain clans had put their hands in their pockets and looked on quietly when the barbarian ships had been attacked. This had profoundly distressed the Emperor, for now that a commencement had been made by Chōshiu, it was the duty of all the clans to strive to achieve the work with all possible speed.

During the same month the house of Mōri presented ten thousand *ri* in gold to the Imperial Court.

About the same time\* the Minister Ogasawara Iki no kami arrived at Ōsaka by sea, and was about to enter the capital, when the Court refused him leave to do so. It proceeded to censure him for his misconduct in paying the indemnity to the English without asking for sanction, deprived him of his rank and titles, and confined him in his *yashiki* at Ōsaka.

In the 6th month (July 16th—Aug. 13th) the western castle at Yedo was burnt to the ground. It was rebuilt during the following year, and is now known as the castle of Tōkiō.

During the same month the guardianship of the palace gates by the Satsuma clan was discontinued. Some time previously Ané-no-kōji Shōshō had been assassinated one evening in the streets on his way home from the palace. The murderer fled and was not discovered, but common report said that he was a Satsuma man. It was also rumoured that the order above alluded to was given because the Court secretly disliked the Satsuma clan for the murder of the Shōshō.

In the 7th month (Aug. 14th—Sept. 12th)\* the English came with ten men-of-war to Kagoshima in Satsuma, saying: "Although the affair of Namamugi is settled so far as regards the Japanese Government, we must have twenty thousand dollars from your clan for the support of the widow and orphans of the murdered official. We also ask why you killed an Englishman." The Satsuma clan was about to reply when the English seized the men-of-war belonging to the clan without the slightest provocation. A great storm was raging at the time, and the troops seized the opportunity to repel the enemy. Several artillery engagements ensued in which the English ships were severely knocked about and had to retire. They burnt the town of Kagoshima before leaving. After a short interval had elapsed the English began to prepare for a second attack, upon which the house of Shimadzu sent men to Yokohama to pay over \$20,000, which they borrowed from the Bakufu, and the affair was peaceably arranged. When our troops fired on the English ships, the crews were in such a hurry to escape that one vessel had no time to get in its anchor, so the cable was cut and the anchor left behind. Our troops seized it, and handed it over at the earnest request of the English. When the English get hold of an enemy's anchor they proclaim the fact everywhere, to show how they have gained the victory. The enemy bitterly feels the disgrace, and when peace is made, often pays large sums of money to recover the article. But as the English got back their anchor without the expenditure of a single cash they were moved to admiration for Japanese magnanimity.

Shortly before this Shitotsubashi had addressed a letter to the Mikado in which he said: "I have been the unworthy recipient of Your Majesty's boundless favours, and have received the office of Guardian to the Shōgun. But I have been completely unsuccessful, and feel most uneasy in my mind. Your Majesty has also specially instructed me to arrange for the closing of the ports, but though I have striven day and night to requite one ten-thousandth part of the benefits I have received from

"Your Majesty, I have been unable to carry out that measure also. My guilt in accepting such a grave responsibility, without duly appreciating the action of events and estimating my own capacity, is too great to escape unpunished. I pray Your Majesty, therefore, by an exercise of that great goodness which is Your Majesty's chief attribute, to release me from the office of Guardian to the Shōgun." The Court had always placed great confidence in the Chinnagon, and therefore refused to grant his request.

The prince of Aidzu was rewarded by the Court with a sum of money in gold and a war surcoat for his services in protecting the capital, and the Shōgun was allowed to return to Yedo.

When the Court decided upon expelling the barbarians some of the princes declined to obey. The *rōnins*, also, had been active in seditious intrigue, and the Court began to feel secretly alarmed. From this time onward it began to believe in the Bakufu.

During this month the Bakufu despatched envoys to Chōshiu, to reprimand the clan for having fired on foreign vessels without orders. The Chōshiu people insisted that they had only obeyed the instructions of the Court and the Bakufu, justified their proceedings, and refused to acknowledge themselves in the wrong. Eventually they forcibly detained one of the envoys named Nakané, and as he did not return, it was believed that he had been assassinated by them. From this moment a breach was formed between the Bakufu and Chōshiu. Some of the court nobles supported the former; others detested Chōshiu for its high reputation. Another party occupied a neutral position, but the Court cherished a secret dislike to the clan.

A short time previously the Chōshiu clan had besought the Mikado to make a progress to Yamato in order to show to the Empire his intention of taking the field in person against the barbarians. The proposal was accepted, and public notice was given that he would proceed to open the campaign in person. Some, however, remonstrated, saying that Chōshiu merely wished to get possession of the Mikado's person in order to be able to dictate to the Empire. This accusation caused the Court and the Bakufu to regard Chōshiu with suspicion, and they became desirous of excluding him from a share in the councils of the Mikado. On the night of the 18th day of the 18th month (30th September) Prince Nakagawa, the Prince of Aidzu, with certain court nobles and men of the military class assembled together, and proposed to dismiss Sanjō and six other Court nobles and the Chōshiu clan. Fearing an outbreak they hastily gave orders to all the clans in the capital to guard the palace gates most vigilantly. The town was thrown into a state of violent commotion and the public anxiety became great. Mōri Sanuki no kami, prince of a subordinate Chōshiu clan, and Kikkawa Kemotsu knew nothing of what was intended, until they saw the excitement of the citizens, and imagining that a revolution must have broken out at the palace, hastened thither with all speed. Admission was refused to them, and their men were removed from the guardianship of the Sakai machi gate, which was placed in charge of the house of Shimadzu. The two clans of Satsuma and Chōshiu, though devoted to the cause of the Mikado, had all along been on bad terms, and this occurrence showed that they were not likely to act any further in conjunction.

Prince Nakagawa was at the side of the throne, and assembling Konoyé, Tokudaiji and other nobles, said: "Sanjō Chinnagon and his friends, adopting the violent views of the Chōshiu men, have falsified the wishes of the Mikado, and have given out that His Majesty intended to go to Yamato in order to take the field in person against the barbarians. His Majesty is deeply offended with them. The Chinnagon and his friends have plotted high treason with the Chōshiu men." Orders were then issued that the Imperial progress should not take place, and a resolution was taken to punish Sanjō and the other six Court nobles.

The Chōshiu *samurai*, discovering on the 18th (Sept. 30th) the change which had occurred in the policy of the Court, made their preparations and departed for their native province, and the seven nobles fled with them. The Court thereupon deprived the latter of their titles

(38) On the 22nd July, G. Y. M.

(39) The squadron arrived before Kagoshima on the 12th August and left on the 17th. £25,000 was the indemnity demanded from Satsuma.



and rank, punished eighteen other official court nobles who had been acting in concert with Chōshū all along, and prohibited the Mōri family from entering the capital. Troops were levied in the surrounding provinces, and measures were taken for the defence of the city. A proclamation was also issued, which declared that many of the decrees lately promulgated were from the mixture of truth and falsehood in them calculated to mislead the people. But those which appeared after the 18th (30th Sept.) were to be considered as genuine expressions of the Mikado's will.

About the same time Matsumoto Kenzaburō, Fujimoto Tessēki and Adzumi Gorō took up arms in Yamato. These men had previously been wandering about from place to place in Yamato and Kawachi, and advocating the expulsion of the barbarians. They were joined by a court noble named Nakayama Tadamitsu, who had absconded from the capital some time before because the dilatory policy of the Bakufu disagreed with his own anti-barbarian views. Nakayama was elected commander-in-chief by this band of men, who now numbered a thousand strong, and styled themselves the "Tenchū-gumi." (40) Pretending to act by orders of the court they sent detachments to Sayama, Tannami, Shiraki and other places in Kawachi, to talk over the *daimiōs* and borrow muskets, cannon, saddlery, etcetera, from them. Having crossed by Chihaya they arrived during this month at Gojō in Yamato, attacked the residence of Suzuki Gennai, the Collector, murdered him and five subordinate officials, seized all the rice, weapons and ammunition they could find, and established their head-quarters there. They were prompted to these acts by Gennai's refusal to comply with their orders. Proceeding next to inform the people of the locality that the Mikado was about to make a progress into the province, they declared the country round Gojō to be Imperial territory, and remitted one-half of the land-tax, in order to become popular with the inhabitants.

Before they had been long at Gojō they received information that the policy of the court had undergone a change. Matsumoto and his companions debated together, saying: "Seeing the turn which affairs have taken, the 'Bakufu' will assuredly punish us. Rather than sit down 'to await its attack, let us make one desperate effort.'" On the morning of the 9th October therefore a detachment of five hundred men attached the town of Takatori, also situated in the province of Yamato. The troops of Uyēmura Suruga no kami, prince of the domain, defended it. The attack was so fierce that the *rōnins* almost succeeded in forcing an entrance, but the garrison fought so valiantly that they eventually repulsed the Tenchū-gumi, and made fifty prisoners. The Tenchū-gumi retreated to the hills near Amanogawa-tsuji and placed pickets all round them.

The Bakufu had already ordered the clans of Kishū, Hikoné, Tōdō and Kōriyama to march against the rebels, and Midzuno Tamon, the Kishū commander, led his troops to the attack on the 18th October. The assault was received with a well directed fire of musketry. Tamon received a bullet-wound, and lost a good many of his men. On the 20th Tōdō Shinshichi, the Tōdō commander, advanced against Amanokawa-tsuji with five hundred men. The Shinchū-gumi had planted an ambuscade, and pretended to take to flight, and as Tōdō's troops, who fancied the victory already won, advanced and fell into the trap, they arose on all sides, and routed the advanced body; but the Hikoné troops coming up to the rescue, the united forces finally succeeding in repulsing the *rōnins*, whom they pursued as far as Totsugawa. Hereupon the victors withdrew from the field of battle, as the sun was setting. During the evening the Tenchū-gumi surprised the Hikoné quarters, and retreated again inflicting a loss of thirty killed.

On the 25th the Tōdō troops fell upon the rear of the Tenchū-gumi, and succeeded at last in capturing the stockade of Amanokawa-tsuji. The *rōnins* dispersed, but detachments of the Kishū, Hikoné and Kōriyama troops pursued them far and wide, inflicting a sanguinary defeat on them. Matsumoto Kenzaburō, Fujimoto Tessēki and others were killed. Nakayama Tadamitsu fled to Ōzaka, while Adzumi Gorō and fifty more were made

(40) *Lily, the Heaven's chastelant band.*

prisoners. The common name for this outbreak was 'the disturbances of Gojō.'

Hirano Jirō, who was at Kiōto before this event, had obtained leave to try and pacify the Tenchū-gumi. He proceeded accordingly to Gojō, and had been there some time when he heard of the change which had occurred at Kiōto on the 30th September, and he at once returned thither, to pray the Mikado to re-admit the seven court nobles and the house of Mōri to the capital. The Court paid no attention to his petition, and Jirō, perceiving that everything was arranged as Prince Nakagawa and the prince of Aizu pleased, went off to Chōshū. Here he got hold of one of the seven nobles named Sawa, and with the object of renewing the agitation in favour of the Mikado's opening the campaign in person, went to Ikuno in Tajima in the 10th month (November 11th—December 10th) with no more than one hundred soldiers under his command. Having proclaimed the crimes of the prince of Aizu, he was preparing to enter Kiōto to present a petition to the Mikado. He began by attacking the residence of the local Collector in order to provide himself with the funds necessary for the accomplishment of his object, and seized all the money and rice to be found there. But the peasants arose on all sides and attacked him, while the Bakufu sent orders to the neighbouring clans to take the field. His followers occupied Miōkenzan, and fought valiantly for three days, until they could hold out no longer. Some were killed, while others fled back into Chōshū with Sawa. It will be remembered that in 1862 Hirano Jirō assembled together a number of hot-headed spirits, and tried to force Shimadzu Saburō to commence the great work, but that he was placed in confinement in his native province because of the seditious nature of the project. The Court had sent for him in the previous part of the year, and had appointed him chief of the Gakujū-In. Having absconded from Kiōto before, he was now captured by the troops of Sengoku.

During the course of this month Shimadzu Saburō arrived again at Kiōto, and had an audience of the Mikado on the same day, to urge the necessity of a second visit from the Shōgun and Shitotsubashi Chūnagon. Probably he wanted to take counsel with them.

In the 11th month (12th Dec.—8th Jan.) the Mikado appointed Prince Nakagawa President of the Censorate (*Danjō-no-In*). Henceforth he went by the name of the In no Miya. The Bakufu also increased his allowance, and gave him a thousand bags of rice annually in addition.

During the same month the Chief Castle at Yedo was burnt a second time, and it has never been rebuilt since.

About this time the Court dismissed Takadzukasa from the office of Kuambaku, and appointed Nijō in his stead. Shortly before this, when the Bakufu was about to shut the ports, it represented to the Mikado that it was afraid of the clans proceeding to commit acts of violence, and the Court now issued an order to the princes, directing them to wait for instructions from the Bakufu. The latter then despatched Ikeda Chikugo no kami on a mission to foreign countries to discuss the closing of the ports. The advocates of the expulsion of the barbarians were dissatisfied on hearing of this, feeling that the Court was becoming retrograde in its policy, and fled in a body to Chōshū.

#### END OF VOL. I.

#### VOL. II.

1864.—During the twelfth month (Jan. 9—Feb. 7)<sup>(41)</sup> a Satsuma merchant vessel, which had anchored off Tanoura in Buzen on her way from Iliōgo to Nagasaki, was fired on from the forts on the opposite shore of the strait, the Chōshū people mistaking her for a foreign vessel on account of her build. Thirty Satsuma men were killed, and the resentment of the clan was great.

Shitotsubashi Chūnagon went up to Kiōto during the course of the same month.

In the first month of the first year of Genji (Feb. 8—March 7) the Shōgun proceeded a second time to Kiōto, where he was joined immediately afterwards by Echizen Chūjō. On the 25th February the Shōgun went to court accompanied by Shitotsubashi Chūnagon and Aizu Chūjō, and the In no Miya addressed him on behalf of the

(41) Feb. 1, G.Y.M.



Emperor as follows: "We are not in favour of a hasty and ill-considered attempt to expel the barbarians, but Fujiwara no Sanéyoshi<sup>42</sup> and others, wilfully blind to the actual condition of affairs in the Empire, have misrepresented Our Will, have proclaimed the expulsion of the barbarians without being properly authorized to do so, and have stirred up war against the Bakufu. The turbulent retainers of the Saishō of Nagato have made a fool of their lord, they have fired on barbarian vessels without provocation; they have murdered the envoy sent to their prince by the Bakufu, and finally seduced Sanéyoshi and his companions to follow them down to their native province. These fellows must be punished. Nevertheless the true cause of these evil deeds is our own want of virtue. Henceforward do you assist us in carrying out our wishes, by restoring domestic harmony to the country and cutting off foreign intercourse." By speaking thus, after having previously proclaimed the expulsion of the barbarians, the Court brought upon itself the reproach of inconsistency.

In the 2nd month (Mar. 8—Apr. 5) Satsuma proposed to despatch an envoy to Chōshū to demand satisfaction for the merchant-vessel having been fired upon in the end of the previous year, but the Bakufu persuaded him not to do so, promising to obtain redress for him.

During the same month Shimadzu Saburō, father of the prince of Satsuma, was raised to the rank of Sakon'yō no Shōshō, and associated in the direction of affairs at Court. The rank of *Sangi* (Counsellor-of-state) was offered to Aidzu Chiujō, but he refused it.

In the 4th month (May 6—June 3) the office of Guardian to the Shōgun was taken from Shitotsubashi Chiunagon, who was appointed Protector of the Imperial Palace and Commander-in-chief of the Maritime Defences in the Bay of Ōzaka.

In the same month the Bakufu presented a new law containing five articles to the Imperial Court; firstly, the Bakufu would provide two thousand bags of rice towards the expenses of the Shrines at Watarai in Isé: that the Shōgun and *daimiōs* on succeeding their respective predecessors should present themselves at Court and acknowledge the bounty of the Emperor; thirdly, that all the western *daimiōs* should pay court at Kiōto, on their way to Yedo; fourthly, that all the clans should make annual presents of their produce to the Emperor, and fifthly, that playing on musical instruments should be stopped for a certain number of days after the death of a prince of the blood. All these things were done to honour the Court, which consequently gave its consent.

In the fifth month (June 4th—July 3rd) the Imperial Court formally placed the direction of affairs in the hands of the Bakufu, which was also ordered to punish Chōshū and the seven runaway nobles. On the 23rd of June Shimadzu Saburō returned to Kagoshima, whilst the Shōgun made his way back to Yedo.

During the same month certain retainers of the Prince of Mito, named Fujita Koshirō, and Tamaru Inanoyemon with others, took up arms in Hitachi and Shimotsuké, with the avowed object of expelling the barbarians.

To go back some years;—In the period called *Tempō* (1830—43) the ex-Chiunagon of Mito had selected Fujita Tōko, a certain Toda, a certain Imai and others from among his retainers, and with their aid had inaugurated great reforms in the administration of the clan. At that time Yūki Toraji, a *Karō*<sup>43</sup> of the clan, a man of crafty and intriguing nature, and who had obtained great influence with the ex-Chiunagon, had a greater voice in the Government of the clan than any other, and was extremely averse from changes in the system of administration. He consequently was highly annoyed at the recent elevation to power of Fujita and his associates, and exerted himself to obstruct their reforms. Having been dismissed for this by the ex-Chiunagon, he secretly informed the Bakufu that military preparations were being made in the clan. Some time previously the ex-Chiunagon and Fujita had proposed to abolish Buddhism, thereby incurring the hostility of the bonzes, who circulated a report that the ex-Chiunagon was forming ambitious schemes. The Bakufu therefore placed the ex-Chiunagon and Fujita in domi-

liary confinement, and Yūki regained his share in the administration of the clan. From this moment Yūki and Fujita headed two opposite parties, that of the former being called the Wicked Party (*Kantō*), while that of the latter was known as the Righteous Party (*Seigitō*). Subsequently the ex-Chiunagon was pardoned, and associated in the councils of the Shōgunate, upon which he punished Yūki a second time, and restored Fujita to his former position. From this time onwards the Righteous and Wicked Parties constantly quarrelled with each other, hardly a day passing away quietly. Fujita and the ex-Chiunagon having shortly afterwards died in quick succession, the power fell into the hands of Ichikawa Sanzayemon and Asaina Yatarō of the Wicked Party. Fujita Tōko's son Koshirō, Tamaru Inanoyemon, Tanaka Genzō and their friends were extremely angry, and under the pretence of carrying out the views of the ex-Chiunagon, loudly professed the combined policy of 'honouring the sovereign and sweeping out the barbarians,' hoping thereby to get the upper hand of the Wicked Party.

To resume the thread of our narrative; Fujita and his associates took the field with three hundred men, carrying with them the monumental tablet of the ex-Chiunagon, and coming to Ōhirayama by way of Utsunomiya, ordered the towns-people of Tochigi to supply them with the funds which they required in order to carry out their design of expelling the barbarians. The towns-people, unwilling to submit quietly to this demand, reported the outbreak to the Bakufu, which gave orders to the clans in the vicinity to chastise the rioters. The troops of Arima Hiōgo no kami<sup>44</sup> hastened to the scene of disorder, and fought with them in seven encounters, in which neither side was victorious. The rioters then set fire to the town of Tochigi, and the inhabitants took to flight. In the 6th month (July 4th—August 1st) they arrived at Tsukuba yama in the province of Hitachi, where they constructed a stockade to protect themselves from attack. Ichikawa and others of the Wicked Party, having asked leave of the Prince to attack the rioters, the Bakufu, to whom he referred their request, concerted measures with them, and joining forces they attacked the rebels at Tsukuba yama. The latter were however so ferocious in their resistance that they bore all before them, and the news brought from Yedo day after day to Shitotsubashi Chiunagon, the Military Governor of Kiōto (prince of Aidzu) and the Ministers of state was most disheartening.

The Chōshū people had several times addressed letters to the Imperial Court, in which they endeavoured to explain their conduct since the middle of the previous year, but the Court had refused to receive them. During the same month (July 4th—August 1st) Fukubara Echigo, a Chōshū *Karō*, arrived at Ōzaka by sea, and proceeded to Fushimi, whence he addressed a letter to the Court, which ran somewhat as follows: "Since the Prince and his Son obeyed His Majesty's desire that the barbarians should be expelled, they have passed their days and nights in ceaseless anxiety lest they should fail in carrying out his sacred will, and the whole clan is unable to understand why the Court should attribute guilt to Sanjō and his companions. It therefore humbly prays that the seven nobles may be restored to their functions, and that the Saishō and his Son may be permitted to re-enter the capital." Having sent in this letter he endeavoured to get up a fresh agitation at Court for the expulsion of the barbarians. The Bakufu ordered him to send away the part of his men, and to wait where he was for further orders. A short time afterwards the *Karō* Kunishi and Masuda also arrived at the head of several hundred men, Kunishi encamping at the Temple of Tenrinji at Saga in the vicinity of Kiōto, and Masuda taking up his quarters at Tennōji in Yamazaki.

Kiōto at this moment was full of the troops of various clans, who guarded the Nine Gates leading to the Imperial Palace. The In no Miya, Shitotsubashi Chiunagon, Aidzu Shōshō and the rest declared that the appearance of the Chōshū men with troops was nothing but an attempt to coerce the Court, and in their rage asked the Emperor's permission to attack them. Shitotsubashi, Satsuma, Echizen, Aidzu, Kuwana, Ōgaki, Hikoné and others ordered their troops to be in readiness to take the field, and the inhabitants of Kiōto, seeing that a conflict was imminent, packed up their property and sought safety in flight.

(42) The Court Noble Sanjō Chiunagon, now (1873) Prime Minister.

(43) The principal retainers of *daimiō* were called *karō*, or 'old men of the family.' It was a hereditary office.

The Chōshiu forces at Saga, Yamazaki and Fushimi, hearing what was in store for them, resolved to anticipate their enemies. Having laid their plans for a sudden attack, which was to result in removing the Aidzu clan and the other evil advisers of the Emperor from his side, they marched straight on Kiōto on the 20th of August, before the day broke. The Saga troops entered first, the Commander-in-chief Kunishi advancing against the Nakadachiuri Gate, and the Colonel Kijima against the Shimodachiuri and Hamaguri Gates. Shitotsubashi's troops engaged the front files of Kunishi's force, but were put to flight, and the latter reached the Hamaguri Gate, through which Kijima's men had already forced their way into the Palace enclosure. Here they vigorously attacked the Aidzu troops, and had nearly defeated them, when the Satsuma forces arrived on the spot, and took them in flank. The Chōshiu men were shaken, and forced out of the Hamaguri Gate, on which Kijima rallied his men and renewed the fight with such desperation that he retrieved this temporary check. Kunishi's men then endeavoured to combine their efforts with those of Kijima's men, but one Niré, a Satsuma Colonel, falling on his rear with two hundred men, called his attention in another direction, and the Shitotsubashi troops, plucking up courage, returned to the fight. The Chōshiu men were thus caught between two fires, and were at last put to flight.

The Chōshiu force at Yamazaki, consisting of five hundred men under the command of Kuzaka Giské, Iriyé Kuichi and Maki Idzumi no kami, arrived later than the Saga division, and seized the palace of Takadzukasa, where the troops of Echizen, Hikoné and Kuwana attacked them without success. They then advanced, and were just about to enter the Imperial Garden when the Satsuma and Aidzu troops arrived in hot haste, and assisted the three former clans in defending it. The bullets of the contending forces fell as thick as hail, and the fight lasted during four hours, at the end of which the Takadzukasa palace was burnt and the Chōshiu forces were defeated with great slaughter. Kuzaka and his colleagues were killed, while the survivors took to flight.

In the defeat of the Saga division, Kijima, one of its best officers, received a bullet wound. He fell from his horse and expired. Kunishi barely escaped with his life.

The Fushimi division had started thence in the middle of the night to attack the capital. The Hikoné troops attempted to bar their passage, but were attacked and forced to retreat. Profiting by this success the Chōshiu men advanced in a body with drums beating, but falling into an ambush of matchlock men which the Ōgaki colonel Ohara Nihei had planted by the side of the road, were put to flight with many killed and wounded. Their commander Fukubara Echigo barely escaped with his life.

In this way the three divisions were prevented from effecting a junction in the city, the greater part of which was consumed by the conflagration which accompanied the conflict. Many of the residences of the *kugés* and *daimiōs* were burnt, and an unusual number of men were killed and wounded on both sides, so that the roads were strewn with dead bodies. When the Yamazaki division of the Chōshiu force started, the commander Masuda was left behind with a hundred men to act as a reserve, and upon the main body being defeated, Maki Idzumi no kami escaped back to inform Masuda and his men of the result. He made Masuda take to flight, preferring himself to die there. Later on when the Satsuma troops who were sent in pursuit arrived at Saga they did not find a single Chōshiu soldier, and returned to Kiōto after having burnt the quarters which had been occupied by the Chōshiu troops.

On the following day the Aidzu and Kuwana troops attacked Yamazaki. Maki Idzumi no kami and the fifty men with him fought desperately for a while, and then perished by their own hands, after having set fire to their quarters. On the 29th of August the Bakufu expressed its thanks to all the clans which had contributed to the victory, and obtained an increase of rank from the Mikado for the various *daimiōs* who had headed them. Adzumi Gorō, Hirano Jirō and others who had been imprisoned for their share in the outbreaks at Gojō in Yamato and Ikuno in Tamba were decapitated, and their heads were exposed in public.

(44) Fukiagé in Shimotanké; 10,000 *koku*.

During the same month Ikeda Chikugo no kami and the other members of his Embassy returned from Europe. They had been sent in the previous year on a mission to the various countries bearing the order for the closing of the ports, and arriving first in France proceeded to explain the object with which they were sent. The French rejected their proposals and refused an answer. The eyes of Ikeda and his companions were opened by the high state of material and moral prosperity which surrounded them, and they returned, without proceeding any further on their mission, to report the failure of their attempts at persuasion. The Bakufu reprimanded them for having disgraced their functions, and depriving them of their private incomes, placed them in domiciliary confinement.

In the 8th month (September), the Bakufu begged the Imperial Court to deprive the Mōri family and its branches of their titles, in consequence of the attack made by the Chōshiu<sup>45</sup> clan upon the Palace, and issued an order to all the other clans to march to the chastisement of the two provinces of Nagato and Suwō. Owari Dai-nagon was appointed commander-in-chief, while to the troops of Satsuma and twenty other clans were allotted the points against which they were to move. With the object also of making preparations for the Shōgun to take the field in person, the *hatamoto* (vassals of the Shōgun-ate, not being *daimiōs*) were brigaded, and orders were given to lay in stores of provisions along the line of march.

Before this the foreign representatives at Yokohama had been holding daily councils of war with the object of despatching their ships against Chōshiu, and on hearing of the orders issued by the Bakufu, determined to be first in the field. They therefore attacked Akamagasaki (or Shimonoséki) in Chōshiu with eighteen vessels of war on the 5th September, and fired against the shore. The shore replied by firing at the ships. Cannon balls flew about everywhere, and the smoke of the guns covered the surface of the sea, until sunset caused both parties to withdraw.

On the following day the ships returned and opened a heavy fire on the batteries, from which the gunners were compelled to withdraw. The foreigners then landed, and occupying the hills on the 7th harassed our troops. Our men fought with enthusiastic bravery in several encounters, with varied success, but their ammunition being exhausted they had no resource left but to propose a cessation of hostilities. The foreigners found fault with their conduct in the previous year, but the Chōshiu army produced certified copies of the orders which they had received from the Imperial Court and from the Shōgun, upon which peace was restored. The foreigners then came to Yokohama and made demands on the Bakufu, saying: "We expect to get an indemnity of three million dollars for this business. We will be guided by your decision whether we shall go back to Chōshiu and take it, or whether the Japanese Government will undertake to receive it and give it to us." The Bakufu replied: "Our Government will take it from Chōshiu and give it to the nationalities interested." This settlement having been arrived at, the foreigners pressed every day for payment of the indemnity, and the Bakufu was at its wit's end.

At the same time the troops of the Bakufu and of Ichikawa were daily attacking Tsukubayama. Fujita and his friends fought with fierce desperation, but from the want of discipline among the men and the contradictory orders given, many chances were thrown away, while the forces of the Bakufu attacked them vigorously and rendered their position less hopeful every day.

Ichikawa and his party gradually acquired greater power, owing to the support given to them by the Bakufu. They hated the Righteous Party, whose members they either placed in confinement or dismissed from office. The Righteous Party, unable to endure this persecution, determined to proceed to Yedo and complain to their prince. With this object three hundred men quitted their homes and reached Koganei in Shimōsa, where entry into Yedo was refused to them by the Bakufu, which ordered their prince to pacify them. At this moment Takéda Iga happened to be in Yedo, and begged

(45) Chōshiu is the Chinese name for Nagato, by which both that province and the *daimiō* of Hagi in Nagato are usually designated.

leave to undertake the service of pacifying the two parties, and the Prince, knowing that Takéda had been regarded with much favour by the ex-Chiunagon, on account of his belonging to the Righteous Party, requested permission from the Bakufu to send him. The Bakufu therefore despatched Matsudaira Ôi no kami, the head of a cadet family of Mito, and attached Takéda Iga to him. Ôi no kami, Takéda and his companions arrived in Mito at the head of the Koganei men on the 10th September, and were about to enter the Castle, where Ichikawa and his friends refused to admit them, on the ground that they belonged to the other Party, and having posted their troops all about the neighbourhood, waited to see how Takéda would act. Takéda tried to repulse them in order to proceed on his way, whereupon the matchlockmen of the Wicked Party opened fire upon him in concert, throwing his men into confusion; and following up their advantage, forced him to retreat. He was compelled therefore to carry off Ôi no kami and flee to Iso-nohama, where after holding a council of war, he attacked the Wicked Party at Iwafuné yama on the 12th. Kawakami, the commander of the Wicked Party, was killed, together with ten of his men, and the remainder of the force retreated from Iwafuné yama to the port of Naka.

(To be continued.)

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A regular meeting of the Society was held in the Public Hall, on Saturday, the 22nd March.

The chair was taken at 8.30 P.M., by the President, R. G. Watson, Esq., and the minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Secretary reported that a considerable number of books has been presented to the Library by Dr. Hadlow and Mr. Watson; and that Messrs. R. Vickers Boyle, W. G. Aston, Clifford Bate, and Dr. Nathan Brown had been elected Resident members.

The Secretary also asked to be relieved by the appointment of a Recording Secretary, expressing at the same time his willingness to attend to the correspondence for the present, if it should be desired. This matter was referred to the Council for their consideration.

With reference to providing a suitable place for the Library and Museum, it was stated that the Chamber of Commerce could not conveniently grant the use of their Room. The hope was expressed that some provision might soon be made; but no action was taken on the subject.

Mr. Satow then read an elaborate and carefully-prepared Paper on the Geography of Japan, illustrated by several large-sized Maps, projected by the Japanese, and published many years since.

The President, in tendering the thanks of the Society to Mr. Satow, remarked that we were under great obligation to him, for that such a paper would be highly appreciated by the Royal Geographical Society, and might perhaps claim its medal. Recently some of the members of the Japanese Embassy in England had become members of the Geographical Society, and the suggestion had been made that a Branch should be established here in Japan; but if we could secure such contributions as that read this evening, such a Branch would be superfluous. He referred, also, to the prevalent ignorance of geography which was to be found even in intelligent circles, and urged the importance of making ourselves acquainted with the countries in which we might reside or travel.

In the course of the subsequent discussion, it was stated that the length of the chief river in Japan was about 170 miles; and that Lieut. Ward, when surveying in the *Acton* some years since, had found that the Japanese had constructed some of their maps with considerable accuracy, though two of those exhibited by Mr. Satow showed very great divergence from each other. The method of naming seas and straits by the Japanese and by foreign navigators was very diverse, and gave rise to a good deal of misunderstanding.

Books presented by Dr. HADLOW R. N.

Vols. 2, 3, 4, Hardwicke's Science Gossip.

Vols. 5, 6, 7, Popular Science Review.

Handbook of Archaeology.

24 unbound numbers of Popular Science Review.

Hand Atlas of Physical Geography by A. Keith Johnston.

On preparing and mounting Microscopic objects, by Thomas Davies.

Common Objects of the Sea Shore, by J. W. Wood.

Collector's Hand Book—Water Analysis.

Manual of the Animal Kingdom (Cœlenterata.)

Page's advanced Text Book

Presented by R. G. WATSON, Esq.

Buenos Ayres and Argentine Gleanings.

A Military Tour in European Turkey.

Spenser's Faerie Queen.

From Pesth to Brindisi.

German Dictionary.

Hand Book of Greece and Ionian Islands.

History of Greece, Vols. 1, 2, Goldsmith.

Highlands of Turkey, Vols. 1, 2.

History of Persia, Vols. 1, 2.

In Memoriam.

Ingoldsby Legends.

Impressions of Greece.

Keat's Poetical Works.

Karamania.

New Testament.

Greek do.

Mill on Liberty.

The Princess.

Piccadilly.

Political Essays.

Representative Government.

Shelley's Poetical Works.

Statesman's Year Book, 1872.

Servia.

Shakespeare.

Sleeman's Rambles, Vols. 1, 2.

Utilitarianism.

Xenophon.

Storia d'Italia.

Cours de Langue Francaise, Vols. 1, 2, 3.

Presented by Russell Robertson, Esq.

White's Natural History of Selbourne,

#### CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IN accordance with the resolution passed at the Annual Meeting when a Special Committee was appointed to take into consideration the question of the supply of telegrams to the Chamber, that Committee reported to a general meeting on Thursday.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Before the special business was entered into, Messrs. Sitwell, Schoyer & Co., were admitted as members of the Chamber on the proposition of Messrs. Jackson, and Wilkin and Robison.

The Secretary then read the following minutes of the meetings of the Special Committee.

"That the following form be recommended for adoption by the Committee."

Condition of Silk market.

Hanks, 1 and 2.

Good all round, 1, 2 and 3.

All round common, 2, 3 and 4.

Other, 1 and 2.

Hamatski, average parcels.

Japanese sorts—Coshu, good

do. medium

Sodai, good

do. medium

Etchesen, medium

Mashta, medium

Monthly report of Japan Silk.

Monthly deliveries of Japan Silk.

Condition of Cotton goods market.

Cotton Yarn, medium prices of good No. 20.

" Grey Shirtings, 8½ Eagle Chop. " 30.

" " 7 lb.

To be only wired when any special transaction takes place.

\* To be wired only when any disproportionate difference occurs.



Fortnightly export of Cotton Yarn, by steamers.  
 " " " by sailing vessels.  
 " " Grey Cottons, by steamers.  
 Japan Copper, quotations.  
 " condition of market.  
 Discount, Bank of England rate.  
 " France rate.  
 Exchange on Paris and London.  
 Japan Tea in New York—Price of common to good common.  
 " medium to good medium.  
 " fine to finest.  
 " condition of market.

N.B.—The quotation for Yarn to be the medium price for good spinnings such as Henderson's Crown chop or Balfour's Lion chop, not any one particular chop.

The Secretary was authorized to write to Messrs. How Brothers with a view to ascertaining if reliable telegrams concerning tea could be obtained and probable expense &c. The question of expense being entered into it was ascertained that the probable expense would not exceed \$30 per head.

This report being sent to the general committee the following alterations were made in the form.

Hanks 1 and 2, (meaning best parcels.)  
 Hanks Inferior (when word to spare.)  
 Oahu No. 1, (meaning extra best.)  
 Oahu Nos. 1, 2 and 3, (meaning good average.)  
 Condition of Lyons silk market instead of the monthly import of Japan Silk.  
 Cotton Yarn Nos. 20 and 30 to be always wired.  
 Grey Shirtings 8½ and 7 lbs., to be always wired.  
 Japan Copper. Quotation and condition of market (only when word to spare.)  
 Discount Bank of France rate to be left out.  
 Japan Tea in New York Price of good medium new.  
 " " " old.  
 " Condition of market.

The Chairman explained that negotiations were in progress between the Yokohama and Kobe Chambers with a view to the latter joining in the expense and benefits of the telegrams, but they had not yet arrived at any definite result.

Mr. Kingdon suggested that the telegrams should be obtained through Reuter's agency, but this did not meet with the approbation of the meeting, and after some conversation as to the desirability of obtaining reliable and full information respecting the tea market in New York.

Mr. Thomas proposed and Mr. Pistorius seconded a motion to the effect that the Committee should be authorized to incur an expense not exceeding \$30 per member per annum in order to obtain better telegraphic information.—Carried.

Mr. Wilkin proposed and Mr. D'Ifanger seconded a motion that the form of telegram suggested by the Special Committee should be adopted, with such alterations as were made by the General Committee.—Carried.

The meeting then terminated.

### THE KIOTO EXHIBITION.

(From the *Hogo News' Special Correspondent*.)

16th March, 1878.

Before I proceed to tell you all about the Kioto Exhibition of 1878; it were, perhaps, as well that I should give you a few hints as to the best way of getting there from Osaka. If you have much baggage the best thing is to hire a 20 or 30 koku cargo boat, or to engage a section of one of the passenger sailing boats. But this is a slow, tiresome and uninteresting mode of travel at best. As for the steamers, they will not do, being slow without being sure. The best way to perform the journey between this and Osaka is to ride on horseback, and next to that to go by jinrikisha. Supposing you determine upon the latter course, take my advice, and engage a man at Osaka to take you to Mori-gutchi, some 3½ ri or so from the Foreign Consession; for this you will have to pay 1½ or 2 bus. At Mori-gutchi change man and carriage, by which you gain in two ways,—by the freshness of your steed and by the more reasonable rate of charges which prevails in the rural districts. If you want any refreshment let me recommend the last tea-house, almost the last house, on the right hand side of the road as you leave the village. From Mori-gutchi you pass through Sada to Hira-katta, say 3 ri, fare 1½ bus. At Hira-katta, you had better change again, as it is a large place, and at Hashi-moto you may not always find a disengaged jinrikisha. The

distance between the last named towns is under 3 ri, say 1½ bus again. If you want to stay awhile you will meet with capital accommodation, somewhat qualified by the more than ordinary obtuseness of mine hostess, at the first tea-house, and almost the first house, on the left hand side as you enter the town of Hashi-moto. Just above Hashi-moto you will cross the river by ferry, and in less than one hour reach Yodo, the distance being but little over a ri, but when I travelled it last by jinrikisha the newly made portion of the road was very heavy from recent rain. If time is an object, take an extra jman and travel tandem. When jinrikisha men meet on the road they will often exchange passengers, so that each may journey homewards, which, while being unobjectionable to you is a great advantage to them. Passing the interesting castle built by Hideyoshi (Taiko-sama) and crossing the bridge of Yodo, the first bridge from Osaka, another 3½ ri or so will land you in Kioto. From Hashi-moto to Kioto, say 6 ri, fare 3 bus. When the roads are in good order you ought to travel, with frequent changes, at the rate of 5 miles an hour. The total distance from Osaka to Kioto I made 33 to 35 miles by this road. Previously I had always passed through Fushimi, but at Hashi-moto, I was told to recross the river at Yodo, as by going that way I should save a ri. I saw no signs of the passenger coaches on the road, but this I attribute to the fact that the road near Osaka was under repair, and instead of passing through the suburban village of Kita-machi, we were compelled to make a long detour by the river, passing opposite to the Mint. Here there was no occasion to wonder at the stoppage of the coach, for by somebody's gross carelessness, the telegraph poles were in several instances set up right in the middle of the narrow road. In one place, about two miles from the Mint, a pole is erected in the middle of the road where it is considerably less than 10 feet wide. It is one of the national failings to sit, work and feed in the middle of a doorway, or rest a load in the centre of the street, but surely the foreign superintendent of the line, knowing this, might have corrected this natural tendency to obstructiveness. Since arriving here I have heard that a foreigner travelling from Osaka in a buggy had the greatest difficulty, even when leading his pony, to pass certain portions of the road, but the only wonder to me is that he got past at all.

The guides and guards, so numerous last year, have all been done away with, and even police are scarce, being much less frequently met with in Kioto than in Osaka. As for passports, neither my companion nor myself have yet been asked to shew ours, which was fortunate, seeing that, unwilling to gratify Mr. Gower's caprice by performing the whole journey from Kobe to Kioto, little short of sixty miles, in one day, he had in order to be in time for the opening, started without his passport. It was near midnight, but bright moonlight when we arrived at the guard-house, a short distance from the remains of the ancient city earth-wall. Tired of riding, we had dismounted, and the guard-house being a little off the road, we were passing it unnoticed, when out jumps a guard armed with an ugly looking pronged stick studded with spikelets, which he thrust before us. Not understanding all he said, I asked him what he wanted, when out rushed another fellow with a dark lantern, who on casting the light on our faces uttered but the mystic *Ijinsan*—Foreigner—and in an instant the man-prodder was drawn back and, with a profusion of polite phrases, we were permitted to wend our peaceful way. I then noticed that our backs had been towards the moon, throwing our faces into shade, and then the mystery was explained. The man had taken us for Japanese, and though both of us are old residents, that was the first time that mistake had been made with regard to either of us, I fancy.

Eight o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 1st March, was the hour appointed for the opening of the Exhibition, and somewhere about that time it was opened, without more ado than if it were the five hundredth occasion instead of the first. I reached there shortly afterwards, but found, as was the case last year, that I had lost nothing by the delay. In 1872, it will be remembered, the Exhibition was held in three temples situated in different parts of the city. Admission was by passes, foreigners paying 1 rio for a set of three and natives



1½ bus,—neither having the option of purchasing admission to one or two only of three. This year the Exhibition, though contained in several buildings, is practically in one, as all are situated within the hitherto tabooed precincts of the Imperial Palace. A single payment suffices, foreigners and natives being alike charged five sen only, with the result which might have been expected. Instead of the native visitors being counted by tens, they are already this year to be counted by thousands. On the opening day there was one of those slight falls of snow which, in the incomparable climate of Mid-Japan, the dwellers on the plains seldom experience more than twice or thrice a year. Yet despite the disagreeable weather, the visitors on the first day were 1,200. Friday was a finer day, though still cold, yet long before the closing hour, the number of visitors for that day had already reached 2,000, when I last enquired. I never saw twenty visitors together at one time last year,—now they are to be seen by hundreds, and as a foreigner is still somewhat of a *rara avis* to the Kio-toites, I found the numbers somewhat inconvenient in the more narrow passage ways of the Exhibition.

On entering, there will be found near the entrance a small Pottery. Three or four women and a couple of men are engaged in moulding, glazing and ornamenting saucers and basins of coarse grey earthenware. There was a single potter's wheel, but the women were fashioning saucers without its aid, and in a way which was novel to me. Taking up a dab of clay, the workwoman flattened it with her fingers into a rude disc; then bending her left arm, which was covered with calico, till her hand rested on her shoulder, she held the flattened piece of clay in her right hand, and striking it several times against her left elbow, while at the same time giving the clay a half turn, she quickly succeeded in making a rude vessel, half basin half cup. I suppose that only moderately young women could thus dispense with the wheel, and only a rounded elbow would answer. One of the men brushed on the glaze, and another, armed with a hair pencil, dashed in an odd spray or two in a very rough style. The sides of the building were open, so that every process was to be seen from the outside, and appeared to afford much interest to the native onlookers. There were a couple of small portable kilns, in which the vessels were to be seen baking.

Crossing a large courtyard we arrived at the entrance of a building resembling a small temple; here we found a crowd busy exchanging their clogs and sandals for Japanese imitations of Chinese slippers, for the temporary use of which they pay a tempo per pair. As was the case last year, plenty of carpenters were still at work; indeed, on expressing my belief that any one of the three buildings of last year contained as much or more than the present Exhibition, one of the officials informed me that there were a great many articles yet to arrive. Now with all due deference to their Honours the Commissioners, I must confess that I think they have made a great mistake in opening the Exhibition of 1873 more than a month earlier than its predecessor. It is evident that they are not ready, and had they postponed it for six weeks, not only would the Exhibition itself have given more satisfaction, but the woodland scenery which gives so great a charm to the environs of Kioto would have been in all its glory, and the visitor who could have left the city dissatisfied with his excursion would indeed have been hard to please. For my part I shall return at once, treating the present as merely a business visit, and postponing my visit of pleasure till the merry month of May, and I decidedly recommend those of my readers who can choose their own time to follow my example.

However, to return to the Exhibition. The articles were arranged on long tables, or suspended from the walls, in a similar fashion to that of last year. In the first room the most attractive object, to my fancy, was a many-leaved screen, each leaf of which was ornamented with a large panel of black lacquer, profusely, but in the most graceful fashion, festooned with sprays and branches of bamboo, willow, wisteria and other trees and flowers, all in mother-of-pearl, the flashing iridescence of which has a very beautiful effect. In another room were some novelties in the shape of pointed diadems and crowns of gold, and one of silver, all decorated

with large beads of coral. In strange contrast to those were some of the grotesquely ugly miniature head dresses of black gauze work formerly worn by the high and mighty of the land. A few kotos and biwas of indisputable age, an odd relic or two, a Chinese glass hall lantern of good design, some pretty tortoise-shell fans, and a case of ivory and steel girdle ornaments, were next arrived at. Amongst the novelties were two oil paintings, both modern. One a cheap German picture, with a good fire-light effect, the subject being a boy reading by the light of a fire, the other, more interesting, being a Japanese scene, a procession crossing a bridge. It is treated in a cold, hard manner, grey in various shades being the predominating colour, the coldness being slightly relieved by the purple and crimson banners carried by some of the figures. A line of telegraph passing over head enables the spectator to fix the date pretty accurately. Near these was a circular slab of mosaic work, probably an Italian production. There were a few specimens of lacquer work, some of which were very fine. The next room, or rather compartment, contained a selection of native-made needles, some combs, copper tea kettles, &c., and a collection of shells. We now passed into a gallery which ran along three sides of an upstairs room, from which the sliding windows had been removed. The sole protection for the crowd of sightseers from falling into the court yard beneath was a wooden railing, perhaps 18 inches high. If the authorities don't intend to keep a surgeon on the premises they had better put up a new rail, at least three feet above the floor level. In this department, the chief novelty was a handsome orrery; there were a few swords, some arrow heads and a suit or two of armour, but neither in quantity nor quality ought to compare to either Kenninji or Chioin of last year. A half dozen or so rolls of common oil cloth, such as is used for table covers in England, and a lot of fresh fir branches, dove-tailed ready to fasten to the stumps of a similar tree, completed this part of the Exhibition. We now descend into the garden, our Japanese fellow-visitors reassuming their accustomed foot coverings. Passing along the bank of one of those charming lakes for which Kioto deserves to be famed, and through a garden which in a few short weeks promises to be truly lovely, I note some buildings similar to that we have left, and which I suppose will be used for the exhibits yet to arrive. We now enter upon what I afterwards discovered to be the principal building of the Exhibition.

The building we have now entered is a much larger one than the first one, and consists chiefly of two galleries, one only of which appears to be finished. In one of the first rooms which we pass through is a number of curios, amongst the more noteworthy of which is a luncheon-box formed out of the water-worn and worm-eaten end of a "stick" of timber. It is only on closer examination that one discovers that the block has been divided in several places, hollowed out and the inner surfaces coated with fine black lacquer. This is just one of the kind of things a Japanese admires,—the contrast of a rough natural surface with the delicate carving or polishing of art. Near to this is a quaint old fashioned tobacco *bon*, in the shape of a miniature hand-cart drawn by a coolie.

Leaving this we come to the Textile Departments, where are exhibited various kinds of crapes, satins, brocades and here and there an old piece of tapestry, the whole making but an indifferent show compared with that of Chioin last year. Close to this last room is the Weaving Department, one of the chief and most interesting of the novelties of this year's exhibition. Here are to be seen two silk-weaving looms and a spinning frame, all of which are brand-new and, as usual, with the exception of a few nails, have not a particle of metal about them,—nothing but wood, bamboo, thread and cordage. Just as it is at the weavers' own houses, the whole family are made use of in some way or other. A couple of rosy-cheeked and sprucely dressed little girls are assisting a young woman at the spinning frame, and every now and again the youngest trips up to the little windlass, and with a few revolutions of its spokes winds up to the ceiling the bamboo basket full of stones, which constitutes the rude motive power of the machine. The eldest of the group appears to have all her attention taken up with splicing broken threads. Now and then a stone is

taken out or added to the basket, seemingly in order to regulate the speed. As for the looms, it would taken up too much of your space were I to attempt to describe their ingenious and to me most complicated mechanism. Retracing for a few yards our steps, and turning to the right, we arrive at the MSS. and Water-colour Drawing Department. Here there are a few interesting objects. One, for instance, is a folding book in which is depicted, in the most horribly graphic manner, the devilish doings of a band of robbers, their final arrest and fearful fate. Here, too, are some albums containing a number of dried specimens of some of the many beautiful leaves indigenous to Japan. There is also not far from this a small collection of native made papers of different qualities. Turning back a little we soon reach the gallery which is at present the principal feature of the Exhibition. This gallery is of considerable length, and opens on the left side to an ancient dark looking inner garden, in which I perceive a tub of water occupied by half a dozen of my misanthropical looking acquaintances of last year, the salamanders. The gallery is divided into a number of rooms, or compartments, in which are to be found a most heterogeneous assemblage of articles, ancient and modern, foreign and native, valuable and valueless. Of the first there are musical instruments, arrow barbs of copper, steel and flint, the two huge carved and gilt candles, the very identical pair I believe which I saw at Hongwanji last year, and if so, now 101 years old, I suppose. Some mirrors, malachite ornaments, large gourds and a figure of a snake with a human head. The few articles marked in English are in most instances very dear, a pair of pretty ivory filigree work tazzas at 15 yen are amongst the cheapest. But further on, in a collection of old pottery of pre-artistic days, a shapeless and cracked old grey coloured cup is marked 20 yen. Unless, however, there's some remarkable history attached to it, 20 iron zenì would be much nearer its value. The collection of cloisonné or enamelled ware is very meagre. One article, in shape like a soup plate, is valued at 6 yen. I have bought as good at less than half that price, if I am not mistaken. Another queer old curio is an old and dirty foreign-fashioned carriage lamp, marked 3½ yen, which ought to be the price per dozen at furthest. Close by is the Natural History Department, consisting in the main of a fine pair of antlers, a bird of paradise skin, a snake's ditto and, best of all, some magnificent specimens of the tail feathers of the argus pheasant. There are also a few of the ordinary bronze and silver groups of birds and foliage. New inventions are not over and above common in Japan, and in all the Exhibition I have discovered but one, and that was a cast-iron culinary utensil "for cooking beef and birds"—a kind of sauce-pan, half stew-pan half frying-pan, with a receptacle for sauce or gravy and a spout—price 1½ bus. Here I turned off into a small gallery to the left of the main one, where I met with the first of the foreign exhibits in the shape of a collection of agricultural implements, carpenter's tools, stoves, etc., all from San Francisco. Amongst other labour-saving contrivances, were musters of a new patent saw, yecept the "American champion one-man saw." This differs from ordinary saws in having deep and broad splits cut between every few teeth at right angles to the tool's edge. Churns, broadcast and drill sowers, corn shellers, grubbers, road scrapers, hay cutters, lawn mowers, etc., were too numerous to particularise. All these were sent by Messrs. Baker & Hamilton of San Francisco. The stoves are for kitchen use, and were forwarded by Messrs. Locke & Montague of the same city. Returning to the main gallery I soon arrive at the tea room, where I sip a few thimblefuls of tea of delicate aroma and no less delicate hue. Near here are to be found the Numismatic collections. A set of 75 very fine old coins and tokens, most of which must be over two inches in diameter, are priced at 50 yen; there are several smaller lots, nearly everyone of which is also to be had "at a price." One small lot is 5 yen, another of 12 pieces is only 3 yen. Curiosity prompts me to have one or two of the long inscriptions attached to the latter translated, when to my surprise I am told that the owner modestly claims for them an existence of upwards of a thousand years. Certainly, it may be even longer than that since the copper of which they are made was first run out of Dame Nature's furnace, but as for the zenì, unless the looks of some

much belied them, one hundred years would be much nearer the mark. It's worth knowing by coin collectors in these regions, that although, for instance, the Chinese era "Ken gen" may correspond with A. D. 758-760 it by no means follows that a coin bearing the characters "Ken-gen" is eleven hundred and thirteen years old (I wish it were but so, as I have several such). Chinese Mint masters, for sundry and divers superstitious reasons apparently, cast their cash in moulds bearing long bygone dates. Here, too, is to be found the only foreign exhibit that I have seen, excepting the Californian articles before and afterwards to be described, namely, a glass case containing three hundred coins and tokens from all parts of the world, but chiefly of Chinese, Japanese and British origin. Amongst the more uncommon of these are three old U. S. cents, two of which are embellished with busts of Washington, a 14th century Nuremberg coin, a groat of Queen Elizabeth, a liard of Louis XIII and a coin of the first black Emperor, Faustin I. of Hayti. The case was lent by Mr. F. Major, of Osaka. We have now reached what I may term the Foreign Department, and the remainder of the gallery is taken up by specimens of the restless energy and ingenuity of the dwellers in the Golden State. First we come to Messrs. F. B. Taylor & Co.'s display chiefly of a number of very common looking kerosene lamps, some lamp chimneys, and a collection of bottles of almost every conceivable shape, size, and shade. Some Howe's scales are also shown, sent by the San Francisco agent, Mr. V. S. W. Parkhurst, but a number of these, as well as some other Californian exhibits, are still unpacked. I should mention that all these American goods are under the charge of Mr. Brown, who appears to be at once zealous for his principals and obliging to his visitors. Next comes an assortment of sweetmeats, from old fashioned goodies to new fangled "*dragées*," as the French term them, but "cream candies" as the United States folk call them. \$0.75 per pound for the last named, laid down here, may be cheap for all I know to the contrary. Next door is the upholstering establishment, around which the Japanese crowd greatly. The chief contents are a drawing room suite of black walnut and figured amber satin, and a bedroom suit of the same wood, the price of the two suites being \$1,400. I admired the bedstead much, and the fleecy white lamb-wool blankets more, but as for the lounges and chairs, they were just a little too ornamental, I fancy; the bronze and gilt medallions with which they were decked some would say were also *de trop*. Next is a collection of Californian wines, some peculiar to her vineyards, as Sonoma and Angelica, whilst others are in avowed imitation of well-known European vintages. Prices range from \$4 to \$9 per dozen case.

The Japanese once more take to their sandals, and to my surprise I find that we have "done" the Kioto Exhibition of 1873. Stay,—there are three or four small outhouses yet unvisited; in the first is a small and ordinary collection of fans; in the second a ditto of bronzes; in the third a few pot plants and shrubs, including a double daisy and a common heartsease; and lastly, some really handsome specimens of San Francisco carriage building, far beyond anything I have yet seen in the Far East, at once rich and elegant, and as far as eye could tell, faultless. They come from the Kimball Manufacturing Company's Works. By the way, for the Commissioners to require visitors to leave always by the West gate is objectionable for many reasons, and a mistake which I hope to see rectified when I return. At my proposed visit of May next I fully expect, from what I have heard, to find the Exhibition greatly extended and improved,—to be in fact somewhat more on a par with its very interesting predecessor of 1872.

### Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "*Japan Weekly Mail*."

SIR,—At page 173 of your last weekly issue, I notice that Yoshida Shōin is said to have been a Nagasaki man. The word *Nagasaki* is probably either a clerical error on the part of the translator, or a mistake in the original for *Nagato*,—Yoshida Shōin being well known to have been a member of the Chōsiu clan.

His opinions have exercised such a powerful influence upon those of the foremost men of that period of the history of Japan which is treated of in the *Kinsé Shiriaku*, and in which the Chôshiu clan has taken so prominent a lead, that it would be a pity if the link were lost.

Yours obediently,

Yokohama, 18th March, 1873.

F.

[We thank our correspondent for his correction. The error was, as he supposes, a clerical slip on the part of the translator, and has been removed from the text of last Saturday. Ed. J. W. M.]

The intelligence conveyed in the following letter is in a high degree gratifying.

Monsieur le Rédacteur,

Nous recevons d'Osaka par le télégraphe à la date du 31 Mars, la nouvelle de la mise en liberté des prisonniers Chrétiens de la province d'Owari. Nous avons lieu d'espérer que tous les autres Chrétiens déportés en 1868 et 1870 d'autres provinces, ont également recouvré leur liberté.

Le Gouvernement Japonais en les rendant enfin à leurs foyers a fait un acte qui l'honore et lui mérite la sympathie du monde Chrétien.

Nous sommes heureux de profiter de cette occasion pour témoigner notre reconnaissance aux Représentants étrangers qui par leur zèle et leur dévouement ont amené cet heureux résultat. La presse, à Yokohama, s'est associée à leurs efforts et a contribué à la triomphe de la civilisation de ce pays, elle a droit aussi à nos remerciements.

Veuillez, Monsieur la Rédacteur, agréer l'hommage de mon profond respect,

H. ARMBRUSTER,

Mis. Apos.

Yokohama, 31 March, 1873.

#### TRANSLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Mail*.

SIR,—Under date of the 31st March we have received by telegram from Osaka the news of the liberation of the Christian prisoners of the province of Owari. We have grounds for hoping that all the other Christians, deported in 1868 and 1870 from other provinces, have also regained their liberty. In restoring them to their homes the Japanese Government has performed an act which does honour to it and which deserves the sympathy of the Christian world.

We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our acknowledgements to the Foreign Representatives by whose zeal and devotion this happy result has been achieved. The Press of Yokohama has been associated with these efforts and has contributed to this triumph of the civilization of this country, and to it our thanks are also due.

I am, Sir

Your very obedient Servant,

H. ARMBRUSTER,

Mission Apostolique.

Yokohama, 31st March 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

SIR,—I have read attentively your leader entitled "Union is Strength," in the last number of the *Japan Weekly Mail*; I like it uncommonly on paper, but it is impracticable, or at all events, useless. You will never get ten foreign houses, I do not mean to combine together, but to meet, and talk over business like true business-men, for any length of time. The 'cute ones, in American parlance, would take the others in, that is to say, they would worm out of others all the information they wanted and give them in return absolutely *nil*, just the amount of what you say it would need to start your society; or they would emit views and advices completely at variance with what is really in their minds; the rest of the houses would be a drag on the car. I can smilingly look at your attempts to reform the trade of Japan. It may be a huge stable of Augeas that would require the efforts

of Hercules to accomplish the task. The more you preach to it it will not be converted; their own views, they think, are good enough, and they care not to alter them. How can you possibly expect to reconcile the contradictory impressions of this motley community? If a merchant makes up his mind to buy silk now at 28s., which may be worth 24s. at home, or if an importer of shirtings sends orders by next mail to buy at \$2.75, when the market price here is \$2.60, they have the right to do as they please without telling you their reasons for so doing, nor will they bear their neighbours to chaff or reprove them for the way in which they conduct their business. It is the diversity of opinions which creates competition; on the other hand, competition is the soul and life of trade. What, if it is now, as it has been for some time past, a losing concern? It will right itself some day or other.

As for the Japanese guilds, they are held out as a bugbear fit only to frighten children with. Have we not the power to hold on to our imports if the prices offered for them do not suit? Or to keep out of the export markets should the rates asked by the natives appear to us unreasonable? The remedy, I say, is in our own hands; why, then, should we go out of our usual way to meet and combine? Really, I do not think that the society you propose would confer any benefit on the foreign trading community; it is not a mere little talk, by the way, that will set us on a more prosperous or successful course. I, for one, at least, will have nothing to do with it.

Yours truly,

UNBELIEVER.

Yokohama, April 5th, 1873.

[Our correspondent's letter somewhat resembles one of the old oracles. The reader will find in it what he brings to it, though there can be little doubt about his real opinion.—Ed. J. W. M.]

## Law Report.

### INQUEST.

On Thursday afternoon an inquest was held at the British Consulate, before R. Robertson, Esq., Coroner, on view of the body of Peter Anderson, steward of the *Dilpusund*. The jury were Messrs. Booth, C. D. Moss, and Stransome.

John Dray, master of the *Dilpusund*, identified the body. Deceased was refused permission to go ashore on Tuesday afternoon. He seemed rather excited. About five o'clock he left the ship in a sampan, and did not return. Witness heard that a man had been found drowned, dressed in clothes similar to those deceased wore, came on shore and recognized the body. Deceased had been with him nearly two years. He was a steady, sober man, and unlikely to commit suicide.

George Rattray, seaman, deposed that he was keeping watch on the poop on Tuesday to see no boats came alongside. He saw deceased in a sampan alongside, and asked him where he was going? Deceased replied "ashore."

James Braund, P. C., saw deceased's body floating in the canal, and removed it to the police station.

Eushiraba Nasaburo, said that near the O'mijibashi the body was seen in the water. He gave information of the fact to the foreign police. No house was near the spot.

Dr. Buckle deposed that he had examined the body, and there were no external marks of violence. On opening the body the usual appearances of death by drowning were observed.

The Jury returned an open verdict to the effect that deceased was found drowned; but how he came to his death there was no evidence to show.

### NAVAL COURT OF ENQUIRY.

#### BEFORE

Mr. Consul Robertson

and Captain Gaby of the P. O. Str. *Malacca* and Lieut. E. S.

Nuthall of H. M. S. *Rinaldo*.

Tuesday, April 1st.

This was an enquiry into the loss of the British brig *Wanja* lost while on the way from Hakodate to Yokohama laden with ice.

G. S. Kennett, master of the *Wanja*; He left Hakodate on the 28th February at 10 a.m., wind about south west with snow squalls, the ship when he left making about 1½ inches per hour, and after beating out of Hakodate Bay at 3 p.m., with a heavy sea swell from



the eastward, sounded the pumps and found the ship was making nine inches per hour. A strong wind was then blowing from the W. S. W. with strong squalls, the ship pitching heavily. The pumps were kept constantly going. At 8 p.m. the gale increasing, the ship was making 12 inches of water per hour, the ship straining much. He then took in the maintop-gallant-sail and upper top-sail. At midnight the gale was still increasing, the ship making 17 inches per hour, and they then stowed the foresail. At 4 a.m. the gale was still heavy. At 8 a.m. the gale had moderated, the ship still making the same water, and the pumps constantly going. At noon it was more moderate, latitude  $40^{\circ} 10'$  min. He should then, when he found out the condition of the vessel, have run for Nambu or Miaku if he could, but could not haul the vessel to fetch either, the wind being W. S. W. At 4 p.m. the ship was making 22 inches per hour with a head sea, the gale, however, moderating. All that night there was moderate weather and they made sail. At noon on March 2nd Kin-ko-san bore W. by N., distant 25 miles, the wind having shifted to the eastward; course steered S. by W. Moderate weather up to noon March 3rd, wind E. S. S. At 4 p.m. the wind increased to a storm and a heavy sea from S. They shortened sail and ship broke off to S. W. At 6 p.m. gale increased, wind S. They then wore ship. At 8 p.m. there was a strong gale with rain and a heavy cross sea, the ship labouring and straining much, making 27 inches of water. Hove the ship to under lower foretopsail and maintopmast staysails; was labouring heavily and shipping great quantities of water. At 10 p.m. one of the passengers on board went down to the sail cabin and reported that the vessel was making water in the stern. He found it was so. He took the mate and they found that some of the plankings were started. They then thought that for the preservation of the ship and themselves they ought to lighten the ship by the stern. They then commenced to throw ice overboard from under the cabin leaving nine hands at the pumps. From 20 to 25 tons of ice were thrown overboard from the after part of the ship and the men reported that the ship had left off leaking. He found on going on deck that that the ship was so much by the head that the water could not get to the pumps, but all ran forward. They went forward and then threw over 200 bags of rice. On sounding the pumps he found 32 inches of water. All the time a gale was blowing and the ship taking great quantities of water. On the 4th March the gale moderated, the wind shifting to the west, and set the foretopsail and reefed foresail. At 10 a.m. they set all sail; course steered S. W. At noon Inaboya bore W. S. W., distant 48 miles, ship going four knots per hour. At 10 p.m. altered her course to S. W. by S. He kept the vessel away about 5 min. when she struck. He could not see any land. The rudder and wheel went on her first striking. He then told the mate the vessel was on shore, but directly after the vessel ceased striking and sailed before the wind. She struck again directly and for an hour or an hour and a quarter kept beating till she became fast, the sea breaking over the vessel, and as no good could be done they got out to save their lives. The long boat was stove in getting her out but he sent some of the crew ashore. They then got a small whale boat in order to leave the ship, but she was stove. Three men, however, got in and he and the mate followed, all leaving the ship. The boat sank before they reached the shore; but all were saved. They stayed 12 days trying to save things, one Japanese being drowned in going off in a boat. He left the village on the 14th, arrived on the 18th, and reported at the Consulate on the 19th. They were well treated.

To the Court: He could not get to Hakodate when he found the ship was leaking because of the current. When the ship struck he was on the look out. He never had his clothes off from the time he left Hakodate till he went on shore. He had no certificate of survey, but Captains Porter and Will surveyed the ship. He did not cast the lead because he was steering a course which should have taken him 8 miles from Inaboya. He thought she was seaworthy when the ship left, but on seeing the stern which was washed ashore he found it was very badly fastened to the framework. He did not like to come, but had promised to go in the ship and so went.

To Mr. Bayne: Three hours after leaving he sounded the pumps. The owners knew she was making  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches while lying at anchor.

To the Court: The *Wanja* had been condemned twice; once by Capt. Porter's survey. She had been ashore.

J. G. Isaacson, mate: They left on the 28th, and had strong N. W. winds to the 3rd March when they had a gale. They hove to. Witness here corroborated the Captain's statement as to the loss of the vessel.

Enosko, boatswain: He corroborated the circumstances before related.

Capt. Kennett, recalled: He left on Feb. 28th, and took an

observation on March 2nd; but after that could not get an observation. He did not beach the ship; but got near the shore in order to save life. She was making 27 inches of water before she struck.

#### JUDGMENT.

The Court is of opinion that G. S. Kennett, master of the late brig *Wanja* off No. 64093 Port of Registry, Hongkong (wrecked at Yanagi-gawa, Sendai, east coast of Japan) acted according to the best of his judgment in keeping his vessel as close to the land as possible, considering the state of his ship, she having been unseaworthy when commencing her voyage.

#### IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN,  
Thursday, April 3, 1873.

HYDER ALI versus AH CHEONG.

This was a claim for \$20.

Hyder Ali: He lent defendant \$20 to make purchases with in Hongkong, defendant saying he would pay plaintiff in Yokohama. Ah Cheong subsequently went to Hongkong and there deserted without paying. This was two years and three months ago, and it was only now that defendant had made his appearance on the *Malaoca*. Payment had never been made.

Ah Cheong: He and plaintiff had gone into a speculation in oranges with him, and of \$18 advanced \$16 had been lost by the oranges rotting. Only half of the loss he had to bear.

Baboo: Defendant asked for a loan of \$20 in his presence.

Ah Cheong, in the witness box, maintained his tale of the joint speculation.

Verdict for defendant.

#### IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul ROBERTSON.

G. Thompson, a seaman of the *Laurel*, pleaded guilty to a charge of desertion, but in explanation said that three weeks since the Captain refused to let him go ashore, beat him and put him in an empty room without bedding. He deserted one Sunday at about 11.30 and went into the country to avoid arrest.

His Honour said the prisoner ought to have gone to the Consulate when he came ashore and not waited till the ship had left. He should sentence him to six weeks hard labour, and if the ship returned during that time he would be put on board.

#### Notes of the Fortnight.

##### RETURN OF S. H. PARKES.

SIR Harry Parkes arrived in Yokohama on the night of the 26th instant, and officially notified his resumption of his duties as Her Majesty's Minister on the following day.

We cordially welcome Sir Harry and Lady Parkes back to Japan, and are sure that in doing so we faithfully represent the sentiment of the resident foreigners of all nationalities in this country.

##### RETURN OF M. VON BRANDT.

WE are sure M. von Brandt will not attribute to any intentional discourtesy the omission in our last issue of a purposed mention of his return to Japan as Minister Resident for the German Empire. From the charge of negligence we shall hardly escape with absolution, but we would deprecate any inferences from it which would impugn our satisfaction at his return.

##### THE NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

THE liberation of the Christian prisoners of the Owari Province, as announced by Père Armbruster in a letter which will be found elsewhere, and which appeared in our daily issue of the 1st instant, is highly satisfactory and gratifying, and shows that the Government, even in the face of some clamour, is both willing and able to act upon its own liberal convictions.

##### OUTBREAK IN ETCHIZEN.

A Japanese newspaper published in Yedo announces a second outbreak in Etchizen, the first having recently been quelled. It is stated that the insurgents advanced upon the city of Fukuwi, and, in an address to the Government of the province, demanded

1st.—That the edicts against Christianity should not be



rescinded, and that the Christian religion should not be tolerated.

2nd.—That the Buddhist religion, priesthood and temples should not be interfered with; and that the Shinto precepts should not be publicly taught.

3rd.—They did not wish to change the calendar, to cut off their queues, or to have foreign education, books or customs introduced among them.

Our Japanese contemporary also states that the whole affair had its origin in a dislike to the Christian religion, and a desire to secure the national preference for Buddhism. The farmers of the province seem to have been the leading insurgents, and fears were at one time entertained for the safety of certain foreigners who reside in the city towards which the rioters advanced.

According to the latest information, however, the danger had passed, the insurgents having for the most part been taken prisoners, among them being the ringleaders of the disturbance.

#### THE ALLEGED TROUBLE IN SATSUMA.

It having been reported that a rebellion had broken out in the province of Satsuma we made inquiries which led to our publishing the following denial.

Letters from Kagoshima, dated the 12th inst., are to hand, and report entire quiet in the territory which has been represented here as almost in rebellion. Shimadzu Saburo's approaching visit to Yedo seemed to be the main topic of conversation, but the date of his departure was not fixed.

This, however, not appearing sufficient to those who first announced the rebellion we wrote as follows.

The remarks in our last issue upon the alleged disquiet in Satsuma are hardly as clear as they might have been made by a little more fullness of detail. But we cannot undertake to answer categorically misstatements made elsewhere.

The report that Shimadzu Saburo had left Yedo with a considerable number of men disaffected towards foreigners is singularly ill-founded, inasmuch as he has not been in Yedo for a great length of time—we think, indeed, since 1863. He was long surrounded by a knot of men of the Jo-i party, and undoubtedly cherished opinions very adverse to the movements of the country in the direction of European progress. But his mind has latterly been much influenced by men of the more modern school, and those who by personal intimacy with him have every right to pronounce an opinion, believe that his visit to Yedo will confirm in him the far more favourable views in regard to the present policy of the Government which he has begun to entertain.

We stated on Saturday that news dated the 12th inst. had been received during the week from Kagoshima announcing perfect quiet throughout the territory. The reports of the alleged disturbances were published here on Monday last, and it is not probable that they could have been founded on any information which left Kagoshima after the 12th.

To this we added:

Recent news from the South enables us entirely to confirm our recent contradiction of the reports of an alleged rising in Satsuma. Shimadzu Saburo has left Kagoshima for Yedo in the *Keicho Maru*, with two hundred followers, including ten representatives of the chief families of the province. There is much probability that he will join the Government, and that in conjunction with Sanjio, at present Daijo Daijin, the offices of Sa Daijin and U-Daijin will be occupied by these two leaders.

Later accounts received since the above paragraph was in type, state that Shimadzu Saburo may probably not be in Yedo before the 10th. His arrival cannot be predicted to a day, as it is possible he may yet choose to come up by land from Nagasaki or Osaka.

#### THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

THE following balance sheet of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of Japan has been published unofficially, and is, we believe, extracted from a pamphlet in explanation of the Japanese section of the Vienna Exhibition:—

REVENUE.			
Land Tax	...	...	\$59,363,625.00
Customs Duties	...	...	1,191,171.16
Indirect Contributions	...	...	3,947,542.00
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,329,024.00
			<u>\$65,831,362.16</u>

EXPENDITURE.			
Imperial Household	...	...	\$ 450,000.00
Salaries of Ministers, &c.	...	...	3,786,177.00
Disbursed by them	...	...	10,831,735.75
Public Works	...	...	4,500,000.00
Army	...	...	7,717,643.00
Navy	...	...	1,638,504.00
Federal Commutations	...	...	23,862,675.00
Sundries	...	...	7,001,075.00
			<u>\$59,737,809.00</u>
Liabilities to Foreigners	...	...	\$ 2,683,764.89
General Total	...	...	<u>\$62,371,574.74</u>

RECAPITULATION.			
Revenue	...	...	\$65,831,362.16
Disbursements	...	...	\$62,371,574.64
Surplus	...	...	<u>\$ 3,459,787.52</u>

We have republished this statement because it seems to bear some analogy to, while it also widely differs from, the estimate of the revenue and expenditure of Japan published in an article in the September number of *Blackwood*. This article, the authorship of which was a matter of some little speculation both here and at home, and which betrayed a lamentable ignorance of the first principles of political economy, appeared ominously near the time at which General Williams was casting about in much perplexity for the money he was instructed to borrow for the Government, and which was ultimately obtained through the instrumentality of the Oriental Bank. The same clear vision which turned to America for a loan, in all probability inspired the article in *Blackwood* with the ridiculous matter on which we commented at the time of its appearance. And it may not be out of place here to say that rumours of excellent foundation connect a piece of almost unheard of and most expensive blundering with certain negotiations made previously to the issue of the loan by the Oriental Bank. We have never been able to understand the whole of this consummately ridiculous expedition, though we earnestly hope that on the return of the Commissioners the Government will extort a strict account of it and the money it indirectly cost. The obvious course open to the Government when it wanted to borrow was neglected; and this course was ultimately forced on the Commissioners by necessities which must from the first have been patent to every intelligent observer, though not before an amount of helpless incapacity had been exhibited which is as culpable as the loss of money it caused is lamentable.

#### JAPANESE ENGLISH.

We are destined to be perpetually holding up Mr. House's pupils as illustrations of some important arguments. We last adduced their papers as evidence that Mr. Mori's precious scheme for a simplification of the English language in order to adapt it to the needs and capacities of the Japanese, was proved to be absurd by the great mastery of English which those papers showed. They were written by lads none of whom had studied it for two years, and yet they exhibited an astonishing facility in its use. Among their chief features were their modesty and moderation, the absence from them of all extravagant expression, their good sense and good breeding. We would now adduce them as evidence of the folly of sending Japanese youths abroad for their education, until their minds are in some sense formed, and they have acquired a moderately good acquaintance with our language obtained from acknowledged models of style, for we are in terrible dread that we shall have a race of young Japanese growing up using the vocabulary and style of the American press, and we absolutely protest against this. We have before us the transcript of a speech lately delivered in America by a

young Japanese whose name we think it better to withhold, and which seems to us to present a strong contrast to these excellent papers. He has hardly opened his mouth before we come upon the words "great and glorious." Then we have "mammoth workshops" and "gigantic strides," "magnificent system," "grand guarantee," then a little Blackstone and Buckle, with much watery, transcendental nonsense about man's rights, and the Creator, and Heaven knows what. In a world which abounds with dukes and duchesses it may be all very well for the ideal Lothair to give cabmen sovereigns habitually, but like the value of money, the value of words is destroyed when they are lavished abroad in this extravagant manner. One of these days, if these young students pursue their studies, extend their travels, and preserve their perceptions, they will probably stumble on something that requires a strong expression of admiration and demands a superlative to reflect it, and then what coin have they left? If you rave about "Claribel," or grow ecstatic over the songs of the personal pronouns, what remains for you to say after Beethoven's C minor symphony, or in presence of Titian's Assumption,—before the Coliseum or Cologne Cathedral?

And while on this subject, we should be glad to know on what grounds the title of Excellency is usurped by or applied to Japanese who go to Europe or America for some more or less important object, but not accredited as Ambassadors? The title is a very exalted one, and though given sometimes by courtesy to a Minister Plenipotentiary, does not belong even to him. In strict observance it can only be applied to an Ambassador. But if a young Japanese goes from here to order bank-notes, contract a loan, or buy a few steam-engines, he is immediately dubbed Excellency, to the bewilderment of all who think that titles have some meaning in them. We all know how watermen and cabmen conjure extra sixpences out of boys by addressing them as "Cap'en," but there is no reason why our ceremonial here should be complicated by similar blandishments. One morning—or evening—a year or so ago the papers announced the arrival of seventeen Princes in one steamer—to ordinary intelligences,

a load would sink a navy.

The plague burst out in America on the arrival of the Mission, and some of the young ladies attached to it, of antecedents which the word humble did not accurately represent, were styled Princesses for four thousand miles, besides loop lines. This, perhaps, in some inscrutable manner, accounts for the same chroniclers talking about Alexis and Arthur *tout simplement*.—There was nothing left.

#### FIRE IN YOKOHAMA.

ON Saturday March 22nd a fire—probably the largest that has taken place here since 1866—broke out in the native town and swept away all that quarter lying to the rear of the market, and known as Aioucho. From information we have gathered it would seem that the fire broke out from the upsetting of a paraffin lamp, and the flames quickly communicating with the adjoining buildings spread far and wide, impelled by a strong breeze which seemed to spring up and increase with the progress of the fire. The engines of all the fire brigades were quickly on the spot, but the canals having recently been filled up but little water could be obtained, and after emptying all the available wells and drains the engines had to be removed to a safe place, leaving the flames to exhaust themselves. This did not take place till the small hours, the fire being stopped only by a failure in the supply of inflammable material.

The official report states that 1,509 houses were burnt, covering nearly 44 acres of ground and rendering 5,672 persons houseless, the alleged loss of 26 lives being somewhat problematical. The Acting-Governor has caused the destitute to be relieved with plentiful supplies of rice, and the land is being quickly prepared for the rebuilding of the houses. At the same time, as those whose houses have been burnt must be dependent upon the relief of others for some days, it has been suggested that the new Yoshiwara buildings should be placed at their disposal. We do not learn, however, that this has been done. The rebuilding of the burnt district has already commenced, and has occasioned so great a demand for car-

penters that foreigners having buildings in hand cannot find a sufficiency of men to carry on the work. A handsome sum has been subscribed by a section of the foreign residents to assist the sufferers by accident.

#### THE RAILWAY.

We trust that the railway authorities will consult the convenience of the public by issuing return tickets for the various stations along the line as early as possible. A railway line in the hands of a Government has obligations beyond those imposed by its commercial basis, nor has it ever been found that a solicitous regard for the public convenience has militated against commercial success in the management of railways.

We believe that preparations are about to be made to lay another line of rails on the road, a measure always contemplated by the late Engineer-in-Chief, but for which entire provision was not made during his administration, owing to the necessity for proceeding at first experimentally in the undertaking.

#### THE RACE CLUB.

WE are wholly unable to estimate the social value of a place on the Race-Club Committee. Looking at the world from an un-racing point of view, and having no acquaintance or fellowship with the sporting section of it, we have no means of ascertaining the exact nature of the feelings with which a new member takes his seat for the first time. The ancients supposed that the spirits of the dead produced some influence upon the destinies of the living, and in our own day we see that, through the gracious medium of upholstery, revelations are vouchsafed from departed spirits to enquiring relatives or acquaintances who linger in what Mrs. Gamp calls "this mortal wale of tears." It is conceivable that men holding the rank of Committee-men of the Race Club experience some sense of translation into a higher sphere. The post comes for them, as it did for old Honest, Ready-to-halt, Feeble-mind and the others of Christiana's company; they part from their friends, and join a society towards which their souls have incessantly yearned. They sit in new company, enter upon new duties, become judges where they were previously suppliants, and hold office instead of being in opposition. We all remember Mr. Beales' reward for bringing the park palings down. He was county-courted—not as a poor suitor or defendant, but as Judge, with power to fine, distrain, to bind and to loose. The park palings since that translation have been immovable in their granite beds, and the voice of Beales is heard no more. It is possible that he is approachable by means of a medium and a three-legged stool or tripod table. Odger may peradventure conjure him from the heights to which he has ascended, or Potter may commune with him in secret. But the Hole-in-the-Wall knoweth him no more.

And now we have had our little local translation. The head of the opposition, the prototype of those reflections by Sicinius which lay hidden in our parable, has taken office. He has been called by a *plébiscite* to one of the seats above the thunder. He has put on purple and smells to nard, eating and drinking ambrosia and nectar. He has not displaced a Ministry, however,—to use an earthly metaphor—and formed his own Cabinet from among his followers. He has gone plump over to the enemy, sans conditions. He is county-courted.

Fare thee well, Diogenes! Put out thy lantern, for thou hast found honesty at last in the very abode where thou hast ever denied its existence. And if thou hast still concern in the poor world which thou hast deserted for a higher sphere, tell us, we pray thee, by means of what favourite piece of furniture thou art best approachable; who is thy delegated medium; what is the order of thine alphabet? We pray the holy Saints it be not inverted. Or, stay one moment, we beseech thee. Light thy lantern again and leave it with us, for it is we now who are hopelessly bewildered in the everlasting search.

#### THE LOSS OF THE WANJA.

By the arrival of the captain and the crew of the brig *Wanja*, information is received of the total loss of that vessel near the entrance of the Tori river on the 3rd instant. The *Wanja* left Hakodate on February 27th, loaded with ice for this port;

and, after getting out clear of the strait of Tsugaru, began to make water. Worse weather coming on, the leak began to increase, and the captain would have put in to port on the Nambu coast; but the wind prevented him from doing so. After getting down to Cape Inaboye, the vessel was making as much as 27 inches per hour; and when some distance from shore struck on a rock. The crew all managed to get on shore, just as they stood, and the vessel very soon after went to pieces. All that washed on shore from the wreck was taken possession of by the local officials, but there was very little saved. One of the Japanese sailors in going off to the wreck to try and recover some of his clothes, was unfortunately lost.

An official enquiry having been held into the loss of the vessel, a judgment which stated that she was unseaworthy when she left Hakodate was rendered, and we wrote as follows: From the evidence given at the Naval Court of Enquiry it would appear that the immediate cause of the loss of the *Wanja* was striking on a rock. The judgment rendered by the Court characterizes her condition when she left Hakodate as "unseaworthy," while the evidence shows that she was leaking a little even while in port. This latter may be of comparatively little moment, but her unseaworthiness is certain, and as she was granted a certificate of survey, the question arises as whom far the surveyers were warranted in the course they took. In the interests of all concerned it would be well if some more efficient means could be taken to ensure surveys which would not be of such a character as to allow a Naval Court to affirm that a ship upon which such survey has been held was "unseaworthy at the commencement of the voyage."

#### NEW JAPANESE PAPER.

AN illustrated Japanese newspaper called the *Tai Sei Shim-bun*, or "Great Western News," has been established in London. It is to be edited by a resident native of Japan, assisted by Professor Summers, of King's College.

The prospectus announcing it is as follows:

PROSPECTUS. *Tai Sei Shim-bun* or 'GREAT WESTERN NEWS.' NATIVE JAPANESE NEWSPAPER. Edited by a Japanese resident in London. Office: 3, George Yard, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

The immense advance which Japan is making in material progress renders the present moment opportune for the establishment of a newspaper in the metropolis of the West, to serve as a means of communicating further knowledge of Western arts and policy among the millions of Japanese who are now desirous of learning all they can of foreign nations.

It is proposed, therefore, to immediately publish a newspaper, which shall clearly reflect the opinions of Japanese who have seen the world and learnt European languages for the benefit of their countrymen in their Fatherland. It will be the object of the Editors to represent fairly the condition of the European nations in their political, moral and religious aspects, and to select for commendation such arts and inventions as they have become acquainted with in their experience.

The paper will be illustrated, so as to convey the most vivid ideas of the objects explained, and to simplify description.

Advertisements to a limited extent will be received in any European language. These will be translated carefully into Japanese under the superintendence of Professor Summers of King's College, who will act as Co-Editor.

A circulation of 1,000 copies will be guaranteed for the first three months, after which probably a larger number will be required. A portion of this number will be circulated among the 700 Japanese residents in Europe and America, and the remainder will be forwarded to Nagasaki, Osaka, Yokohama, and Yedo, for circulation in the Japanese Empire.

The first number will be ready for distribution about the 15th of January. It is therefore requested that advertisements for insertion be transmitted as early as possible to ensure insertion in the first issue.

Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher at the office of the *Tai Sei Shim-bun*.

#### THE TELEGRAPH.

It is satisfactory to learn from a letter addressed by Mr. Cargill to the *Japan Gazette*, in answer to some complaint made in its columns of an attempted extortion by one of the Telegraph Officials, that the Government deals promptly and effectually with such cases. The official was examined, convicted on his own confession, and dismissed. We observe also that there are now porters at the various stations to assist passengers with their lighter unpaid-for luggage. Their ab-

sence was a source of much annoyance and complaint, though as soon as the want was made known to the Railway authorities, the grievance was redressed.

It is also highly satisfactory to observe the marked increase in the passenger traffic on the railway. It fell during the months of extreme cold, but is now mounting again higher than ever. As soon as the double line of rails is laid down, we hope one or two express trains up and down stopping only at Shinagawa on the way, will be despatched at convenient hours. Meanwhile the issue of return tickets is urgently demanded.

#### THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SOME indisposition on the part of the community to give a hearty support to the Asiatic Society is said to exist owing to a feeling that it has much of cliquism and exclusiveness about it. We can imagine no charge more entirely without foundation. A certain number of gentlemen moved in the matter of the formation of the Society, as must be done in all such cases, but their desire is certainly to see it heartily supported by the Residents, and made as useful, as practical, and as entertaining—within legitimate limits—as possible. Nothing can be further from their wish, or that of any one of them, to place any restrictions upon the constitution of the Society which could alienate from it the goodwill and cooperation of the community.

#### MUSIC.

WE shall easily be excused for saying a few words upon a matter which, as occasion has offered, has received perhaps more attention in this journal than might have been expected in view of the necessity imposed upon us of devoting nearly all our care to questions of a graver nature. We allude to the subject of Music.

We have before us a short and modest prospectus written by Mr. Marsh, a gentleman who has recently come amongst us as Professor of Music, and whose large experience in his profession we would gladly see turned to some good account here. He intimates his intention of remaining in Japan if he sees sufficient inducement to do so, and we should be pleased to think that these few lines would tend to arouse some attention to the advantages derivable from the presence amongst us of one who is qualified to give solid instruction in music. Mr. Marsh, in his little manifesto, writes of his art as we rejoice to see it written of, though we are not certain that he is quite right in the metaphysics of his art. "The emotions it inspires," he says "are all of an agreeable and elevating kind—Devotion, Fortitude, Compassion, Regret, Benevolence and Tranquility. Music has no expression for Impiety, Cowardice, Hatred or Discontent, and assists in developing that spirit of dependence upon ourselves and independence of others which should be the first consideration for the formation of "useful habits." We shall not add one word which might weaken the force of these excellent remarks, and would only commend them strongly to any of the younger members of our community, or those who have charge of them, as an incentive to the study of this delightful art.

As regards the Japanese, it must be long before their ears can be attuned to our gamut and therefore to the enjoyment of our music, which at present is unintelligible and must be extremely distasteful to them—as much so as theirs is to us. If we could imagine a man so truly devoted to this art as to be capable of abandoning all prospects of wealth and comfort during his life, and who, like the devoted Missionaries of the Romish Church, would give up all idea of worldly advancement for the good of others, we could propose no mission to him which would tend to add so much to the sum of human pleasures as the teaching of the foreign gamut to the people of this country. Any such idea would be for the present wholly Quixotic. The progressions and concords of our music have few analogies in that of the Japanese. They have some rudimentary acquaintance with the concord of the third, nearly always minor, however, and of course they know the octave, they also know something of the fifth. But of the augmentation or diminishing of these chords, or their combination with others, they have not the faintest apprehension. We



hope, however, that all these matters will be treated with more fulness elsewhere very shortly, and that some attempt will be made to explore a subject which, so far as we know, has never yet received the attention which its interest claims. Meanwhile we must remain satisfied with having invited attention to Mr. Marsh's letter. Let us add one word. Could not Mr. Marsh do something towards getting up a Church Choir for us? We can promise him the organ accompaniment, if he will only organize, lead and train the choir itself. And if we may venture a word in regard to the leading idea with which all this should be undertaken, let it be that the choir is to lead, not to supersede, the singing of the congregation.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THAT Sir Harry Parkes is an accomplished Chinese scholar is sufficiently well known, but he has had too much heavy work on his hands of late years, while in Japan, to allow of his paying much attention to the Japanese language. It is therefore extremely gratifying to find that while at home he has turned to account such leisure moments as he has been able to steal from his well-occupied time, to study Japanese sufficiently to warrant the following paragraph from the *Athenaeum*—a literary journal usually extremely well informed.

We understand that Sir Harry Parkes is translating into Japanese Mr. R. H. Horne's 'Ode to the Mikado.' A copy of the translation will be presented to the Mikado.

A MAN was recently discovered struggling in the water near the Kanda Bashi in Yedo, and on being rescued by a policeman said he was compelled to commit suicide by his brother who, it appeared, was placidly contemplating the scene from the bridge. His reverie was rudely interrupted by the policeman who arrested him.

THE Lighthouse tender *Thabor* which returned a few days since from the South, has been on a short cruise. In addition to the officials of the Lighthouse Department, who went to inspect the Lighthouses erected under French supervision, Mr. Sanjio Mr. Okuma and Mr. Yamao took part in this cruise.

THE President of the Peruvian Republic has sent to H.M. the Mikado a number of valuable presents, including a collection of works of art in gold and silver.

A Japanese newspaper has been started at Shidzuoka in Tsuruga.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for establishing two lines of steamers, under Japanese control; one between Yedo and Shidzuoka, and the other between Kisaradzu and the capital. Kisaradzu is a town in the province of Kadsusa.

DISTURBANCES are reported from the Shirakawa and Hamada kens, but neither appears to have assumed any formidable proportions.

A friendly match at bowls has been played between the members of the German and Y. U. Club, two double games at each Club. The Germans were victorious, both on their own and the Y. U. Club alleys, and defeated their opponents by—we are afraid to say how many points.

Mr. Kingdon has been elected to fill the vacancy on the Committee of the Race Club caused by the resignation of Mr. Shepard. Mr. Jackson was the only formidable opponent, receiving 22 votes against Mr. Kingdon's 25.

THE great increase in foreign built, but Japanese owned ships, has led to the establishment of a native Marine Insurance Company called the Hōnincha. Mr. Kimura Mompei is the leading spirit in the enterprise, and, having secured the good offices of the Kaitakushi, (Agricultural Department), over which General Capron has control, has insured a steamer formerly known as the *Zadkin*.

A number of relics, in the shape of bows and arrows, swords, mirrors and armour, have been discovered buried in a field by

a farmer of the Shirakawa ken. He is said to have been directed to the spot by a dream.

FOLLOWING the example of the Yedo merchants, their confrères in many other of the principal towns of Japan, have made arrangements for the early establishment of local banks, together with a system of letters of credit.

ACCORDING to current report in Yedo, the moats which surround the castle are to be drained. The present season, when the hot weather is close at hand, would seem, however, very unfavourable for the commencement of such a work, which, by exposing the fetid mud and slime at the bottom of the moats, cannot fail to engender sickness.

H. M. Chargé d'Affaires has issued a Notification, which will be found elsewhere, making the Regulations and schedule of penalties issued by the Japanese Government as binding upon its subjects, binding also upon British subjects, and we presume that the same course will be adopted by the other foreign Representatives.

In the Regulation appended to the Notification these words occur:—"upon conviction thereof before any British Consular or other Court," &c. This wording is doubtless intended to cover any question which might arise in regard to the Courts respectively presided over by Mr. Hannen and Mr. Robertson.

A foot race of 130 yards for \$40 a side, took place on the 1st, April between Corpl. Barrett and Sergt. Gardiner, R.M. They had previously ran a 100 yards race when the latter won. On the present occasion the Sergt. led at starting but was soon passed, Barrett winning easily. Another race has been arranged for the 24th May between Corpls. Barrett and Dunn. distance 1 mile.

By latest news from Hakodate, dated March 24th, we hear of a fire which destroyed the Gankiro and a large portion of the native town. No further particulars are given.

We have reason to think that we have done a little injustice to some of the gentlemen who have been concerned in the education of the youths whose papers were read at the Asiatic Society, by attributing the remarkable intelligence and knowledge of our language which those papers exhibited to the instruction of Mr. House exclusively. Mr. House, however, was one out of four teachers of the higher classes, all of whom have been concerned in producing these gratifying results, and it is but just that the praise to which such good instruction is entitled should be fairly apportioned among all who have been concerned in it.

A new number of the *Japan Punch*—by far the best we have seen for very many months—has been issued at the moment of our going to press.

#### TEA AND SILK SHIPPERS.

The following is the list of tea and silk shipments per the P. M. S. S. *China*:—

	TEA.				Total.
	San Francisco.	New York.	Montreal.		
Shanghai ...	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki ...	..	..	809	..	809
Hiogo .....	..	..	..	..	731
Yokohama ..	2,453	1,694	834	62	5,043
Hongkong ..	300	..	..	..	300
	2,753	1,694	1,643	62	6,152
	SILK.				Total.
	New York.	C. America.			
From Hongkong...	47	..	..	..	47
Shanghai .....	141	7	..	..	148
Yokohama .....	4	..	..	..	4
Total ...	192	7	..	..	199

Shippers of Yokohama Silk—Smith, Archer & Co.



## IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

March 25th, 1873.

## YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday March 23rd, 1873.

Passengers,.....34,119. Amount.....\$9,598.28

Average per mile per week \$533.24.

April 1st, 1873.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday March 30th, 1873.

Passengers,.....31,925. Amount.....\$9,892.22.

Average per mile per week \$549.59.

18 Miles Open.

## YOKOHAMA HOSPITAL.

## PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL DURING MARCH 1873.

Class of Patients.	Remained from January 31st	Admitted during Feb.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Feb. 28th.	Total treated.
1st.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd.	3	..	1	..	2	3
3rd.	4	6	2	..	8	10
4th.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charity.	1	..	..	..	1	1
	8	6	3	..	11	14

## NAGASAKI.

## CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

*Nagasaki Shimbun or Budget of News.*

Last summer, a dog belonging to the foreign eating house called the "Fukuya," contracted some disease or other and bit a girl about 14 or 15 years of age in the neighbourhood. The proprietor of the Fukuya, not a little startled by the affair, lost no time in sending to the hospital and requesting medical assistance, but the girl's father thought fit to call in a physician of the town, and although he cured the wound to a certain degree, the pain commenced again to a certain degree again about 30 or 40 days from the time the leg was first bitten and became quite intolerable. News of this having reached the Fukuya, a relative of the proprietor who had studied foreign medicine was summoned and the patient shewn to him. When he had inquired into her condition and learned that she refused to take not only medical draughts but even hot or cold water, he, to try her, offered her some of the latter, but it caused her to shrink up in the greatest terror. She ate, however, a little sweet potato and gruel. The physician then told the father that the girl had got the disease called "hydrophobia," and, as it was out of the power of a physician of his experience to treat so serious a malady, he had better either send her to the hospital or call in a physician in whom he could place confidence. The proprietor of the Fukuya told the father to send for whatever assistance he wished for the girl, and it being his desire to send her to the hospital, steps were at once taken for that purpose, and the patient sent. Her illness, however, gradually became more serious, and at last, after two or three days, medical treatment being of no avail, she died. No small grief was caused to the Fukuya by the affair, and on account of it they refrained from doing any business for the space of three days or so. During this time, however, the Russian Admiral, accompanied by six or seven officers, came there and wanted a dinner to be provided for them. They were told in reply that no business was then being done by the Fukuya, and, as they made a number of inquiries as to the reason of the stoppage, the above facts were related to them, and the Russians expressed much admiration at the kindly feelings displayed by the Fukuya in the matter. They asked, however, what had become of the dog, and on being told that the proprietor, dreading lest the same injury should be done by it to some other person, had caused

it to be killed without delay, they said that that was a proceeding to be regretted and that in their own country accidents of that kind were very numerous. Dogs being, however, very valuable there they were seldom put to death, but there was a strange method of curing the wounds caused by their bites which they (the Russians) would now teach them. This method was to cut off a little of the hair of the dog that had given the bite, to burn it to a crispness in the fire, and then, after puncturing the bitten part with a needle, the burnt hair was sprinkled over it, and the wound bound up with a linen bandage. The result was that no ill effects were afterwards experienced from it. This method of treatment was much availed of in Russia, and its efficacy had a great reputation there. The method has not been seen tried here, but as the Russians were so kind as to give the above explanation of it and as it will probably be found efficacious, publicity is herewith given to it in accordance with the benevolent desires of the proprietor of the Fukuya to make it known to all.

The following notification has been issued:—

The custom of marriage is very prevalent among men, and all persons high and low have forms of ceremony suited to their rank for its celebration. Although, however, when contracting a marriage alliance which is to continue during the lives of the parties to it, the knot is generally tied with the assistance of middle men called in by both parties, we have heard that some bad customs of stealing or abducting women have hitherto been prevalent in Nagasaki. A travelling chair having been got in readiness and made to wait at the side of the road, the girl is seized and forced into it. Such conduct is precisely on a par with the kidnapping of women (prevalent in some other countries.) It always leads to quarrelling and in the end causes a complete separation between parent and child. Although in this time of enlightenment every one ought to see of himself how vile a custom this is and ought to take steps to effect its cessation, yet strange though it is, it has existed and still continues to do so. Should, however, any one be in future guilty of such outrageous conduct he shall be strictly dealt with. In order that there be no misunderstanding, orders have been given by the Kencho to the chief officers of the different streets that this is to be notified to all persons without exception down to the very lowest.—(*Nagasaki Express.*)

The line of small steamers established for the purpose of running between Tokitz and Omura, announced in our issue of the 8th ultimo, has been discontinued on account of the limited trade carried on between the two places. The number of passengers is also found to be very small, and the proprietors of the vessels, after due consideration, came to the conclusion that the line could scarcely pay expenses.—(*Nagasaki Gazette.*)

Advices received by the P. M. steamer *Ariel*, appear to have set the Chinese pig operators on the alert. They have been making an active search after pigs both in the native town and foreign settlements, and the price of these animals has risen considerably. This, together with the freight demanded per *Oregonian* to Yokohama, viz: \$60 per ton, has unfortunately prevented any considerable numbers from being shipped away.—(*Nagasaki Gazette.*)

## HIOGO.

We understand that His Excellency Oye Tak, the late Governor of Kanagawa, arrived here on Monday evening last, having performed the journey overland.—(*Hiogo News, March 19th.*)

In our issue of the 8th instant we mentioned, as an item of news from Nagasaki, that the Governors of several districts were starting for Yedo, and we now hear, just before going to press, that His Excellency the Governor of Osaka also will leave on the 26th instant for the same destination, to be present at a great assemblage which has been called together of all the ex-Daimios and the Governors of the different Fu and Ken. It is rumored that important territorial changes are in contemplation, that protests will be made against the

recent sumptuary edicts, and that the ex-Daimios of Satsuma and Tosa are amongst the malcontents.—(*Hiogo News*.)

An obnoxious order has been issued to servants, male and female, in the employ of foreigners at Osaka directing them to give detailed information to the Fu of the whereabouts and doings of their masters.—*H. & O. Herald*.

An assault of a serious nature has been committed on Lieut. Scott of H. M.'s *Teaser* on the night of Thursday, the 25th instant, the particulars of the affair are shrouded somewhat in mystery.—*Ibid*.

From Osaka we hear that a large fire broke out, about 01 o'clock on the night of Saturday last, commencing in the Tenjin-bashi-machi and sweeping away with the exception of a few fire proof godowns, an entire block of buildings covering an area of a quarter of a mile.—*Ibid*.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

March 21, *Lord of the Isles*, British bark, Petrie, 317, from Taiwanfoo, March 4th, Sugar, to Walsh Hall & Co.  
 March 22nd, *Cyprenes*, British steamer, Stephens, 1,400, from Shanghai, General, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 March 23, *Thabor*, Japanese steamer, Brown, from South Coast, Lighthouse Department.  
 March 23, *Volga*, French steamer, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, Mails and General, Messageries Maritimes Cie.  
 March 23, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, from Hakodate, General, P.M.S.S. Co.  
 March 26, *Arctic*, Hawaiian barque, Tripp, 330, from Honolulu, October 7th, to The Captain.  
 March 26, *Chance*, German barque, Allrich, 325, from Hiogo, General cargo, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 Mar. 27, *Malacca*, British steamer, Gaby, 1,037, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 March 27th, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,736, from Kobe, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 March 27th, *Jurgen*, German barque, Ulderup, 280, from Takow Sugar, to Order.  
 Mar. 28, *Eastern Star*, British barque, Lankester, 342, from London, General, to Gilman & Co.  
 Mar. 28, *Flinthire*, British steamer, Sturrock, 1,243, from Kobe, Ballast, to Walsh Hall & Co.  
 March 29, *Japan*, American steamer, Howard, from San Francisco, March 1st, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 March 31st, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, from Nagasaki and Hiogo, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 March 31st, *Alexandra*, British barque, Aubin, 306, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 March 31st, *Paracca*, British barque, Liston, 264, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 April 4, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,840, from Shanghai, March 27th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 April 5, *Iroquois*, U. S. Sloop, H. A. Adams, 1,000, from Kobe.  
 April 5, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Mourrut, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 April 7th, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, from Hakodate, Ice and General, to P.M.S.S. Co.

### DEPARTURES.

March 21, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Mar. 21, *Dessa*, British steamer, Thompson, 843, for Kobe, General, despatched by Gilman & Co.  
 March 24, *Colorado*, American steamer, Warsaw, 3836, for San Francisco, Mails and General, P.M.S.S. Co.  
 March 23, *Burnside*, American barque, Pendergrass, 464, for Melbourne, Rice, Walsh, Hall and Co.  
 March 25, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 March 26th, *Harrington*, British barque, McKensie, 571, for Kobe, with Part of Original cargo, despatched by Strachan & Thomas.  
 March 27th, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 March 27th, *Uchi-nada*, American steamer, Preble, 250, for Kobe despatched by J. D. Carroll & Co.  
 Mar. 28, *Dilpusund*, British barque, Dray, 624, for Nagasaki Ballast, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 March 29th, *Trevelan Family*, British schooner, Sutton, 198, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by the Captain.  
 March 30th, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Dearborn, 1,914, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 March 30th, *Cyprenes*, British steamer, Stephen, 1,400, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
 March 30th, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 3,900, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 April 1, *Volga*, French steamer, Flambeau, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 April 2, *Laurel*, British barque, Davies, 628, for Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

April 2, *Emma*, German barque, Grau, 334, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.

April 3, *Flinthire*, British steamer, Sturrock, 1,243, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

April 3, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,736, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

April 5, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai &c., General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. S. S. steamer *New York*, for Hiogo.—Mr. Vernede, Miss Grace Lee, and 2 Japanese in the cabin, and 37 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—33 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. King, Messrs. Arthur Lucas, Howe, and Dalglish, in the cabin, and 5 in the steerage.

Per *Volga* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Nishimura, Lambeey, Tanaka, Washimura, Makishima, Durand, M. and Mme. de Rutran, M. and Mme. Dellille, Mmlle. Mantelin, M. l'Abbe Chumasin, Monseigneur Colambert, M.M. Babey and Tassace.

Per *Relief*, from Hakodate.—Mr. A. Kniffier and 6 Japanese in the Cabin, 83 Japanese and 1 Chinaman in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, for San Francisco.—Messrs. Dixwell, Reimer, Thompson, and Clifford, Hart Davies Lieut. U. S. N., J. M. Totten, U. S. N. Dr. Tryron, U. S. N., Dr. Von H. Kauffman, wife and children, Mr. and Mrs. Frickel, Messrs. Houths, H. J. Seaver, C. H. Seaver, Aromburu, Dallas, Sullivan, Palmer, and L. Merry.

Per P. & O. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Dr. Hadlow, R.N., Messrs. Hurlbut and Ringer, Mr. and Mrs. McVean, Miss Wylie and Master Lowder, Hatziro, Mitchinobu and Dracachis, and 18 Chinese.

Per P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—Sir Harry and Lady Parkes, 4 children and servants, Miss Brown, Messrs. Curtis, Dillon, Dickens, Mrs. Dickens and 4 children, Messrs. Diecksthal, Gray, Atree, Deuton, and 8 Chinese.

Per P. M. S. S. *Ariel*, for Yokohama.—Messrs. M. R. Mackellar and Servant, H. Gribble and Servant, Geo. P. Spooner, Regensburg and Servant, Oastler and Servant, E. C. Kirby and Servant, Harris, Mrs. Brooks and Child, Miss Grace Lee and Servant, Kawada (Governor of Hiogo), Mingawa (Governor of Nagasaki), Oyama (Vice-Governor of Satsuma), Yamada (Vice-Governor of Siracawa), and 18 Japanese in the Cabin. Steerage.—Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Messrs. Milstead, S. Ulman, 144 Japanese, and 5 Chinese.

Per P. M. S. S. *Japan*, from San Francisco. For Yokohama.—Paymaster R. W. Allen, U.S.N., wife and child, Mr. S. Mendelson, wife, children and servant, Miss Talcott, Miss Dudley, Pro. J. C. Randolph, Mr. E. K. Laird, Capt. J. T. Hiltz, Mr. W. J. Stone and wife, Mr. David Vaugen, Mr. R. Buhleng, Dr. Hipier, Mr. T. Saiso, Mr. Chimora Goro, and 6 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Mr. Brobston and 2 children, Miss Brobston, Rev. S. R. Hoyt and nurse, Mr. F. W. Boles, Mr. J. D. Weld, Jr., Mr. R. J. Kerr, Mr. R. Vogel, and 2 in the steerage, and 182 Chinese for Hongkong.

Per *Oregonian*, for Shanghai.—Messrs. Hayaashi, S. Ono, S. Ozaki, Shebata, H. M. Blanchard, N. H. Walker, Rev. R. Thyrit. J. D. Weld, Jr., Mr. and Miss Brobstock and five in the steerage, For Nagasaki.—30 in the steerage. For Hiogo.—Messrs. A. Center, J. Naudin, and J. W. Beauchamp. 70 in the steerage.

Per *Japan*, for Hongkong.—Miss Morgan in the cabin. 1 Chinaman in the steerage.

Per M. M. steamer *Volga*: For Suez.—Mr. Seffer. For Por, Said.—Mr. Twahaashi Noriaki. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Schmidt and Ito toshi.

Per *Golden Age*, from Shanghai. For Yokohama.—Messrs. Frickel, A. O. Gay, J. R. Smith, Hawkins, W. H. Harris, A. Morris, Wachtels, J. Penel, J. McGregor, W. E. Clark, Dr. T. Jemingham, M. Tobias, Moore, Luprois, Frask, Edward, and 15 Japanese Officers, in the cabin, and 122 Japanese and 13 Chinese in the steerage.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, from Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Brauton, Mrs. Miller and 2 children, Miss Satchell, Miss Smith, Messrs. Shioda, Mitschke, Bateka, Pelissaire. From Suez.—Messrs. Morris, and Pissard. From Saigon.—Capt. Carion, Lieut. Adamsons, Lieut. Coiffie, Mrs. Ida Tarock, and one hundred Marine Infantry. From Hongkong.—Mrs. Douglas, Messrs. Siegfried, Dubost, J. Gordon, J. Hosford, Robin, Sielberman, Gunsberg, and Ch. Kuni, and 127 in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Relief*, from Hakodate.—One Chinese and 44 Japanese.

Per *Costa Rica*, for Hiogo.—Messrs. O. Nanaki, W. H. Hayries, M. Mammelstein, Batteque, R. Mitsche, E. Dillon, Oliver Smith, Mrs. E. Smith, and 37 in the steerage. For Nagasaki, K. L. Denton, F. S. Goodison, H. E. Rodriguez y Munoz, F. J. Van der Pot, and one Japanese in the Cabin. 31 in the steerage. For Shanghai, Messrs. P. D'Ifanger, R. Mackellar, R. S. Schwabe, W. H. Macomber, Miss Colburn, Miss Dumont. Messrs. Boles, Kerr and Vogel, and six in the Steerage.

### CARGOES.

Per P. & O. str. *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—286 bales of Silk.

Per M. M. steamer *Volga* :—

Silk.....313 Bales.  
 Waste Silk.....21 Bales.  
 Sundries.....668 Pcks.

Per *Golden Age* from Shanghai :—

### REPORTS.

The *Lord of the Isles* after leaving Taiwanfoo experienced changeable winds and weather until the 16th inst., on the afternoon of which day a heavy gale came on, with wind and sea increasing and

very violent squalls. At 2 P.M. on the 17th, a severe gust struck the vessel which caused her to plunge heavily into the sea; the foremast went by the deck, carrying the mainmast with it, and, owing to the heavy sea running at the time, the deck was constantly covered with water, so that for the safety of the vessel, nearly all the gear, rigging, etc., had to be cut away, after which the wind easing considerably, the ship was put under jury staysails forward, and a course was shaped for this port towards the evening. Fujiyama was sighted at 5.30 P.M. on the 17th, and the vessel anchored here at 12.15 the 21st.

The *Eastern Star* left London dock Oct. 24th, and passed the Downs on the 28th; had strong westerly gales down channel and were 14 days in getting out of it. Crossed the equator Dec. 4th in 28° west longitude, and met with fresh S.E. trades which they carried as far as 26° south; thence to the Cape had generally fine weather, passed meridian of the Cape Dec. 20th; had the usual strong westerly gales in running the longitude down in 42° south; passed St Pauls January 16th, and sighted Sandalwood February 6th. In coming up through Ombay and Pitts Passage had light winds and calms; passed Gilloh on the 28th, thence to 22° N. had strong N. E. trades; afterwards into port met with heavy northerly and N.W. gales. A heavy sea coming on to the deck a considerable quantity of water got into the hold through the main-hatch, combings being started off, and some of the cargo underneath it was damaged.

The *Alexandra* reports variable winds and pleasant weather.

The *Golden Age* reports fine weather throughout.

The French steamer *Menzalah* reports a strong N. E. Monsoon on the China coast; fine weather during the remainder of the passage.

#### LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS FROM THE PORT OF YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

To 1st April, 1873.

Season 1872-73

	England.	France.	America.	O.Pts
Aspinall, Cornes and Co...	295	160		
Aymonin and Co. ...	163	167		
Abegg and Co. ...	141	196		99
Adamson, Bell & Co. ...	37			
Bavie and Co. ...	160	533		
Bolmida... ..	235	149		8
Bresiani O. ...		13		21
Botto, D. ...		12		45
Comi, V. ...		14		
Davison and Co. ...	260	22		
Dell Oro I. ...	46			6
J. Raud & Co. ...				
Fraser, J. C., and Co. ...				
Findlay, Richardson & Co.	19			
Gilman and Co. ...		18		
Grosser and Co... ..				
Gutschow and Co. ...				
Heard, A., and Co. ...	129	30	36	
Hecht, Lilenthal and Co...	37	1023		241
Hooper Bros. ...				
Hudson, Malcolm and Co	38			
Heinemann P. ...	63			
Jaquemot, J. M. ...	167	137		
Jardine, Matheson and Co	111	9		
Kingdon, Schwaibe & Co...	100	4		
Kniffler, L., and Co. ...	435	159	34	324
Leggatt, C. E., and Co ..	93			
Macpherson and Marshall	163		21	
Morf H. C. and Co. ...				
Netherlands Trading Scty.		86		
Pini, A., ...				12
Reiss and Co. ...	668			
Reis Vonder Heyde & Co.	105			
Sitwell Schoyer & Co. ...	47	238		
Schultz, Reis and Co. ...	91	91		
Shaw and Co. ...	46			
Siber & Brennwald ...	445	274		
Smith, Baker and Co. ...				
Strachan & Thomas ...	1,227	2183		
Smith Archer and Co. ...	10		82	
Scoto Sooti. ...		130		
Textor and Co. ...	507	13		
Valmale, Schoone & Milson		299		
Wilkin & Robison ...	142	8	1	
Walsh, Hall and Co. ...	10	358	48	
Ziegler and Co. ...	141	175		187
Sundries ...				

Shipment to England, ...	6,118			
" France ...	...	4,390		
" America ...	...	...	172	
" Other Ports...	...	...	...	948
		11,623		

Shipped per P. & O. Co. ...	5,982			
" M. I. Company ...	5,446			
" P. M. S. S. Co. ...	195			
" Sailing vessel ...	...	...	...	...
		11,623		

Shipped to the same time year 1871-72 .....	13,060 Bales			
do. do. 1870-71.....	4,877 "			

#### INSURANCE.

### Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 per cent. to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter, distribute among Policy holders annually, in Cash, ALL THE PROFITS of the underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

WAISH, HALL & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, August 30, 1872.

12ms.

### North China Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WM. G. BAYNE has been appointed Agent at Yokohama, and is authorized to sign Policies of Insurance and generally transact the business of the above Company at that Port on and after the 1st January, 1873.

The Offices of the above Company have been opened on the Premises of Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co., No. 75.

By order of the Court of Directors.

HERBERT S. MORRIS,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, December 19, 1872.

Dec. 30 tf.

### Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

BERLIN.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.  
Yokohama, November 15, 1872. 6ms.

### The Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the four offices of the "highest class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester,

And 10 Cornhill, London.

7 Water Street, Liverpool.

4 Hanover Street, Glasgow.

23 Cowgate, Dundee.

The undersigned having, by ample power of Attorney been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM & Co.

Yokohama, December 1st, 1872.

12ms.

# Yokohama Market Report.

## QUOTATIONS OF ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

### IMPORTS

In cotton goods, we have to note an easier tendency in Yarns. Shirtings are inactive. Small sales of Velvets have been made at lower rates. In other goods there is very little business passing.

There is no change to report in the Woollen market which remains dull; sales are difficult to effect even at the low quotations mentioned. Mousselines de laine (plain) of rather inferior quality have been sold as low as 15 cents per yard. Quotations for cloth may still be considered merely nominal.

Metals are unchanged, though a somewhat better feeling is to be remarked.

GOODS.	PRICES.	REMARK.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pos.	\$2.25 to 2.28	
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.57½ to 2.62½	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto... " "	2.57½ to 3.05	
9 lbs. 44 in. "		
G. E. White Shirtings:—		
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. " " "	2.20 to 2.50	
64 to 72 " ditto... " " "		
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " "	1.50 to 1.80	
7 " " " " " "	1.50 to 1.80	
Drills, English—15 lbs. " " " "		
Handkerchiefs Assorted " " per doz.	0.45 to 0.85	
Brocades & Spots (White) " " per pos.		
ditto (Dyed) " " " "	3.50 to 3.75	
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.80 to 2.20	
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. per lb.	2.70 to 2.80	
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	9.25 to 10.50	
Muslins and Cambric 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.05	
Taffeta-lace (doubleweft) 12 yds 43 in. "	2.30 to 2.60	
ditto (single weft)... " " "		
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		
No. 16 to 24 " " " " " per picul.	39.50 to 41.00	
" 28 to 32 " " " " " "	43.00 to 45.25	
" 38 to 42 " " " " " "	41.00 to 48.00	
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pos.	18.00 to 18.50	
ditto Black... " " " "	14.00 to 14.50	
ditto Scarlet " " " " "	20.00 to 20.50	
Union Camlets ditto " " "		
Lastings 36 yds. 31. " "	12.50 to 14.50	
Grape Lastings ditto " "	6.00 to 8.00	
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto " "	4.50 to 6.00	
ditto (plain) ditto " "	5.00 to 6.75	
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. " "	7.50 to 9.00	
Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. " "	7.00 to 7.75	
Mousselines de laine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in per yd.	0.15 to 0.21½	
ditto (printed) " " "	0.25 to 0.35	
Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in " "	1.30 to 2.75	
ditto Union 54 in to 56 in " "	0.70 to 1.05	
Long Kells (Assorted) " " " " " per pos.		
Blankets " " " " " " per lb.	0.35 to 0.40	
<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>		
Iron flat and round " " " " " per pol.	4.50	
" nail rod " " " " " "	4.00 to 5.25	
" hoop " " " " " " "	5.25 to 5.50	
" pig " " " " " " "	2.25 to 2.30	
" wire " " " " " " "	10.00 to 11.00	
Steel " " " " " " " "		
Lead " " " " " " " "	5.00	
Tin Plates... " " " " " " per box.	11.00	
Coals (English) " " " " " " per ton.		
Sugar—White No. 1 " " " " " " per pol.	9.00 to 9.20	
No. 2 " " " " " " "	7.50 to 8.00	
No. 3 " " " " " " "	6.00 to 6.25	
*Brown (Formosa) " " " " " " "	3.90 to 4.45	Arrivals 7,200 piculs; settlements, 5,000 piculs.
(Canton) " " " " " " "	3.15 to 3.20	
(Swatow) " " " " " " "	3.40 to 3.60	
Black " " " " " " " "	3.00 to 3.15	
Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo) nom. " "	16.00 to 16.20	Arrivals 1,206 piculs; settlements 200 piculs.
Rice:—Canton—Cargo " " " " " "		
Saigon—Cargo " " " " " " "		



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 15.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873.

[PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.]

## DIED.

On the 10th instant, at No. 131 A., EMMA FRANCES COLLINS, aged 6 years.

## Notes of the Week.

On Wednesday morning Her Majesty The Empress announced her intention of visiting Mokosima, and left the Castle at half-past nine a.m. The procession consisted of one hundred Lancers, Her Majesty's State carriage, one hundred Imperial Guards, three carriages of Court Ladies in attendance, several carriages containing high officials in European costume, and was closed by about two hundred foot soldiers. The streets through which the procession passed were closed by the police. At the Riongoku bridge the Empress alighted and embarked with her suite on board the Imperial steam yacht which towed two large barges fitted up for the purpose. The party arrived at Hashiba about noon and proceeded to the Hosokawa yashiki at Hashiba, opposite Mokosima. When the news was made known that Her Majesty purposed visiting Hosokawa and probably Mokosima, thousands of the populace repaired to the latter spot in carriages, boats and *jirikishas*. At 3 p.m. large crowds were gathered at the Okawa bashi, where policemen were stationed to keep the required space clear. At about 5 p.m. Her Majesty re-embarked on board the Imperial yacht, and, landing at Riongoku, returned thence to the Castle.

A MEETING, called by Colonel Shepard, U. S. Consul, was held on Monday last at the U. S. Consulate for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a newspaper which should be the organ of the Americans in Japan.

The idea of a class or nationality organ here is greatly to be deprecated, and if the views of one of the speakers may be taken as any criterion of the nature of the proposed attempt, viz.: to "make the place hot and lively"—a formula which may be presumed to embody his ideas of the functions of journalism—nothing could be imagined so ill-calculated to advance the interests of this settlement or those of the best class of Americans resident here.

Personally we can have not the slightest objection to see one of the daily papers at present in torpid existence converted into an American organ. But another paper in this settlement would be an unmitigated evil, and delay indefinitely any prospect of getting the press of Yokohama into such a state as under more favourable conditions it might assume. Journalism in the States is, however, with few exceptions, moulded by views so utterly repugnant to honourable or educated men, and the probability of our seeing these views at work in Japan is so inexpressibly repelling, that we have too much respect for the American party here to desire to see it identified with any such action. The appeal to universal suffrage is fatal to a good press, and we can expect no American here who will be strong enough to make any other appeal or assume any other platform.

LETTERS dated the 1st April have been received from Kagoshima stating that Shimadzu Saburô was to leave on the 6th, so that with fair weather he might be in Yedo on the 10th. Katsui, (late) Awa no kami, who went to fetch him in the *Keichô Maru*, will bring him and his following. Saigô Kinoshinokuré arrived in Yedo on Sunday morning last, having left

on the 1st inst. The reports of a rebellion in Satsuma are, therefore, all unfounded, as also the rumour that Saigô's son had been assassinated.

## REFORMED ENGLISH VERSUS QUEENS ENGLISH.

We invite attention to the letter and notifications which follow, and in which we have suppressed only the names.

They are, apparently, a manifestation of a new development in Japanese ambition, and exhibit the striking success which Mr. MORI's plea for a recast of our language has met with among his countrymen.

The intentions are, so far as we may judge, excellent; but it will be observed that, in the present phase of Japanese English, grammar, spelling, and intelligence must be supplied by the reader.

## TRANSLATION.

Tokio, 4th, of 4th Month.

6th Year Maiji.

I beg to communicate you that, the people of Tokio have frequently been injured from mad dog on being bitten, in consequence, the notification has been held and shall be managed; I have the honor to inform you that you and those who keeps the house-dog among your subjects residing in Tokio will be remembered the subjects mentioned in annexed one and put to dogs the name card of the owner.

I request you herewith that you will kindly notify to your subjects the new established one.

With respect and consideration.

## NEW SETTLED RULES FOR DOMESTIC DOG.

1.—Any body who has a domestic dog shall put on his dog a neck-ring, together with a small wooden card which bears the name and dwelling-place of the master. And any dog which has not this card shall be killed as belonging to no-body.

2.—Any one shall kill his dog when he finds the dog to be mad.

3.—Rasothu and Bannin (each police) or any body may kill a mad dog wheresoever they will find it; and the expense of doing so shall be paid by the person to whom the dog belongs.

4.—All vicious dogs shall always be burdened with iron chain or others that they may not bite other domestic animals.

5.—Some proper compensation shall be paid by the person whose dog will bite other domestic animals which belong to another person.

6.—Any domestic dog shall be kill immediately when the dog will bite and kill a man; and no person to whom the dog belongs shall avoid the crime of his negligence, and the person shall pay proper compensation.

## NOTIFICATION.

The annexed regulations shall be published from 6th inst., that; the mad dog is to be infections the disease to others and on biting man, consesdie finally for the poison and in modern time there are many dogs which have no his owner making injurees to man by which, Rosotsu, Bannin, (each police) and also any one catch and being killed.

The dead body shall be put away by Yakunin of city or village at place.

## CONCRETE BUILDINGS FOR JAPAN.

The increase in the cost of skilled labour in England has been the means of attracting greater attention to a method of constructing walls, the advantage of which had not been thoroughly recognised up to a recent period,—the application, that is to say, of the concrete system to house building. Bricks have risen so largely in price, in consequence of the advance in wages and fuel; and stone—never a cheaply obtained material—is so little available for ordinary purposes, that the builders

have been compelled to turn their attention to other accessible materials, and to look around them for a means of combining them.

In the pressure of demand for cheaply built houses it was happily imagined that if the mode of building foundations in concrete were applied to the construction of the entire edifice, an efficient and comfortable substitute for the usual brick or stone would be available at a far less cost. A company was formed in London to promote the extension of the system, and, further, to undertake the construction of warehouses, shops, and private dwellings; and so marked has been the success of its operations, that both in England and in our Colonial dependencies building in concrete has come largely into repute.

Perhaps the chief advantage of this method is found to arise from its simplicity. With the supervision of one skilled workman only the exterior and inner walls of an ordinary dwelling house may be run up by labourers of ordinary intelligence and aptitude without any risk of failure from their inefficiency or waste. So easy is the process that "scamping" work is not likely to be resorted to since it carries with it no adequate advantage; and the exterior smoothness of the finished work may be accepted as a fair test of the honesty of the general performance.

The materials in use are Portland cement, lime, and gravel or loose rubble which are used in certain combinations according to the nature of the work. A frame work, the interval between the two sides of which represents the thickness of the wall to be built, is adjusted in proper fashion, and its space filled up with the different component parts above named which are found to adhere together rapidly, and, upon withdrawal of the frame work, to present a smooth-faced and homogeneous mass of the solidity and firmness of ordinary conglomerate or pudding stone. The more complete exclusion of damp, and a more perfectly smooth outer surface are secured by a finishing coat of plaster. The complete execution of building work in this manner may be accomplished, it is stated, at a price not much exceeding half the cost of ordinary brick work.

It cannot be doubted that the introduction of 'Concrete' building to Japan would be a vast boon to those who build with a view to some reproductive result. There is little durability in the elements of Japanese built houses; sappy timber; crumbling stone; half burnt bricks; and lime which does everything but adhere—furnish an alarming list of possible *matériel* and need only the *coup de grace* of a smart earthquake to destroy their very inefficient combination. In such case we cannot help thinking that the simplicity, cheapness, comfort, and durability of "Concrete" may fairly recommend this process to the notice of those who intend to build, and to build with some profit to themselves; and we shall be glad to think that in drawing attention to this subject we have been of some service to them. We may add—in anticipation of any objections to the great cost of cement in this country—that concrete building has been adopted in British Colonies as distant from the Mother Country as Japan, and in which its cost is fully as high as with us.

We must, however, abandon the consideration of the effect of earthquakes to practical authorities more competent to deal with the subject.

We observe an increase of £444,625 in the Civil Service estimates, and trust that a part of it is destined for the student interpreters and the younger officers of Her Majesty's Consular service in this country, who are shamefully underpaid. Mr. Hammond recently said "I wish it to be distinctly understood that I consider the Consular service generally insufficiently paid," and an opinion of this kind coming from so high an authority can hardly fail to bear fruit.

We have drawn attention elsewhere to a subject on which we hope some united action will be taken:—We allude to the high premiums charged by the Life Insurance offices in England for permission to reside in this country. The number of insurers interested in the question must be very considerable, and we urgently ask them to give us their assistance in our attempt to secure a reduction of the present rates.

THE first three telegrams published in our issue of yesterday morning were incorrectly headed "Reuter's Telegrams." They reached us from private sources.

ON Good Friday business was very generally suspended, and a full service was held in Christ Church.

The following distances have been ascertained by pedometrical measurement, and are worth recording for the information of pedestrians and future reference.

From the Club to Kanasawa, via Kanasawa valley, 11 miles and 830 yards; via the Beach 10 miles and 1,100 yards.

From the Club to Macpherson's Hill, 5 miles and 483 yards, via the Valley; and 5 miles and 530 yards, via the Beach.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

April 9th, 1873.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday April 6th, 1873.

Passengers.....31,839. Amount.....\$9,528.47

Average per mile per week \$529.36.

18 Miles Open.

#### BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

(For the week ending April 12th, 1873.)

During the week scarcely any business whatever has been transacted in Cotton Goods, and sales are of the most trifling nature. We do not alter quotations though, in nearly every instance, they are quite nominal.

In Woollens no business is doing; prices unchanged but quite nominal.

The *Eastern Star* has brought 150 tons Nailrod and 50 tons Bar Iron. Prices continue nominal, and but little business doing in the article.

We have no change to report in the Sugar market.

The quotations are as follows:—

	Stocks.	Settlements.	Prices.
	pls.	pls.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS—			
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—			
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. p. pce.			\$ 2.25 to \$ 2.28
8 „ 4 to 8 lbs. 6 do. „			\$ 2.57½ to \$ 2.62½
9 „ ditto 44 in. „			\$ 2.57½ to \$ 3.05
G. E. White Shirtings:—			
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. „			\$ 2.30 to \$ 2.50
64 to 72 „ do. „			
T. Cloths:—6 to 7 lbs. „			\$ 1.50 to \$ 1.80
H'kerchiefs Assorted p. doz.			\$ 0.45 to \$ 0.85
B'ades & S. (White) p. pce.			
Do. (Dyed) „			\$ 3.50 to \$ 3.75
Chintz Ass. 24 yds. 30 in. „			\$ 1.80 to \$ 2.20
T'key R. 24 y. 30 in. 2½ lbs. „			\$ 2.70 to \$ 2.80
V'vets (Black) 35 y. 22 in. „			\$ 9.25 to \$10.50
M'lins & C'brics 12 y. 42 in. „			\$ 0.90 to \$ 1.05
T'lase d'ble weft 12 y. 43 „ „			
Do. single weft „			\$ 2.30 to \$ 2.60
COTTON YARN—			
No. 16 to 24 ... per picul.			\$39.50 to \$41.00
„ 28 to 32 „ „			\$43.00 to \$45.25
„ 38 to 42 „ „			\$41.00 to \$48.00
WENS & WEN MIXTURES—			
C'lets S.S. 56 to 58 y. 31 in.			
Astd. ... p. pce.			\$18.00 to \$18.50
Do. Black... „			\$14.00 to \$14.50
Do. Scarlet ... „			\$20.00 to \$20.50
Union Camlets do... „			
Lastings 30 yds. 31 in. „			\$12.50 to \$14.50
Crape Lastings do... „			\$ 6.00 to \$ 8.00
L'tres & O'leans figd. do. „			\$ 4.50 to \$ 6.00
Do. plain do. ... „			\$ 5.00 to \$ 6.75
Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. „			\$ 7.50 to \$ 9.00
C'let Cords 30 yds. 31 in. „			\$ 7.00 to \$ 7.75
Mousselines de laine, (plain)			
30 in. to 31 in. per yard.			\$ 0.15 to \$ 0.21½
Do. (printed) do. „ „			\$ 0.25 to \$ 0.35

Cloth, Medium & Broad		
54 in. to 64 in ... "		\$ 1.30 to \$ 2.75
Do. Union, 54 in. to 56 in. "		\$ 0.70 to \$ 1.05
Long Ells (Assorted) per pce.		
Blankets, ... .. per lb.		\$ 0.35 to \$ 0.40
METALS & SUNDRIES— tons		
Iron flat and round ... "	150	\$ 4.50 to \$ —
" nail rod ... .. "	200,250	\$ 4.50 to \$ 5.
" hoop ... .. "		\$ 5.50 to \$
" pig... .. "		\$ 2.25 to \$ 2.30
" wire ... .. "		\$10.00 to \$11.00
Steel ... .. "		
Lead ... .. "		\$ 5.00
Tin Plates ... .. per box.		\$11.00
Coals (English) ... .. per ton. " "		

SUGAR—		
White No. 1 per pol.		\$9.00 to \$9.20
" 2 "		\$7.50 to \$8.00
" 3 "		\$6.00 to \$6.25
Brown F'mosa " 7,200 5,000		\$3.90 to \$4.45 New
C'ton "		\$3.15 to \$3.20
S'tow "		\$3.40 to \$3.60
Black... .. "		\$3.00 to \$3.15
Raw Cotton (Shanghai) and Ningpo } 1,200 200 {		\$16.00 to \$16.20

TEA.—Business in tea has been confined to the purchase of about 250 piculs at rates rather easier than those ruling by last opportunity.

Nothing definite is known as to the prospects of the tea crop, as the present is the critical moment of its future out turn; but unless we have a relapse into frost we may hope for a full average crop. The Yokohama dealers, however, assert that, from the high ideas of price held by the Hill producers, first arrivals must open high.

Common ...	Arrivals.		
Good Common ...		400	400
Medium ...		pla.	pla.
Good Medium ...			
Fine... ..			All nominal.
Finest .. ..			
Choice ... ..			

SILK.—In consequence of the very discouraging news received this week our market is dull, and prices for all sorts are decidedly giving way.

Purchases since the 4th instant, are about 120 piculs of Hanks and 20 of Oshiu. The holidays have interfered with the inspection and, pending final settlements, we leave our last quotations unaltered.

Arrivals amount to 160 Bales.

	Prices.	Laid down and sold in London.	Laid down and sold in Lyons.
Hanks.—Extra.....			
" Best.....	730 to 760	29 to 30/	frs. 82 to 85
" Medium.....	660 to 700	26/4 to 27/10	frs. 75 to 79
" Inferior.....	580 to 630	23/5 to 25/3	frs. 66 to 72
Oshiu.—Extra.....	770	30/6	frs. 86
" Best.....	730 to 760	29/ to 30/1	frs. 82 to 85
" Medium.....	690 to 720	27/6 to 28/7	frs. 78 to 81
" Inferior.....	540 to 620	21/11 to 24/10	frs. 62 to 71
Hamatski.....	580 to 630	23/5 to 25/3	frs. 66 to 72
Osabu, Medium.....	600 to 640	24/2 to 25/7	frs. 68 to 73
Sodai, Medium.....	590 to 620	23/9 to 24/10	frs. 67 to 71
Etchessen, Medium.....	590 to 620	23/9 to 24/10	frs. 67 to 71
" Inferior.....	525 to 550	21/3 to 22/3	frs. 60 to 63

#### EXCHANGE.

Sterling Bank Bills 6 months' sight.....	4s. 5½d. to 4s. 5½d.
" " on demand .....	4s. 4½d.
" Private Bills 6 months' sight.....	4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d.
On Paris—Bank Bills 6 months' sight.....	5.72½
" Private Bills 6 ms. sight.....	5.77½
On Hongkong—Bank Bills on demand.....	Par @ ½ per cent. dis.
" Private Bills 10 days' sight.....	1 " "
On Shanghai—Bank Bills on demand .....	75½
" Private Bills 10 days' sight.....	75½
Silver Boos.....	324
Niboor.....	
Gold Yen.....	5½ " "
Kinsats .....	420

#### LIFE ASSURANCE IN JAPAN.

WE need not, we apprehend, offer any apology for the introduction of the subject which heads this paper, and to the brief discussion of which we propose to address ourselves. To most of us, we incline to think, it is one which must appeal with significant force. To *Pater-familias*, as representing a safe but costly investment, and some unsatisfactory figures in his annual budget; while to "Celebs" it presents only one out of a number of other sets-off which he arrays against the sweets and flowers of the possible Elysium his fancy constructs for him amid the haze of the future.

Sooner or later, however, we must all own the importance of the measure and give it a leading place in our social economy. It may or may not be the best means, abstractly considered, to secure the end we have in view; it may foster improvidence and thriftlessness and discourage a wise and far seeing parsimony; or it may breed indifference to the uncertainty of fortune and to the horrors of an old age of penury. It is not even difficult to prove that Life Assurance often involves bad financing and the questionable investment of money, albeit in the strongest of offices. But it is a system based upon a just and well-founded conviction of man's moral feebleness and imperfection, and it supplies an adequate and acceptable panacea for the imperfectibility of the nature it has to deal with. It is in vain to proclaim the necessity for frugality and thrift while our instincts are in opposition to the precept, and while the world offers so much temptation to the generous and even profuse—stamping the lavish man "a good fellow," and excusing even extravagance as generosity run to seed. Our nature drives us into disobedience of the economic law; and as the physician has been called into being by the necessity for remedying the excesses of our physical extravagance, so in like manner has our moral weakness invited that counter action which the principle of Life Assurance has devised for us—and well devised to

—Make assurance double sure  
And take a bond of Fate.

That the principles upon which the larger number of existing offices are conducted are equitable, may, we imagine, be taken for granted. The spirit of competition has invaded this once lucrative business, and has levelled to a just system of charges the exorbitant rates of fifty or sixty years since; while all have conceded to insurers a large participation in the profits they have themselves created. Many offices working on the Co-operative (or mutual) principle disburse in various modes the accumulations that have arisen in a certain series of years; and it is satisfactory to observe that these available accumulations—whether arising from a more judicious selection of business, a higher life rate, or the more profitable investment of the associated funds,—become, from series to series, progressively larger in all well-conducted Institutions. This circumstance may possibly furnish a ground of enquiry as to whether a lower scale of premium should not be devised—an enquiry, however, into which we cannot enter.

We content ourselves by inviting attention to the light in which, despite this evidence of prosperity, the Anglo-Japanese are viewed by the Assurance Companies of England, with, so far as we can learn, only one exception. Let us take as an illustration a merchant whose business conducts him to our settlement. His London office apprizes him that before leaving Europe he must pay a special premium of 3 per cent as cover against the risk of foreign residence; and that, during such residence, his ordinary annual premium will be increased by the same amount—an increase, be it understood, which does not participate

in the distribution of profits. Being of an enquiring mind our representative man requests information, and learns that on similar terms he may reside in Madras, Calcutta, Saigon, or Hongkong or many other spots which he had, in imagination, avoided as "dangerous," and which are well known to bear no climatic or other similarity to Yokohama. He remonstrates timidly or indignantly, points out the personal immunity from danger and the excellent health he is told to expect in Japan, and only collapses when told that it "is the method of the office" to "lump" (*sic*) these places together in one unwholesome and not over-desirable "risk."

Now we have nothing to say against any of the first places above-named, although they certainly bear the reputation of being responsible for a good many of the widows one may meet at Cheltenham or at Brighton. This may be pure scandal and we shall not discuss it. But we who dwell in one of the most perfect climates this chequered globe can offer may, with perfect justice, protest against connecting or, to use the elegant official phrase, "lumping" this Island with continental countries of utterly differing physical conditions. If Japan be so inconsiderable as not to deserve the construction of a special rate, let it, at least, be arranged on the same scheme as countries with which it possesses geographical or physical affinity, say, for instance, Australia or California. To bracket it with Hongkong or Saigon is an injustice which would occur to no one who had acquired experience of those places, and evinces a monstrous and inexcusable ignorance.

It is unfortunate that, owing to various causes, so small an amount of statistical information should have been accumulated as to afford us but little material for reference. Our attention, however, has been drawn to two papers which affect the question—one the published "British Consular Trade Report" of the neighbouring capital of Yedo for the year 1871; and the other a statement prepared by Dr. HADLOW (late of the Royal Naval Hospital), which promises to form the basis of a future collection of the vital statistics of this settlement. Mr. DOHMEN, British Vice-Consul, in his report dated February 15th, 1872, thus writes of Yedo. 'Security to life and property in this city, where scarcely two years ago, no foreigner dared to visit his neighbour unless escorted by a strong guard of native soldiers, is now as efficient as in any other large city in Europe or America; and I may here mention that, since my arrival in September last, I have almost daily taken walks, unattended, through every part of the town without my presence among the people exciting the least curiosity or ill feeling. This improved state of security has enabled the Government to remove all the guard houses which had been erected in the native town and around the foreign settlement, and a police force of 3,000 men has been substituted for these guard houses.' And this, it must be remembered, is written of Yedo—a purely Japanese town. Referring to such statistics of health as Dr. Hadlow's notes furnish us with, we find that the total number of male adult deaths from all causes amounted to 23 in the year 1872, an average of rather more than 25 per thousand. This statement, however, includes a large number of deaths from accidental causes not chargeable to climate. Though, even with this deduction, the ratio still be high, it presents a great improvement upon former years and encourages the expectation that, from the better sanitary condition of the foreign settlement, yet further amendment may be looked for. It must be admitted that there is nothing to be greatly dreaded in the temperature of

even the hottest summer days, in which the thermometer may possibly range as high as 90 degrees; and it is known that such extremes of heat are rare and of short duration. The summer is certainly neither so long nor so warm as that of South Australia, Queensland, or South Africa, while the reviving influence of a temperate autumn and spring, and of a cold winter, counteract its enervating effects and brace up the relaxed fibres.

We have already referred to the physical condition of Australia as more analogous to that of Japan than of the countries with which it has been associated by a "rule of thumb" process, and in this we do no injustice to the former country. We are strengthened in this supposition by a reference to the statistics of the colony of Victoria for the year 1870, from which we learn that in Melbourne proper, in which the Hospital is situated, the mortality rate was rather over thirty-three per thousand—a high ratio as compared with ours. It must, however, be admitted that the mortality among the suburban population was by no means so great, and that the ratio is, in that case, considerably lower.

We have said that full statistics of Yokohama reaching some distance back are not available for reference. The European settlement, it must be remembered is, even now only thirteen years old, and the early residents who came here to accumulate wealth rapidly and then to depart, were indisposed, and naturally so, to gather such information as might be of use to us. Their ample incomes enabled them to provide for insurance without feeling the pinch. The less fortunate exotics of to-day are, on the other hand, compelled to consider expenditure from another point of view. The reflection that the "web of life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together," is every now and then presented to them with circumstantial force—never greater perhaps than at the present moment.

It is of comparatively small importance to those who may insure their lives while in this country that the rate of insurance should be so high as to be prohibitory. There are many other methods of investment open to them, and no injustice, at least, is done them of which they can fairly complain. But the case of the insurer who opened a policy some dozen years ago in England, and has since shifted his residence to Japan, must be considered from a widely different point of view. He has, by accumulated payments, created a fund which he must either altogether sacrifice by refusing to contribute the extra premium demanded, or diminish the value of by paying an enormous and disproportionate consideration for its maintenance. This we admit to be a justifiable and necessary expedient in countries of extreme temperature or of disturbed political condition, but that the climate or actual circumstances of Japan present the risks which insurers are here called upon to cover—that these so called risks are other than imaginary and old fashioned—we do not hesitate to affirm; and we earnestly call upon the insurance offices of England to remove the pressure of an unfair and irrational system which oppresses those who have legitimate claims upon them for just administration, and which can only have the effect of restricting or wholly preventing the extension of their business.

We have said that, so far as we could learn, only one office undertook its Japan insurances at English rates. And as this office possesses a large and favourable reputation for excellent management, it may be assumed that in striking out this line it has acted with discretion and judgment. Its long connexion with this country forbids the supposition that it can have been betrayed by inexperience into seeking hazardous operations. That



which has been done by one Association—no doubt with sufficient reasons—may, we presume, be imitated by others. Either the Office in question conducts its business on better principles—a position not likely to be conceded by its competitors; or it has viewed the claims of its old members who may have transferred themselves to this country from Europe, with candour, fairness, and consideration.

#### THE GEOGRAPHY OF JAPAN.

By E. M. SATOW, Esq. Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, March, 22nd, 1873.

Dr. Cornwell's School Geography, a book which had reached its 47th edition in 1870, and may therefore be supposed to have a large circulation, informs us that 'Japan consists of Nippon, Kiusiu, Sikoku, the dependencies of Jesso, the South Kouriles, and the south part of 'Saghalian.'

To say nothing of the incorrect spelling of the names in this sentence, it contains one error which every writer on Japan appears to have committed, and which demands immediate attention. This error consists in restricting the application of the name Nippon, or Nihon, to the largest island of the Japanese group, whereas it denotes in reality the whole of the empire. Amongst the numerous peculiarities of Japanese geography none is perhaps more curious and more difficult to understand at first sight than this, although when the manner in which the country is divided is clearly pointed out, the necessity for giving a separate name to the main island seems less absolute than would be imagined.

A native manuscript entitled *Kōkoku chiri riaku*, or 'A Short Geography of the Empire,' says: "From the most ancient times until lately Japan did not consist of more than sixty-eight provinces, namely, the five home provinces, the seven circuits, and the two islands, but in the winter of the year before last (1868) it was re-divided into eighty-four provinces, namely, five home provinces and eight circuits."

The *Go-kinai*, or five home provinces, are Yamashiro, Yamato, Kawachi, Idzumi and Setsu. The seven circuits are the Tōkaidō, Tōzandō, Hokurikudō, Sanindō, San'yōdō, Nankaidō, and Saikaidō. The first division of Japan into provinces was made by Seimu Tennō, A.D. 131-190, in whose time the jurisdiction of the Mikado did not extend further north than a line drawn from Sendai Bay to somewhere about Niigata, the rest of the island, namely, the subsequent province of Déwa and part of Mutsu, being still occupied by the barbarous tribes of whom the Ainos are probably the remaining descendants. What in 1868 constituted sixty-six and a half provinces was divided by him into only thirty-two. In the third century the Empress called Jingō Kō-gō, after returning from her victories in Corea, divided the country into five home provinces and seven circuits, in imitation of the Korean arrangement. In the reign of Mommu Tennō (696-707) some of the provinces were sub-divided, so as to increase the whole number to sixty-six. The boundaries then fixed by him were re-surveyed in the reign of Shōmu Tennō (723-756) by Kibi Daijin and the Buddhist priests Giōgi and Taishō, to whom the task was confided by that Mikado. They are said to have buried charcoal in the earth at points on the boundaries, that being the most imperishable mark which they were able to devise.\*

The old division is as follows:—

The *Go-kinai*, or Five Home Provinces are:—

<i>Yamashiro</i> *	or	<i>Jōshiu.</i>
<i>Yamato</i>	"	<i>Washiu.</i>
<i>Kawachi</i>	"	<i>Kashiu.</i>
<i>Idzumi</i>	"	<i>Senshiu.</i>
and <i>Setsu</i>	"	<i>Sesshiu.</i>

The Tōkaidō, or Eastern-Sea Circuit, comprises fifteen provinces, namely:—

<i>Iga</i>	or	<i>Ishiu.</i>
<i>Isé</i>	"	<i>Seishiu.</i>

\* *Chikata hanrei-roku*, Vol. I, p.p. 20, 21.

† *Kōchō enkaku isshu*.

‡ The names given in italics are those most in use.

<i>Shima</i>	"	<i>Shishiu.</i>
<i>Owari</i>	"	<i>Bishiu.</i>
<i>Mikawa</i>	"	<i>Sanshiu.</i>
<i>Tōtōmi</i>	"	<i>Enshiu.</i>
<i>Suruga</i>	"	<i>Sunshiu.</i>
<i>Idzu</i>	"	<i>Denshiu.</i>
<i>Kai</i>	"	<i>Kōshiu.</i>
<i>Sagami</i>	"	<i>Sōshiu.</i>
<i>Musashi</i>	"	<i>Bushiu.</i>
<i>Awa</i>	"	<i>Bōshiu.</i>
<i>Kadzusa</i>	"	<i>Sōshiu.</i>
<i>Shimōsa</i>	"	<i>Sōshiu.</i>
and <i>Hitachi.</i>	"	<i>Jōshiu.</i>

The Tōzandō or Eastern-mountain Circuit, comprises eight provinces, namely:—

<i>Ōmi</i>	or	<i>Gōshiu.</i>
<i>Mino</i>	"	<i>Nōshiu.</i>
<i>Hida</i>	"	<i>Hishiu.</i>
<i>Shinano</i>	"	<i>Shinshiu.</i>
<i>Kōdzuké</i>	"	<i>Jōshiu.</i>
<i>Shimotsuké</i>	"	<i>Yashiu.</i>
<i>Mutsu</i>	"	<i>Ōshiu.</i>
and <i>Déwa</i>	"	<i>Ushiu.</i>

The Hokurikudō, or Northern-land Circuit, comprises seven provinces, namely:—

<i>Wakasa</i>	or	<i>Jakushiu.</i>
<i>Echizen</i>	"	<i>Esshiu.</i>
<i>Kaga</i>	"	<i>Kashiu.</i>
<i>Noto</i>	"	<i>Nōshiu.</i>
<i>Etchuu</i>	"	<i>Esshiu.</i>
<i>Echigo</i>	"	<i>Esshiu.</i>
and <i>Sado (Island)</i>	"	<i>Sashiu.</i>

The Sanindō, or Mountain-back Circuit, comprises eight provinces, namely:—

<i>Tamba</i>	or	<i>Tanshiu.</i>
<i>Tango</i>	"	<i>Tanshiu.</i>
<i>Tajima</i>	"	<i>Tanshiu.</i>
<i>Inaba</i>	"	<i>Inshiu.</i>
<i>Hōki</i>	"	<i>Hakushiu.</i>
<i>Idzumo</i>	"	<i>Ushiu.</i>
<i>Iwami</i>	"	<i>Sōshiu.</i>
and <i>Oki (group of islands).</i>		

The San'yōdō, or Mountain-front Circuit, comprises eight provinces, namely:—

<i>Harima</i>	or	<i>Banshiu.</i>
<i>Mimasaka</i>	"	<i>Seishiu.</i>
<i>Bizen</i>	"	<i>Bishiu.</i>
<i>Bitchiu</i>	"	<i>Bishiu.</i>
<i>Bingo</i>	"	<i>Bishiu.</i>
<i>Aki</i>	"	<i>Geishiu.</i>
<i>Suwō</i>	"	<i>Bōshiu.</i>
and <i>Nagato</i>	"	<i>Chōshiu.</i>

The Nankaidō, or Southern-sea Circuit, comprises six provinces, namely:—

<i>Kii</i>	or	<i>Kishiu.</i>
<i>Awaji (island)</i>	"	<i>Tanshiu.</i>
<i>Awa</i>	"	<i>Ashiu.</i>
<i>Sanuki</i>	"	<i>Sanshiu.</i>
<i>Iyo</i>	"	<i>Yoshiu.</i>
and <i>Tosa</i>	"	<i>Toshu.</i>

The Saikaidō, or Western-sea Circuit, comprises nine provinces, namely:—

<i>Chikuzen</i>	or	<i>Chikushiu.</i>
<i>Chikugo</i>	"	<i>Chikushiu.</i>
<i>Buzen</i>	"	<i>Hōshiu.</i>
<i>Bungo</i>	"	<i>Hōshiu.</i>
<i>Hizen</i>	"	<i>Hishiu.</i>
<i>Higo</i>	"	<i>Hishiu.</i>
<i>Hiuga</i>	"	<i>Nisshiu.</i>
<i>Ōsumi</i>	"	<i>Gūshiu.</i>
and <i>Satsuma</i>	"	<i>Sasshiu.</i>

The two islands are:—

<i>Tsushima</i>	"	<i>Taishiu.</i>
and <i>Iki</i>	"	<i>Ishiu.</i>

It will be seen from a comparison of this list of geographical divisions that the main island contains the *Go-kinai*, Tōkaidō, San'yōdō and one province of the Nankaidō. To

use the names of these divisions is just as convenient for a Japanese as to use a collective name like that which foreign geographers have misapplied to the whole island would be. The explanation of the anomaly is, therefore, that it has never been felt. The smaller of the two adjacent islands, namely Shikoku, (or the Four Provinces) contains the rest of the Nankaidō; while the Saikaidō exactly corresponds to the third island, Kiushiu, or the nine Provinces. Europeans frequently confuse this island with the Province of Kishiu, on account of the resemblance of the two names. The fact that the names of these divisions are all derived from Chinese words confirms the statement that the system has emanated from Corea, in which country the Chinese language seems almost universally to have furnished the names of places. Every province, except the eleven of the Hokkaidō, and the seven into which Ōshiu and Déwa have been recently divided, has two names, one generally of pure native derivation, the other composed of the Chinese word *shiu*, a province, added to the Chinese pronunciation of one of the characters with which the native name is written. In many cases the pedantic Chinese name has completely superseded the original Japanese name in the mouth of the people, in a few both are used concurrently, while in some the original name is retained. For instance, Kōshiu, Shinashiu and Jōshiu have replaced Kai, Shinano and Kōdzuké. Isé and Seishiu, Sagami and Sōshiu, Tosa and Toshu are used concurrently, while Yamashiro, Yamato and several more have been retained. In such cases as Higo and Hizen, where the Chinese form is the same for both, it is not adopted in speaking, though it sometimes is in books, to the great confusion of the careful reader. Higo and Hizen were formerly one province, called Hi no Kuni, or 'the province of Fire.' Echizen, Etchui and Echigo are three of the modern divisions of Koshi no Kuni, of which the present provinces of Kaga, Noto, Uzen and Ugo also formed a part. *Echi* being the pronunciation of the Chinese character with which *Koshi* is written, the division nearest to the capital was called Echizen, or 'front of Koshi,' the next Etchui, or 'middle of Koshi,' the furthest Echigo, or 'back of Koshi.' Kaga and Noto originally formed part of Echizen. Déwa in like manner was part of Echigo. Chikuzen and Chikugo are the two divisions of the ancient province of Tsukushi, a name which was applied in the most remote times to the whole of Kiushiu. Buzen and Bungo also constituted one province under the name of Toyo. Tamba and Tango were formed out of one province called Taniwa, Tamba being a corruption of Taniwa and Tango simply 'back of Taniwa.' Kadzusa and Shimōsa are contractions of Kami-tsu-fusa and Shimo-tsu-fusa, 'upper and lower Fusa,' while Kōdzuké and Shimo-tsu-ké are Kami-tsu-ké and Shimo-tsu-ké, 'upper and lower Ké,' *tsu* being the archaic generic particle 'of.' The whole subject of the derivation of the names of the provinces of Japan is well treated in the '*Shokoku-meigi-kō*' of Saitō Hikomaro, a pupil of the elder Motoōri.

Another division of Japan was made by taking the ancient barrier of Ōsaka on the frontier of Ōmi and Yamashiro as a central point, the region lying on the east, which consisted of thirty-three provinces, being called the Kantō, or East of the Barrier, and the remaining thirty-three being called Kausei, or West of the Barrier. This distinction is no longer maintained, the term Kantō (or, Kuantō) being applied at the present day to the eight provinces of Musashi, Sagami, Kōdzuké, Shimotsuké, Kadzusa, Shimōsa, Awa and Hitachi. Sometimes the four provinces of Idzu, Kai, Déwa and Mutsu are also included in the term.

*Chiu-goku*, or Central Provinces, is a name in common use for the Sanindō and Sanyōdō taken together. *Sai-hoku*, or Western Provinces, is an ordinary synonym for Kiushiu, which in books is frequently called Chinsei.

For the purposes of taxation the country was again divided into Kantō suji and Kamigata Suji, of which the former comprised the twelve provinces just named, while the latter included the rest of Japan. In common language the term Kamigata is applied vaguely to Kiōto and the country round.

The islands of Iki and Tsushima are not included in any of the Seven Circuits, but form a division by themselves.

The province of Mutsu or Ōshiu formerly extended beyond the northern shore of the main island, and included the territories of the *daimiō* of Matsumaë, while the name, Yezo, miscalled Yesso by most Europeans, was given not to the whole island, but to that part inhabited by the barbarous tribes.

In 1868, after the rebellious *daimiō*s of Ōshiu and Déwa had submitted to the Mikado, those two provinces, which far exceeded in extent any others in the country, were subdivided, Déwa into Uzen and Ugo, Ōshiu into Iwaki, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, Rikuchiu and Michinoku, for obvious political reasons. At the same time the island containing the Matsumaë territory, the settlements of the Aino, and the Southern Kuriles were named Hokkaidō, or Northern Sea Circuit, and divided into eleven provinces, namely Oshima, Shiribeshi, Ishikari, Teshiwo, Kitami, Ifuri, Hitaka, Tokachi, Kushiro, Nemuro and Chishima, the last comprising those of the Kurile islands which belong to Japan.

The Japanese word *kuni*, which I have rendered by province, seems literally to mean 'country', and province must be taken in the sense in which it was used in the maps of France previous to the revolution of 1789. The word *kōri*, which is used by the Japanese for the subdivisions of a province, would be best translated 'department.' The number of departments in a province varies according to its size. In the old system there were altogether 629 departments, but the addition of the Hokkaidō has raised the number to 715.

For purposes of administration all Japan except the Hokkaidō was again divided in 1872 into three *Fu* and seventy-two *ken*, without regard to the boundaries of the provinces. *Fu* might well be translated city, and *ken* prefecture. The three *Fu* are Yedo, Ōzaka and Kiōto, but it would be impossible to give the names of the prefectures, as a process of amalgamation is going on just now which will considerably diminish their number. The names, also, of some of the prefectures have been changed since the list was first published by the government.

The whole number of islands in the Japanese group, exclusive of the four main islands is stated to be over three thousand. Many of these are so small as hardly to deserve the title, while others are large enough to constitute provinces by themselves. Beginning from Yedo and going westwards the first island of importance is that called Idzu no Ōshima, or, the big island of Idzu, by natives, and Vries' or Barnevel's island Europeans. It is the most northerly of a chain which extends as far south as the 27th degree of north latitude. Next to Vries come Rishima, then Nijijima, Shikinéjima, Kantsu-jima, Miyakéjima and Mikura-jima. All these lie north of the Kuroshio, or as we call it, the Japan current. South of the Kuroshio, at a distance from Mikura-jima estimated variously by Japanese at 66, 102 and 171½ miles, lies the island of Hachijō, or Fatsio as it is spelt in our charts. Fifty miles further south is Awo-ga-shima, which, to judge by its delineation in the Japanese book of charts, is an extinct volcano. An interval of 341 miles separates Hachijō from the Bonin group, which consist of two large islands separated from each other by 50 miles of sea, and a host of islets. Europeans have corrupted the proper name Munin jima, which means 'Noman's islands,' into Bonin. Ogasawara jima is another name given to the group by Japanese. The next island proceeding westward is another Ōshima lying at the south of Kii, and separated from it by a narrow strait. South of Kiushiu extends another long chain, which may be said to begin with Tané-ga-shima opposite to the province of Ōsumi and to end with Hate-ruma, the most southerly of the Yayéyama group, which lies close to the 24th parallel of north latitude. Yayéyama is called Paehusan in Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas, but that is not the name given to it by the natives. The ordinary maps of Japan do not include any of the islands south of Yaku no Shima.

Due west of the province of Satsuma lies the group called Koshigi jima, and north of this, close to Higo, the islands of Amakusa and Togi. Off Hizen, in a line stretching in a south-westerly direction, are Hirado, known to the early navigators as Firando, and the Gotō, or Five islands, namely, Fukuyé, Kuga, Naru, Wakamatsu and Nakatsushima. This group contains innumera-

ble smaller islands besides these five. North again of these are situated Iki and Tsushima, each of which constitutes a province by itself. By them lay, in former times, the ordinary route from Japan to Korea. On the north-west coast lies the Oki group, consisting of one large and three small islands, which is a province of the Sanin-dō, and Sado, which also constitutes a province by itself.

The Inland Sea contains countless islands. The most note-worthy amongst these are Ōshima, or Yayoshima off Suwō, Itsukushima or Miyajima, east and west Nomi-jima off Geishiu, and Shōdzu shima off Bizen.

Besides the five small islands on the west of the Hokkaidō, the Japanese claim Kunashiri and Etorofu, the largest of the Kurile islands.

Promontories of course abound along the Japanese coast. Beginning with the extreme north of the main island we have Riuhū zaki and Fujishi zaki in the Tsugaru Straits. Passing down the east coast we come next to Kuwa-ga-saki in Rikuchiu, close to the harbour of Miyako, Misaki near the port of Kesen in Rikuchiu, Kin-kazan, near Matsushima in Rikuzen, and Inuboyé no saki, wrongly called Inaboyé no saki in our charts, just below the mouth of the Toné gawa. Su saki in Awa, and Miura no misaki, called Cape Sagami by us, mark the entrance to the Bay of Yedo. Next come Cape Idzu, Mimaé no misaki in Tôtômi, Irako zaki in Owari, Mugi zaki in Shima, Idzumo-zaki and Shiwo no misaki, both at the extreme south of Kishiu. Hii no misaki further up the west coast of Kishiu is an important landmark for the seaman. Muroto zaki and Ashizuri no misaki are the chief promontories on the southern coast of Shikoku, both being situated in Tosa. Tsutsuzaki in Hinga and Sata no misaki, or Cape Chichakoff, in Ōsumi are well known names, especially the latter. South of Nagasaki lies Nomo ga saki, and Shijiki zaki at the south-west end of the island of Ii-rado. After rounding Misaki on the west coast of Nagato, the next cape of any importance is Suzu no misaki in Noto. From this point up to the Straits of Tsugaru the coast is almost straight, with the exception of the large projecting head-land between the harbours of Akita and Noshiro in Ugo. This is hardly small and sharp enough, according to Japanese ideas, to be distinguished as a promontory.

The chief promontories on the coast of the Hokkaidō are, Noshamu misaki, Erimo misaki, Esan misaki, Yagoshi no misaki, Okamui zaki, and Shirushi misaki.

There is another peculiarity of Japanese geography which deserves to be noticed. Although the Japanese possess a fine map of the coast line of Japan and an elaborate set of charts for the use of junks, and are generally acquainted with the seas in the immediate neighbourhood of their own country, they do not give any names to the bays which abound along the coast, nor to the straits which separate them from other countries or divide their own. The bays of Yedo, Ōzaka and Owari are not known by those titles. The straits of Tsugaru, (often mis-called Saugur in our maps) of Shimonoséki, of Akashi, of Idzumi, etc., have received their appellations from European navigators, as much as those of Van Diemen, Colnet, Von Krusenstern and La Perouse. The term *séto* is applied by them only to narrow channels. On the other hand they make use of the terms *oki*, offing, and *nada*, sea, very freely. Thus, in going from Yokohama to Nagasaki they traverse the Sagami Nada, Tôtômi or Enshiu Nada, Tenriu Nada, Bingo Nada, Suwō Nada, Genkai Nada, Iibiki Nada, and Matsura Nada. Suwō Nada has often been supposed to be the proper equivalent for what we have naturally called the Inland Sea, but it simply means the sea adjacent to the province of Suwō. Séto-uchi (inside of the channels), which has been adopted in our later charts, is the correct name. I am reminded by the mention of the Inland Sea, that many of the names in our charts are either so badly spelt as to be unrecognizable when pronounced by a foreigner, or are altogether wrong. For instance, the large island off Bizen, called Shōdzu shima, is spelt Sozu, and Mutsuré in the western entrance of Shimonoséki Straits, on which a lighthouse has been recently erected, is mis-called Rockuren. The town of Marugamé in Sanuki is called Mura kamé in many of the charts published by the English Admiralty. It is no wonder, therefore, that native pilots are often accused of being ignorant of the

names of places which it is their special business to know. The blame lies, not with the surveying officers who have prepared the charts, but with the native interpreters attached to them, who are often unable to read the names on Japanese maps. The mistake of Rockuren for Mutsuré evidently arose in this manner. The native name for the Shimonoséki strait is Hayato no séki, for the Idzumi strait, Kada no Séto, and for the Tsugaru strait, Mim'maya no oki, from a port of that name in Tsugaru.

The number of harbours and trading ports called *ô-minato*, or large harbours, by the Japanese, is fifty-six. A great many of these are no doubt inaccessible to European vessels of even moderate size.

Beginning with the Hokkaidō we find Matsumaé and Hakodaté in Ōshima. Across the Tsugaru straits lie Fukaura, Ajisawa, Mim'maya, Awomori, Sai and Okuto in Michinoku. Passing down the east coast we come to Miyako in Rikuchiu, Kesen, Ishinomaki, Sabusawa and Sendai in Rikuzen, Hiragata close to the boundary of Iwaki and Hitachi, Naka-no-minato in Hitachi, Chōshiga-ura at the mouth of the Tonégawa, Uchi-ura in Awa, Futsutsu, Kisaradzu, Giōtoku, Tōkiō, Yokohama and Uruga in the Bay of Yedo, Ō-ajiro, Shimoda and Kora in Idzu, Shimidzu in Suruga, Arai in Tôtômi, Kamézaki in Mikawa Bay, Ono and Miya in Owari, Toba and Matoya Shima, both magnificent harbours, Sasara, Nié and Kowa in Isé, Nishiki, Kuki, Hayéda, Nikijima, Katsura, Uragami, Ōshima harbour, Nibu-no-fukuro, Tsuna-shirazu, Yura-no-uchi and Ōzaki in Kishiu, Kishi-no-wada and Ishidzu in Idzumi, Ōzaka, Amagasaki, Kōbē and Hiōgo in Setsu, Hino in Baushiu, Shimotsui in Bitchiu, Tomono-tsu in Bingo, Miyadzu, Soné, Murodzumi and Mitajiri in Suwō, Shimo-no-séki, Hinjiu, Senzaki or Setozaki, Hagi and Sui in Nagato, Hamada and Yunotsu in Iwami Kidzaki, Urin, Sagiura, Katsu, Kumotsu and Miwoga-séki in Idzumi, Moroiso and Kazumi in Tajima, Iné and Miyadzu in Tango, Obama in Wakasa, Tsuruga in Echizen, Miyanokoshi in Kaga (a very bad port), Fukura, Wajima, Mawai and Nanao in Noto, Iwamachi, Niigata and Senuami in Echigo, Nezu-no-séki and Sakata in Uzen, Shiwo-koshi, Honjō, Akita, Toga and Noshiro in Ugo. Mitarai harbour, between two islands near Geishiu, is a favourite port of call for the junks which trade in the Inland Sea. In Awaji is situated the port of Yura. In Awa we find Tachié, Hiwasa, Asagawa, Tomo-no-ura and Shishikui. In Tosa Murotsu, Urato, Nagahama, Inoshiri, Kuré, Yotsu, Sagadzu, Misaki, Shimo-Kawaguchi and Suwōgata. Mitsukuyé and Nagahama in Iyo, and Takamatsu in Sanuki complete the list of ports in Shikoku. Bungo has Kushimi, Kumagé, Nadaté and Fukacé. Hinga possesses only one port, that of Takanabé; Ōsumi likewise only one, namely, Ōdomari. Passing westwards we come to Kagoshima, Yamagawadzu, Ichiku and Kiō-domari in Satsuma, Hinaku in Hiogo, Sarashimi in Chikugo, Motéki, Nagasaki, Nakatsu, Nagoya and Ayamé in Hizen, Shijiki in Hirado, Fukuoka and Kanégasaki in Chikuzen. Tsushima has a port called Takéura, Iki also one, Katsumoto, Sado one called Ogi. Besides these there are numbers of smaller ports and harbours of refuge which can only be discovered by making an accurate survey of the whole coast.

An inspection of any native map shows that the greater proportion of the surface of the four main islands of which Japan is composed is covered with hills, which rise in many places to mountains of considerable height. The most extensive plains are those of the Kantō, of Echigo and the north of Oshiu. The provinces of Mikawa, Mino and Owari, also, are very flat. Half-way between Yedo and Kiōto lies the table-land of Shinano, elevated at least 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded and intersected by lofty ranges of mountains, of which those on the boundary of Iiida are certainly the highest. From the eastern edge of this province there is a sudden drop of 1,800 feet on to the Yedo plain, while on the north the ground slopes gradually away down to the province of Echigo. Another lofty range divides the former provinces of Mutsu and Déwa, running from Aidzu directly north as far as Tsugaru. The province of Kai is almost surrounded by mountains, amongst which the Yatsugataké, or Eight Peaks, Komagataké and Jizōgataka are the most conspicuous.



The list of mountains which are considered the most worthy of notice by the Japanese naturally begins with Fujisan, mispronounced Fusi-yama by Europeans. Next come Gassan in Uzen, Mōkō in Shinano, the Nikkō range in Shimotsuké, O-miné in Yamato. Hakusan in Kaga, Tatéyama in Etchu, Kirishima yama in Hiuga, Asayama in Higo, Tsukuba san in Hitachi, Onsega-také in Hizen, Asamayama in Shinano, Chōkaisen in Ugo and Iwaki in Michi noku. There are several active volcanos in Japan, of which Asama yama and Asoyama are the best known to foreigners. It is a curious fact that the Japanese nevertheless possess no word for volcano.

Owing to the comparative narrowness of the main island of Japan and the small size of the other three, none of the numerous rivers are of great length. The longest and widest is probably the Tonégawa. The Shinanogawa and Kisogawa, both of which take their rise in Shinano, come next. In addition to these may be mentioned the Oi gawa, Fuji gawa and Tenriu gawa on the south, the Sakata gawa in Uzen, the Abukuma gawa in Oshiu and the Ishikari in Yezo, or as we ought now to say, in the Hokkaidō. Almost every one of these rivers takes its name either from a province, a department or a place on its course. Many Japanese rivers change their name several times between the source and the mouth. The Shinano gawa during the upper part of its course is called the Chikuma gawa after the department of that name. The Banu gawa, which flows into the sea between Fujisawa and Odawara, is called the Kadzura gawa from its source in the Yamanaka lake at the base of Fuji down to the town of Atsugi. The Yodogawa, at the mouth of which is situated the city of Ōzaka, is called the Seta gawa at the point where it leaves the lake of Omi, and the Uji gawa between the towns of Uji and Fushimi. Above Hashimoto it receives the waters of the Kidzu gawa, absorbing its name as well, which re-appears below the city of Ōzaka. The Yodō gawa disappears at Ōzaka, and the other mouths are called Nakatsugawa, Aji kawa and Shiruashi gawa. The Sumita gawa which flows through Yedo is called the Ara kawa near its source, and the Toda gawa at the point where it intersects the Nakasendō. What foreigners have been accustomed to call the Logo or Logos ever since the opening of Japan, is the Tama gawa, and that part only which runs, by Kawasaki is called Rokugō, which word we have corrupted into Logo. Not even those rivers whose reputation is most widely spread, such as the Toné gawa and Kiso gawa retain the same name throughout.

The Tonégawa rises on Monjiuzan behind Fujiwara in the department of Toné in the province of Kōdzuké. From its source to Chōshi point, where it falls into the Pacific Ocean, it measures more than 70 *ri*, or 171½ miles. It is nicknamed Bandō Tarō, which may be rendered 'the eldest son of the region west of the pass.' The first town of any importance on its banks is Numata, formerly the seat of a small *daimiō*. A little way below this town the Adzuma gawa flows into it on the right. Just above the town of Maebashi, important as a silk producing centre, it separates into a network of streams, which unite again near the point where the Karasu gawa falls in. After receiving the waters of the Watarasé gawa, which drains the province of Shimotsuké, it separates into two branches opposite the town of Kurihari on the Oshiu-kaidō. The Southern branch is called the Gongendō gawa, and passing by Sékiyado, becomes the Yedo gawa, falling into the Yedo Bay at Horiyé. The main stream is here called the Akahori gawa. In passing Sékiyado it throws off a branch which usually falls into the Yedo gawa, but during floods its current becomes reversed, thus earning for it the name of Sakasa gawa, or 'upside-down river.' After receiving the waters of the Kinugawa, whose source is at the boundary of Shimotsuké and Iwashiro, and the Kokai gawa, which rises near Utsunomiya, besides the surplus water of numerous meres, such as the Aga numa, Imba numa and Naga numa in Shimōsa, and those of Ō-ura, Kasumi-ura and Sakaura in Hitachi, and attaining a breadth of 1,740 yards, or nearly an English mile, it enters the sea at Chōshi. At Chōshi it narrows down considerably, and passes between some sharp rocks on the Shimōsa side and a long sandy spit which forms part of Hitachi. In stormy weather the bar is completely impassable, even for the strongly built native boats. This part of the coast has been fatal to at least four foreign vessels since the opening of the

country to commerce, the last victim being the "Wanja," whose loss was reported about a fortnight ago.

The Shinano gawa rises in the department of Saku in the southeast corner of Shinano. It flows in a north-westerly direction and then due north past the towns of Komuro, Uyédá and Matsushiro. During this part of its course it is called the Chikuma gawa, probably after the department of that name, though it does not pass by it. A little below Matsushiro it is joined by the Sai gawa, which rises on Koma-ga-také. After passing the town of Iiyama it enters the province of Echigo, which it traverses in a north-easterly direction, and falls into the sea at Niigata.

The Kisogawa rises likewise in Shinshiu. It flows westward down the valley of Kise, being joined by several small streams of no great importance. Entering Mino at Ochiai, it shortly afterwards unites with the Hida gawa, which rises in the north of the province of Hida. At the point where it intersects the Nakasendō it is called the Otagawa, after a town on its right bank. From Inuyama it forms the boundary between Mino and Owari. Near this town, and at several other points further on, it throws off branches which traverse Owari, and fall into the sea. On the right it is joined by the Sumonata gawa which drains the western part of Mino, and shortly before reaching its mouth near Kuwana splits into several branches. The Tenriu gawa flows out of the lake of Suwa in Shinano, runs past the town of Iida almost parallel to the Kiso gawa, and traversing the province of Tōtōmi falls at last into the Tenriu nada. It has no tributaries of any importance.

The Oi gawa rises in the south-west of Kai and traverses the province of Tōtōmi, intersecting the Tōkaidō between Kanaya and Shimada. It is more remarkable for the breadth of its bed, which near the mouth is 2½ miles wide, and for the swiftness of its current, than for the length of its course.

The Fuji kawa rises in the north of Kai on the group of mountains called Yatsu-ga-také, and receives several tributaries of varying volume. During the lower part of its course it traverses the centre of Suruga. It is famous for being one of the swiftest streams in all Japan.

The Sakata gawa rises in the range of mountains which separates Uzen from Rikuzen, and flowing due west between the departments of Mogami and Akumi on the north and Murayama and Tagawa on the south, enters the Sea of Japan at the town of Sakata.

The Abukuma gawa rises near the town of Shirakawa in Iwaki, flows northwards close to the eastern boundary of Iwashiro, passing not far from the towns of Miharu, Nihom-matsu, Fukushima and Shiraiishi, traverses the upper end of Iwaki, and then, making a turn to the right, becomes the boundary between that province and Rikuzen, falling at last into the Pacific Ocean near the town of Watari.

There are numerous lakes in Japan, some of which, such as those of Hakoné, Suwa and Chiuzenji near Nikkō lie far above the level of the sea. Only one, the Biwa lake in Omi, is worthy of notice on account of its size. It measures about 50 miles in length, or four miles more than the lake of Geneva, while its greatest breadth is about twenty miles or more than twice that of the lake of Geneva. At Katada, about ten miles from its southern end, it suddenly contracts to a breadth of one mile and a half, after which it expands again slightly.

The Inawashiro lake in Iwashiro, seven *ri* from which on the south side was formerly situated the castle of the Princes of Aidzu, is stated by natives of that part of the country not to exceed ten miles in length, but it certainly is drawn much larger on the maps. Out of it flows the Aka gawa, which was formerly a tributary of the Shinano gawa but now falls into the sea some miles north of Niigata.

For a country in which the only vehicle used in travelling was until lately the palanquin, Japan possesses a very good system of high-roads. Amongst these the Tōkaidō is best known to foreigners. Its existence probably dates from the time when the country was divided into circuits, though it has of course been much improved since it was first constructed. It is the only road in the country which is named after the circuit which it traverses. Whether it begins at the Nihom bashi in Yedo and ends



at the Sanjō bashi in Kiōto or vice versā is a point which would be difficult to determine. A great many writers have stated that all the roads in the Empire start from the Nihom bashi, but this evidently cannot be true of roads on the west of Kiōto. The length of the Tōkaidō, according to an estimate lately prepared for the Japanese Post Office, is 125 *ri*, 13 *chō*, or nearly 307 miles. The other road between the two capitals, called either Nakasendō or Kiso-kaidō, which traverses half the Tōzandō and the province of Musashi, is said to be 135 *ri*, 32 *chō*, or a little over 323 miles, in length. The longest high-road is the Ōshū kaidō between Yedo and Awamori on the Tsugaru Straits. It traverses Musashi, Shimotsuké, Iwashiro, Rikuzen, Rikuchū and Michioku, and its length is given as 181 *ri*, 6 *chō*, or nearly 444 miles.

Two roads from Yedo to Niigata exist, the one by way of Takasaki in Jōshū, over the Mikuni pass into Echigo, the other by Oiwaké, Zenkōji, Takata and Kashiwazaki. The former, which is said to be impassable in winter, measures 91 *ri*, 29 *chō*, or about 225 miles, the latter 108 *ri*, 17 *chō*, or about 264 miles. Neither possesses a name, and for a considerable distance each is identical with the Nakasendō. Another road which possesses great interest for the traveller in search of mountain scenery is the Kōshū kaidō. It unites Yedo and the town of Kōfu, distant from each other 31 *ri*, 14 *chō*, or 77 miles, and a continuation of it from Kōfu joins the Nakasendō at Shimo-no-suwa, 13 *ri*, 6 *chō*, or about 32 miles further. The book of itineraries called *Gokai-dōchiu-saikenki* contains the itineraries of thirty-seven roads, all of which lie on the east of Kiōto. There are of course high-roads on the west of Kiōto, but they are of less importance because there is little traffic in the Sanindō, and that of the Sanyōdō is conducted in junks which ply on the Inland Sea. I have heard Europeans call the road which passes through Kōbē westwards to Shimonoséki 'Tōkaidō,' but this is an error. It is not even called Sanyōdō after the circuit which it traverses.

In a work on general geography lately published by the Education Department (entitled *Yochi shiraku*) the area of Japan is stated to be 24,760 square *ri*, or, taking the linear *ri* as equal to 2.45 English miles, about 148,742 miles. This is about one fourth more than the area of the United Kingdom, which contains 121,115 square miles. The Japanese estimate cannot be looked upon as exact, since it is founded on maps which are far from correct. The population is generally asserted to be about 30,000,000, the authority being a census made in 1804, which was founded to a great extent on the reports furnished by the officers of the *daimiōs*, and is therefore not accepted as authentic. It is doubtful whether Japan, in spite of her greater area, has a larger population than the British Isles.

The notion that *miako*, which means Imperial Capital, is the name of the old metropolis, has by this time been exploded. The real name of that city was Kiōto, until the year 1869, when it was changed to Saikiō, or 'western capital,' in order to distinguish it from Tōkiō, the new name given to Yedo. Tōkei is merely another pronunciation of Tōkiō, but it is certainly to be wished that the Japanese would adhere to one of the two, to the complete exclusion of the other. The population of Tōkiō is variously stated but is probably not much over 800,000. Saikiō had about 370,000 inhabitants in 1870. Next in importance after these two cities comes Ōzaka with a population of 414,000 souls. Foreigners generally both spell and pronounce the name of this city wrongly. Nagoya, the capital of Owari, is next in size, followed closely by Hirosima in Geishū, Saga in Iizen, Kagoshima in Satsuma, Kanazawa in Kaga, the double town of Hakata and Fukuoka in Chikuzen, and Himéji in Banshin. Most of these towns are said to have over 100,000 inhabitants. Kumamoto in Higo, Kurumé in Chikugo, Fukui in Echizen and Gifu in Mino rank in the second class, but I am unable to say what is the population of each. Of the ports open to foreign trade, Ōzaka being excluded, Nagasaki is said to have the largest population, but Yokohama bids fair to surpass it before long. Hokodate and Niigata, have I believe, about 30,000 inhabitants each.

The work on Geography to which I alluded at the commencement of this paper contains numerous other errors besides that of supposing Nippon to be the name of the main island of the group. Considering that

the country had been open to foreign trade for at least eleven years when the edition from which I quote was published it is a little strange that the author should not know better than to assert that there are few domestic animals in Japan. Cows, horses, dogs, cats and poultry may certainly be included in this category, and the experience of every one who has resided here even for a short time must have convinced him that all these species of domestic animals abound. Another statement is that the country is deficient in timber, which may perhaps be correct of the neighbourhood of Nagasaki, but certainly does not apply to the rest of Japan. The facts that all the houses are constructed of wood, and that the maritime inhabitants possess countless junks and fishing-boats are a sufficient contradiction.

It is also incorrect to state that "the imports, mainly Cotton and Woollen goods, are paid for largely in Copper, in bars."

Ilakodaté is spelt Ho-Kodadi. Japan is far enough from London to excuse the author for being ignorant of the fact that the Tycoon is no longer Emperor of Japan, but even supposing the news of the Mikado's restoration to have taken two years to reach England, that is no reason for calling the Tycoon a Kouba, and stating that he was assisted by a council of the great feudal princes.

The word *Kubō*, which the common people apply to the Tycoon, was no official title. The opinion of one or two of the great *daimiōs* may now and then have been asked for or offered, but no such institution as a council composed of the eighteen *Kokushi daimiōs* existed at any time.

The great earthquake at Yedo, which is said by Dr. Cornwell to have occurred in 1860, took place five years earlier, and the number of persons who lost their lives on that occasion, which is stated by him at 200,000, is certainly immensely exaggerated. Even the Japanese, who have a passion for large figures, allow that not more than 104,000 were killed.

In order to give his readers a general idea of the manners and customs of the people, the author states: "One of their amusements, which they share with the Chinese, is strange to us—that of flying immense kites; not by the boys, who only look on and admire, but by the men." Certainly, if the men do now and then indulge in this pastime, the little boys cannot be said to abstain from it. Any one can convince himself of their ardent devotion to the sport by taking a walk through Yedo in the month of January. Yedo is called 'a handsome city of park-like appearance, with a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants.' Yedo can never have corresponded to such a description, even in its most flourishing days, and there is no reason to suppose that its population ever exceeded a million or twelve hundred thousand at the outside. A "colossal idol" is spoken of as still existing at 'Miyako,' by which the great bronze Buddha destroyed by an earthquake in 1625 is evidently intended.

The rectification of these misstatements does not properly come within the scope of my paper, in which I profess to speak only of the physical geography of Japan, but so much that is erroneous has been written about this country that no opportunity should be lost of correcting mistakes or inaccuracies of whatever kind even when they appear in a mere school book. A great deal has yet to be done to complete our knowledge of these islands, which is at present limited to the information which we can gain from native books and maps, from our own incomplete surveys of the coast, and from the notes of the few travellers who have passed along the high-roads of the interior.

The authorities for the statements in this paper are the following books:—

*Yochi Shiraku*.—Epitome of Universal Geography.

*Shokoku meigi kō*.—Derivations of the Names of the Provinces.

*Kokugun kung*.—Meanings of the (names) of Provinces and Departments.

*Kōchō Enkaku dzukai*.—Historical Atlas of Japan.

*Kiso Meisho-dzuyō*.—Guide to the Nakasendō.

*Toné gawa Dzushi*.—History of the Toné gawa.

*Chiuzan Denshin-roku*.—Account of Looschoo.

*Zōho Ninon Shiwoji no ki*.—Japan Pilot. And the following maps:—

*Jissoku Nihon Chidzu*.—Map of Japan in four sheets.

*Fujimi Jiusan shiu Yochi no Zendzu*.—Map of thirteen Provinces from which Fuji can be seen.

*Kokugun Zendzu*; Atlas of Japan in two volumes.

*Dai-Nihon Yochi Zendzu*; Map of Japan in one large sheet.

*Hokkaidô Kokugun-dzu*; Map of the Hokkaidô, published by authority of the Kaitakushi.

Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas.

*Dai-nihon Kairo-dzu*; 2 Vols. Charts of the Japan seas.

*Dai-Nihon Chiukai Dzusshi*; Charts of the Japanese seas in 5 Volumes.

## KINSE SHIRIAKU.

### VOLUME II.

(Continued.)

Takéda and his friends crossed the river on the 16th and advanced against Naka, which they took and occupied after exchanging a few shots with the enemy. Ichikawa revenged himself by denouncing Takéda and his friends as criminals, and complained to the Bakufu, after which he arrested and threw into prison the wives and children of Takéda's followers who were in the town. He then attacked Takéda himself but the troops of the latter fought with great courage, and the losses were equal on either side.

Fujita and his followers at Tsukuba yama became aware of what had taken place, and proposed to unite their efforts with those of Takéda Iga in order to chastise the wicked party. There were a number of *rônins* from various provinces among them, who declared as they had taken up arms simply in order to expel the barbarians, they saw no reason why they should concern themselves about the private feuds of the two parties, and they fled from Tsukuba yama in a body. This afforded an opportunity to the Bakufu to kill more than half of them, and Fujita, finding that so many of his men had deserted, joined Takéda at Naka in the same month with the three hundred men who still remained to him.

When Fujita and his friends first commenced operations, Takéda had regretted the rash and hasty manner in which it had been done, and had hoped to arrange matters. When, therefore, Ichikawa expelled the righteous party from the Castle, he proceeded to Mito under the nominal leadership of Matsudaira Ôi no kami, with the object of attempting a solution of the difficulties which had arisen, but Ichikawa resisted him by arms and prevented his entering the Castle. He had consequently occupied the port of Naka and fought every day with Ichikawa, until the latter endeavoured to split up his force by luring away Ôi no kami with fine words. Ôi no kami was about to go and join him, when Takéda remonstrated, saying: "The enemy refuses to admit us, and invites your Lordship alone. His intentions cannot be trusted, and I secretly entertain fears for your Lordship's safety." Ôi no kami refused to give way to the efforts made to detain him, and proceeded to the town of Mito with a small number of men. Ichikawa reproached him, saying: "Your Lordship received orders to effect a pacification, and behold! you are in league with rebels." He then made the prince commit suicide, by orders received from the Shôgun, and continued to plot against Takéda. When Takéda heard of what had occurred, he became indignant and said: "The traitorous scoundrel has done as I feared." It was then that he accepted the adherence of Fujita with whom he acted in concert, thus justifying the accusations of Ichikawa and his friends. Upon this the Bakufu despatched the Drilled Troops, under the command of the Vice-Minister Tanuma Gamba no kami, to chastise Takéda and his companions, and they also ordered the clans of the vicinity, as well as Ichikawa, Asaina and their friends, to render him active aid.

In the 10th month (October 31st—November 28th) the troops under Takéda and Fujita issued repeatedly from their fastnesses and attacked the forces of the Bakufu. The soldiers of Torii Tamba no kami fought well, and seriously impeded the operations of Takéda, whom the Bakufu's army had now completely surrounded. To add to his difficulties, the provisions began to run short, and some of his men had secret communication with his enemies. The

Bakufu therefore made an attack in force, and Takéda, resolving to proceed to Kiôto and make a complaint there, fell upon the besieging force with five hundred men, which were all that remained to him, broke his way through and reached Serata in Kôdzuké. On the night of the 11th December he profited by the darkness to cross the Toné gawa, and found his way on to the Nakasendô. The Bakufu despatched other troops in pursuit and issued orders to all the clans dwelling along that road to chastise him. As he entered the town of Takasaki in the province of Kôdzuké, the local troops turned out to attack him, but were unsuccessful. He then reached the province of Shinano, where he made a vigorous attack on the troops of Matsudaira Tamba no kami and Suwa Inaba no kami, who held the Wada pass, and putting them to flight eventually got into Mino. Having crossed the Kiso gawa at Ôta, he bivouacked at Kanô, and was preparing to march west and enter Kiôto, when the troops of Hikoné and Ôgaki took up a strong position to his front and barred the road. This forced him to change his route, and in the 12th month [1865] (Dec. 29—Jan. 26) he crossed over the Imaibôshi pass into the neighbourhood of Ôno in Echizen. The Kaga troops occupied a stockade at Kaidzu in the province of Ômi, and Takéda Iga despatched a messenger thither to say that he and his companions had been slandered by Ichikawa and others of the Yûki party, their fellow clansmen, and that having incurred the displeasure of the Bakufu, they wished to find shelter with Shitotsubashi, a relation of their prince, and lay the whole matter before him. This message was also embodied in a letter, asking for permission to pass through Kaidzu, but the Kaga troops refused.

Shitotsubashi Chiunagon, who was at Kiôto, had heard of the approach of Takéda and his followers, and having applied to the Imperial Court for leave to chastise them, marched at the head of some soldiers in the direction of Kaidzu, accompanied by the troops of Odawara, Kuwana, Aidzu, Chikuzen and several other clans. Takéda Iga addressed a letter to him, appealing for pity and consideration, but the Chiunagon would not listen, and wished on the contrary to attack him in force, so as to crush him completely; no resource remained but to seek shelter in Kaga, where it was refused to them. Takéda then addressed a letter, saying: "We are informed that your clan refuses to admit men who have earned the name of 'rebels, and we bow to your decision. We have repeatedly resisted the forces of the Bakufu on account of certain private disputes in our single clan; we have broken the august laws of the Empire and cannot atone for our offences. We do not hope to preserve our lives, and for that reason we submit to you in a body; but although we do not expect to live, there is one thing which still compels us to spend our breath in talking; it is the vile name of 'rebels' which has been applied to us. This is what we cannot bear with equanimity. We humbly pray you to take these our humble sentiments into consideration." In this way they asked that the stigma of rebellion might be removed. The Kaga clan forwarded the letter to the Bakufu, which placed Takéda and his followers in the custody of the local clans. Shitotsubashi then returned to Kiôto. The Bakufu confiscated the lands of Matsudaira Ôi no Kami and imprisoned his family in one of his *yashiki*. In the following month Takéda and the rest were all decapitated. Four years later the Takéda Party succeeded in taking the lives of Ichikawa and his associates, which event at last put an end to the dissension of the Righteous and Wicked Parties.

In the autumn of this year certain *rônins* assassinated Sakuma Shôzan in a street at Kiôto. Shôzan had in the year 1854 been condemned to confinement by the authorities of his own clan for complicity in the crime for which Yoshida Shôin was punished, but having been subsequently pardoned, was at this moment residing in the capital. He was constantly employed on business between the Court and the Bakufu, and was a strenuous advocate for the opening of the country to foreigners. He was constantly to be seen mounted on horseback with a saddle and bridle of foreign make,

(46.) The author did not foresee that the feud would break out again in the end of 1872.

and the hatred which he thus excited in the breasts of those whose object was to expel the barbarians was the cause of the event just mentioned. Common report attributed his murder to some Higo men.

In the same month the ex-Dainagon of Owari, commander-in-chief of the forces sent to chastise Chōshū, took up his quarters at Hiroshima in the west of Geishū. He demanded explanations from the House of Mōri, and met with an offer of complete submission. Some time before this, those *samurai* of the clan who had abstained from taking part in the attack on Kiōto had taken council together, and had either condemned to domiciliary confinement or to imprisonment Masuda, Fukubara, Kunishi and all those who had shared in the government of the clan at the time of the attack. They had also confined the prince and his son in a temple, thereby offending the general body of their fellow-clansmen, who stigmatized the authors of these measures as the Vulgar View Party (*Zokuron-tō*). The Vulgar View Party retorted by arresting their traducers and effectually put a stop to the expression of such opinions.

Such being the condition of affairs when the invading army appeared on the frontier, the Vulgar View Party destroyed the fences and gates of the batteries placed at the most important strategical points, and barred the doors of every house in the town. They then invited in the officials of the Bakufu, decapitated the three *Karō* and thirteen other prisoners, and delivered up their heads as an atonement for the offences they had been guilty of. These proceedings struck fear into the inhabitants of the town.

Owari, the Commander-in-chief, having received the report of the Bakufu officials, proceeded to pronounce sentence on the five *Kugēs* remaining out of the seven who had originally taken refuge in Chōshū. Of the other two, one had died there, while another had removed to a neighbouring province. The five were placed in the custody of Satsuma, Chikuzen and Higo, and they were forced to give guarantees of sincere contrition for the satisfaction of the Bakufu. In the 1st month of the 1st year of Kei-ō (Jan. 27—Feb. 25) the army was withdrawn to Osaka, and rumours became current that the expedition against Chōshū being over, the Shōgun would proceed in person to that city in order to determine the culprit's punishment.

During the same month Takasugi Shinsaku took up arms in the territory of the clan, which again became the theatre of commotion. When the Vulgar View Party originally placed the three *Karō* in confinement they had also tried to arrest Shinsaku, who escaped by a miracle and fled to Chikuzen. On hearing that the three *karō* and other members of his party had been put to death, his indignation was extreme. Having returned to Shimonoski with the intention of ousting the Vulgar View Party, and restoring the previous state of things, he despatched messengers to all parts to summon troops to his aid. So far back as 1863, when the House of Mōri began to plan the expulsion of the barbarians, Shinsaku had arrived at the conclusion that the luxurious *samurai* class was of no practical value in the field, and he obtained permission from the authorities of the clan to organize troops on a new system. This consisted in breaking through the prejudice which existed in favour of birth, in selecting strong able-bodied men from the common people as well from the *samurai* class, and in fixing the pay of the battalions which he thus formed at a high rate. The strictest discipline was enforced, and even the most ruffianly vagabonds willingly obeyed him. His troops were bold and valiant in flight, and went by the name of *Kiheitai*, or the "Irregular Troops." In the execution of these measures he was aided chiefly by Iriyō Kuichi and Kuzaka Gissuké, and the old abuses were rapidly reformed. The whole clan caught the infection, and large numbers enrolling themselves, raised Shinsaku, Kuzaka and Iriyō to the command. Kuzaka and Iriyō, however, had fallen at Kiōto, and when Shinsaku fled to Chikūzen the men dispersed into hiding. No sooner did they hear of his proclamation than five hundred men came flocking to join him. Having taken counsel with Ōta Ichinoshin, Yamagata Kiōsuké and others, Shinsaku attacked the government offices at Shimonoski, seized all the ammunition he could find, and ordered the rich merchants of the town

to supply him with money. Having collected a large quantity of provisions and arms, he next prepared to attack the castle of Hagi at the head of his troops.

The Vulgar View Party were terribly alarmed, and reported the outbreak of the insurrection to the Bakufu, and carrying the prince and his son into the castle, sent orders throughout the two provinces for the speedy chastisement of the rebels. The common people were also forbidden to sell food or clothing to the Irregular Troops, and finally a *Karō* named Awaya took command of the forces and marched to attack them. The Irregular Troops anticipated him, and inflicted a severe defeat upon the Vulgar View party, who thereupon brought more men into the field, and continued the fight for three whole days, but being finally worsted, were compelled to retreat and defend the castle of Hagi. Here they were immediately surrounded by the victorious Irregulars, who were on the point of taking the place by storm, when peace was arranged through the medium of a third party. Takasugi and his friends decapitated the chiefs of the Vulgar View Party and pilloried their heads in the camp. From this moment dissension ceased, and the whole clan worked for one common object. Takasugi and his friends carried off the prince and his son to Yamaguchi in Suwō, where extensive fortifications had been constructed in the year when the expulsion of the barbarians was first resolved upon. The two princes had been originally removed to this stronghold; but after the attack on Kiōto the Vulgar View Party had placed them in a temple at Hagi, and they were now carried back again.

Having thus far been successful, Takasugi and his friends took counsel. It was evident that the objects aimed at by the Bakufu in attempting to punish the clan would not be satisfied by the execution of the three *karō*, and besides it was certain to make a fresh attack as soon as it became acquainted with the recent proceedings. The only course left was to make a determined resistance, and if necessary, by laying down their lives, to soothe the souls of those who had preceded them in death. These ideas being communicated to their followers were received with universal enthusiasm.

In the fight at Kiōto it was the valour of the Satsuma clan which led to the defeat of the Chōshū men, a large number of whom had fallen into its hands. But the Satsuma men now began to regret the course which they had taken on that occasion. In face of passing events, idly to fight amongst themselves, and to wrangle over petty matters was a bad policy for the Japanese. It seemed much better that the Government of the country should be conducted from one centre, and that the nation should be united for the defence of the empire. They therefore treated the prisoners with great kindness, and loading them with presents, sent them back to Chōshū. When the occurrences just related took place, Saigō Kichinoské sent a secret messenger to Chōshū to negotiate a common understanding between the two clans. The Chōshū men deliberated together; they felt that of course victory could not be hoped for in a contest in which all the available forces of the Empire were ranged against an isolated fortress, but that all they could expect was, when their strength was finally exhausted, to perish with their household gods. If in a critical moment like this, when their existence hung but by a hair, they were to enter into relations with another clan, posterity would condemn them as cowards. Some, who acknowledged the justice of these arguments, were yet of opinion that to reject such a magnanimous offer as that of the Satsuma clan might seem ungracious. Besides it was not impossible that with such aid they might be enabled to preserve their own clan from destruction. It happened that a Tosa man, named Sakamoto Riōma, who was in Chōshū at this moment, supported these views, and his advice being followed, the enmity of the two clans was henceforth at an end.

Saigō had spent the time between 1854 and 1859 in Kiōto and Ōzaka. Being much dissatisfied with the course things were taking, and possessing definite views of his own, he gradually formed a party, but when Ii Kamon no kami came into power he returned to his native province. During his residence in Kiōto he had become intimate with a bonze of the monastery called Jōjiu-In, named Gasshō, a man of patriotic views. In the year 1858, when all



the men of spirit in various parts of the country were arrested, Gasshō was also captured, but succeeded in making his escape and fled to Satsuma, where he found concealment in Saigō's house. Having explained to the latter the state of things at Kiōto, he said: "Seeing that matters have to this pass, and that we shall all be killed, rather than die by the hand of some traitor, it is better to jump into the sea and make an end of ourselves." Saigō agreeing, they went secretly by night and threw themselves into the sea. Fortunately it was a moonlight night and a boat was just passing the spot. The boatmen, seeing what had occurred, saved them, and finding both to be perfectly insensible, applied all the remedies in their power. Saigō was recalled to life with great difficulty, but Gasshō was a corpse.\* When the Satsuma authorities heard of this they exiled Saigō to Ōshima, fearing the comments of the Bakufu. Before this Saigō had already been twice banished to Ōshima for some reason or another, and he now changed his name to Ōshima Sanyōmon, in allusion to his having visited that island three times. As a special favour he was afterwards allowed by the authorities of the clan to return home, and at the time when he sent the envoy to Chōshū he appears to have had a great share in the direction of affairs in Satsuma.

The Court and the Bakufu were as yet ignorant that Satsuma and Chōshū had entered into relations, and the former, hearing of the outbreak in Chōshū, sent repeated orders to the Shōgun to proceed to Kiōto. In the 4th month (April 25—May 24) the Shōgun again proclaimed his intention of chastising Chōshū throughout the empire, and the points where the two provinces of Nagato and Suwō were to be attacked were definitely mapped out. The Shōgun was himself to take the field at the head of all his vassals, and the troops were frequently exercised before him on the parade ground which had been formed at Komabagahara (near Yedo).

The ex-Dainagon of Owari had written a letter in the 5th month (May 25—June 22), to the Shōgun, as soon as he had heard of the affair, saying:—"Last year I reported that Chōshū had made atonement by inflicting capital punishment on his chief retainers, and yet your Highness is preparing to take the field in person against him. I confess I see no adequate reason for this course, for if he was justly accused of any crime, the whole Empire would declare that he ought to be chastised, and would march against him. It is not right wantonly to take up arms without manifest cause. Besides the very existence of the Tokugawa family depends on the result, and I pray your Highness therefore to give this matter your profoundest consideration before proceeding to act." The Shōgun was deaf to these remonstrances. Katsu Awa no kami also maintained that there was no just cause for going to war, to the great displeasure of the Shōgun's minister's, who suspected him of being in Chōshū's interest, and dismissed him from office.

In the intercalary 5th month (June 23—July 22) the Shōgun eventually started from Yedo by the Tōkaidō, and had an audience of the Mikado on the day following his arrival at Kiōto. He then proceeded at once to Ōzaka. The troops of the dependent *daimiōs* and the *hatamoto*s advanced by the Tōkaidō about the same time, but their march was greatly impeded by the swollen condition of the rivers consequent upon the heavy rains which had fallen. The port-towns were crowded with troops, and the last who left Yedo did not arrive in Ōzaka until fifty-three days after the Shōgun.

In the 6th month (November 18—December 17)\* the foreign representatives resident at Yokohama prepared to proceed to Ōzaka with the object of presenting a request

to the Shōgun. The Ministers, who were alarmed at the prospect of their presenting themselves in the vicinity of the Imperial capital, endeavoured to dissuade them, but the representatives declined to listen, and finally arrived at Hiōgo, whence they forwarded their letter. Shitotsu-bashi Chiunagon, Aidzu Chūjō, Ogasawara Jijū and others thereupon addressed a joint memorial to the Court, saying: "The foreigners have come up to the Home Provinces to request that your Majesty will signify your consent to the Treaties and to demand the opening of Hiōgo. They say that they have come to arrange these matters directly with Your Majesty, as the Bakufu is unable to settle them. Your servants will do all in their power to create delays, but unless the Imperial consent to the Treaties is given, the foreigners will not quit the Inland Sea. If we were lightly to use force against them, we might be victorious for the moment, but a tiny piece of territory like this could not long withstand the combined armies of the universe. We are not so much concerned for the preservation of the Bakufu as for the security of the throne. If the result be what we must anticipate, your people will be plunged into the depths of misery. Your Majesty's sacred wish of protecting and succouring your subjects will be rendered unavailing, and the Bakufu will be unable to fulfil its mission, which is to govern the country happily. Your servants cannot find heart to obey Your Majesty's order to break off foreign relations, and humbly pray that Your Majesty, deigning to take these things into consideration, will at once give your consent." The Court debated over the matter, and after having carefully weighed the political state, sent the two Tensō Asukai and Nonomiya to communicate His Majesty's consent to the Bakufu on the 31st November, ordering it at the same time to revise the hitherto existing Treaties. At the same time the opening of the port of Hiōgo was prohibited. It is said that this last order was given because the Satsuma clan had shortly before addressed a memorial to the Court remonstrating against the opening of Hiōgo. From the time when the Bakufu first concluded Treaties 1855 the whole country had been constantly discussing the matter with great eagerness, but the Imperial consent was now obtained for the first time.

The Shōgun, who felt severely the weight of domestic and foreign affairs, about this time sent in a memorial to the Mikado praying for leave to resign his office to Shitotsu-bashi Chiunagon, on the ground of ill-health. The Imperial Court expressed great sympathy for him, but refused his request, and urged him to settle the Chōshū affair without delay.

1866. In the 12th month (Jan. 17—Feb. 14) the Bakufu sent orders for a Chōshū *Karō* to come up to Ōzaka, and Shishido Bingo no suké came in obedience to the summons as far as Hiroshima in Geishū, where the Bakufu reproached him with the equivocal appearance which the late conduct of the House of Mōri presented. Bingo no suké gave full explanations, which nevertheless did not remove the suspicions of the Bakufu officials, who arrested him and placed him in the custody of the prince of Geishū. The Bakufu about this time despatched the Drilled Troops and the troops of the various clans to the western frontier of Geishū, with the object of taking measures against Chōshū, and they remained there in their quarters without moving until the beginning of spring.

In the 4th month (May 15—June 12) a report coming to the Chōshū troops quartered in the south of Suwō that the eastern forces were lying inactive in Geishū, a hundred and fifty men, disregarding orders, secretly left Chōshū, and seized Kurashiki in Bitchū, but the Bakufu's men in Geishū, hastening to the spot, attacked the band at Abekawa in the vicinity and put it to flight.

Orders had previously been issued by the Bakufu to all the clans, directing them to bring their troops into the field, but the Satsuma clan now sent in a memorial, protesting against the injustice of the war, and declining to furnish its quota.

The *Samurai* of the Chōshū clan had sent a letter to Geishū saying: "Since the prince and his son gave undoubted proofs of contrition in the winter of the year before last all the clans have been expecting to see the Bakufu behave with leniency towards them, but troops are daily arriving in your territory. This

(47.) This account is not quite correct. Saigō and the bonze were being conveyed across the bay from Kagoshima to Sakurajima in a boat under guard, and profiting by the inattention of their conductors jumped overboard. They were picked up by the boatmen, but the bonze was saved last.

(48.) The dates given are all incorrect. The English, French and Dutch squadrons left Yokohama on Nov. 1, carrying the English, French and Dutch Ministers and the American Charge d'Affaires, and arrived at Hiōgo on the 4th. Negotiations were commenced on the following day, and were terminated on the 21st by a letter from the ministers of the Shōgun, in which they enclosed a copy of the decree announcing the Mikado's general consent to the Treaties. With characteristic duplicity they omitted from this copy the postscript in which the opening of Hiōgo was forbidden and a revision of the Treaties also commanded. As there is no article in the Japanese language the omission of these two conditions made it appear that the Mikado had given his consent to the Treaties as they then stood, which was not his intention.



"causes great anxiety and excitement throughout our clan, and a hundred and fifty men who were encamped in the southern part of the territory secretly deserted on the 16th of May, with arms in their hands, and we do not know what has become of them, except that they went away by sea. It is not impossible that, believing false rumours, they may commit violent acts in a fit of desperation, for which the clan would be held responsible. We beg you, therefore, to arrest them, should they enter the limits of your jurisdiction. Please at the same time to communicate the contents of this letter to the Bakufu." Hereupon the Bakufu at last issued its commands to the House of Mōri, saying: "Although you have shown evidence of a submissive temper by inflicting capital punishment on your *karōs* and their advisers, and by confining yourselves within the walls of a monastery, you must be held responsible for having lost the art of ruling your retainers. Permission has therefore been obtained from the Imperial Court to inflict three additional penalties on you, namely, the forfeiture of one hundred thousand *koku* of land, the perpetual confinement of the chief of the clan and his son, leaving the succession to your eldest grandson, and the extinction of the families of the three *karōs*." A day was fixed for the answer to be sent in. The indignation of the clan knew no bounds. It was resolved to await the attack of the Bakufu and to try the issue of a resort to arms, and they purposely delayed answering in order to gain more time for their preparations.

The Bakufu had established its headquarters at Hiroshima in Geishiu, under the prince of Kishiu, Commander-in-Chief, and Ogasawara Iki no kami, Lieut. General of the forces, who issued their orders to the other divisions from this place. After waiting thirty days, and finding that no answer came, they decided that the judgment had been treated with contempt, and applied to the Imperial Court for leave to attack. The Imperial Court in reply bade them do their duty with all speed.

In the 6th month (July 12—Aug. 9) therefore, the Bakufu at last sent troops to attack Nagato and Suwō on all sides. The drilled troops, in conjunction with the troops of Kishiu, Hikōn, Takata and a naval division, advanced on the Geishiu side. The troops of Tottori, Matsue, Hamada, Fukuyama and some of Kishiu advanced by way of Iwami (or Sekishiu). Those of Higo, Yanagawa and Kokura, with another naval division were to act from Buzen (on the opposite side of the Shimonosēki Strait), while a detachment of the drilled troops and the Matsuyama troops attacked the island of Ōshima.

On the 13th July Ogasawara Iki no kami proceeded to Kokura to direct the operations of the Buzen column.

On the 19th Kōno Toda and some others arrived at Ōshima with a force composed of fifteen hundred infantry and the Matsuyama troops, all embarked in large vessels, and bombarded the shore, setting fire to the villages. The Chōshiu forces not replying, the eastern troops landed, attacked the Chōshiu barracks on the morning of the 23rd, and took them by assault. Takasugi Shinsaku and Yamagata Kiōsuké, commanding in Chōshiu, on hearing of the attack, despatched fighting vessels against the eastern troops, and the losses were about equal on either side.

On the 26th the Chōshiu forces invited an encounter by sending out a small body of men, who being attacked by the eastern troops, took to flight, and led them, flushed with victory, into the midst of an ambuscade. They were speedily routed, and throwing away their arms, took refuge on board the ships. Sakuma Ikkaku, a Matsuyama leader, was killed on this occasion. At midnight the easterners collected their defeated men, and returned to Geishiu. The Chōshiu men laughed scornfully at the cowardice of the eastern troops, and said they were not worth contending with.

(To be continued.)

#### KIYOTO AND ITS ENVIRONS.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

KIYOTO, March 30th, 1873.

I started from Osaka by native boat to pay visit to the second Kyoto Exhibition, and was glad to find that the journey could

be made with comparative comfort, as the wretched mat covered passenger boats of last year have nearly all vanished, and their places taken by others having the sides enclosed by either glass or paper sliding windows, so that some protection is now afforded against inclemency of weather. It is a fact not generally known that nearly all the boatmen engaged in the traffic between Osaka and Kiyoto are Geysiu men, who stay perhaps six months at time at this work, and these being replaced by new arrivals from their own country, return to their original agricultural or other pursuits.

I was told that the natives of this province of Setsu shirk the great labour required by this employment, as it is incessant and allows but few hours for repose and none for amusement; but the hardy Geysiu men cheerfully perform the work, being incited thereto by far better wages than they could earn in their own overpopulated province. The few river Steamers which ply between Osaka and Fushimi cannot now run owing to want of water in the river, but those who do not like travelling by boat will find a capital road all the way between the two cities, and can proceed by foot, horse, carriage or jinrikisha as they choose.

Both at Fushimi and Kiyoto the guards of last year were dispensed with, and my pass was not demanded at various places on the road as before. Indeed it was not until my arrival at Nakamuraiya's Hotel that I was asked to produce it, and then only that the proprietor might send information to the Kiyoto Fu of an arrival. I found, in my peregrinations about the city, that it was pleasant not to be bothered where ever I went with two or three boys dressed in uniform with "Guard" written all over it. In Kyoto, now, foreigners are treated precisely as they are at the open port, and the only policemen seen are those belonging to the Fu, dressed in a neat foreign uniform, and whose office seems to be a sinecure in this very orderly city.

The Exhibition this year is held within the hitherto sacred precincts of Gōsho, the former residence of the Mikado; and this fact alone causes crowds of natives to flock to see a place which up to this time has been strictly closed to them.

The entrance to the Exhibition is by the East Gate, where, on payment of five sen, natives and foreigners are alike furnished with a ticket of admission, the only distinction being that the passes for foreigners are printed in English on foreign paper, whilst those for natives are printed in Japanese characters on paper of the country. These passes have to be given up on leaving the Exhibition, failing which, double the price of admission is demanded.

I should mention that the Exhibition was opened, as announced on the 23th, but without any ceremony whatever. In fact the opening day found nearly all exhibitors unprepared, and carpenter hard at work. During my stay here additions and alterations have been made daily, and the whole now presents a far different appearance to what it did on the 13th.

Immediately to the right on entering, is a small building in which all the processes of making very common earthenware can be seen. A railed off path leads the visitors to the first Exhibition building, the Nai-shi-dohoro, and enables him to catch a glimpse of the Great Hall of Audience called the Shi-sin-den, situated in a spacious court yard to the left, and connected by a corridor with the private apartments within the inner wall. The Nai-shi-do-koro consists of a couple of two-storied buildings connected by passages, wherein the sacred symbols of the Mikado were kept, and at the entrance Japanese visitors are compelled to discard their clogs and sandals, and to put on slippers, for the use of which they were charged two Copper Cash per pair. Visitors walk round the verandahs or along the passages of this building—the exhibited articles being arranged within easy view in the different rooms—and are expected to proceed in one direction only, which is indicated at intervals by notices in native character.

In the first room, which is on the upper floor, a notice in French informs foreign visitors that all articles therein exhibited belong to H. I. M. the Mikado. They consist of sundry musical instruments, two handsome lacquered cabinets, a large bronze dish containing dried fungi, a magnificent lacquered and inlaid screen and a few other ornaments. The next com-

partment contains many very interesting objects, such as the kamuri or black gauze head-dress of Videyoshi, some ancient jewelled crowns in gold and silver which formerly belonged to Emperors of Japan, an embroidered dress with crest in gold which formerly belonged to Tokugawa, a badge of the Rising Sun in gold thread on a white silk ground which was worn by Kasonohi the celebrated general, various old court dresses, and sundry relics of Japanese celebrities. The third room, on the ground floor, contains old lacquered cabinets, writing boxes &c.; Chinese curios in tortoise shell, red lacquer and carved wood. Many of these articles are of exquisite workmanship, and will repay careful examination. A passage thence leads to the fourth room, which is on the upper floor of the second house. The first articles which strike the visitors attention are some drawing instruments and an orrery, made, as the placard attached states, by Mr. Ohno, a Japanese officer of the Imperial Mint. The orrery was made, I hear, by Mr. Ohno to prove that the late change in the Calendar made by the Mikado's Government was a necessary one, and does great credit to his skill. A very handsome fan made of red silk is close by, the handle and frame of which are of gold, the whole being profusely decorated with pearls. This fan belongs to the priests of Mi-yo-ho-ing, the temple in which the large figure of Daibutz is erected. Next are seen fine lacquered dress swords and bows and arrows which must have been for show only, as the latter are decorated with crystal and carried in peculiar lacquered quivers which look for all the world like envelope boxes. In the fifth compartment is the helmet of Hideyoshi and a sword which was used by him, placarded, however, "Taiko's bayonet." A long, straight, double edged sword is peculiar, but the rest of the arms exhibited—swords, spears, bows and arrows &c., are not very interesting. There are two or three Malay creeses among this lot, variously styled in English and Japanese. Descending again to the ground floor the sixth room is reached, wherein are various suits of armour, a ponderous bar of iron weighing about 25 lbs. which is labelled "an old walking stick," and a quiver of arrows which belonged to "Oda, Master and predecessor of Taiko." Passing by some bronzes containing flowers and branches of trees tastefully arranged, and a long table covered with inkstones of all shapes and sizes, the door of exit from Nai-shi-dokoro is reached and the visitor finds himself once more in the court-yard.

The road now to be followed is indicated, as before, by bamboo railings and notices in Japanese, and leads past the river wall into, and across the garden in front of the Mikado's private apartment. The first building to the left is the Ko-go-shio, or Hall of Audience to which only a privileged few were admitted, and the same corridor which extends from Shi-siuden to this hall, connects it with the next range of buildings containing the private apartments, called O-tsune-goten, beyond which the opposite boundary wall is reached. The external appearance of the Palace is not at all striking, and the garden is small and uninteresting, deriving its only charm from the stream of water which runs through it, and which expands into a miniature lake in front of Ko-go-shio. The whole place struck me as being very circumscribed, considering that it was here the sovereign of this country passed nearly all his existence. I could not help thinking what a dreary life he must have led, "cribbed, cabined, confined" in so limited a space.

Passing the inner wall the path skirts a riding course, formerly used, I suppose, by the Court, but where, now, wretched hacks can be hired for a trifle by those who are fond of displaying their horsemanship in public. Leaving the riding course on the right, and crossing a wide open space, the visitor arrives at O Hauna-go-ten, a building lying at the back of Otsu-ne-goten and connected with it by a corridor, being the place where the Mikado's *Kisaki* used to live, but now used for part of the Exhibition.

Immediately on entrance are to be seen some bright Silk piece-goods, silk cord and thread, musters of raw silk from various parts of the country, and dolls beautifully dressed to represent celebrated characters in Japanese history such as the Empress Juigoo, Kwanko, Kusunoki &c. Next comes a stand of curiously carved figures in wood, mostly belonging to temples in or about Kiyoto, which present all the appearance of great age. Among these are several masks which were used

by Kuges at the Court theatrical representations called *Nô*. Turning to the right the visitor passes samples of silk brocades made up as screens, some of which, I believe, were exhibited last year. Opposite, to these are a few specimens of paper, and considering what wonderful varieties of this material Japan produces, the show made can only be considered deplorably meagre.

Passing embroidered crapes suspended from the walls the visitor next arrives at the Silk, Satin, Velvets, Crape and Brocade department, which falls far short of the Exhibition made at Chio-iu last year. The show of tapestry is also very poor and this is particularly to be regretted, as those exhibited in 1872 claimed marked attention and admiration from all who saw them.

O Hama-goten is by no means a suitable place in which to exhibit anything, as the rooms (such as are used), and passages are small and dark, and consequently the display of silk fabrics loses much by this fact.

A long dark gallery, hung on either side with native pictures, leads past some stalls containing a few M. S. S. and illustrated books to a large but still darker room wherein is displayed (?) a very large piece of tapestry—the only admirable one in the Exhibition, which is indeed a *Chef d'Œuvre*. Here can be seen artists busily at work on fans and strips of paper, dashing off, with wonderful rapidity, very effective sketches which can be purchased at a cheap rate.

Returning down the gallery the visitor turns sharp to the left, when attention is at once arrested by three native looms in full work, each on some special pattern, in silk or velvet. At the back of the room girls are employed reeling the silk or doing such other work as may be requisite. Opposite to the looms are two or three men engaged in designing and executing patterns on velvet, which they do with great rapidity and exactness, and, of course, by hand.

A long passage, being the connection between O Hama-goten and servants quarters, is used for the exhibition of cereals, dyes, tobacco, sweetmeats, fancifully arranged in boxes, stone and wooden nidskis, combs, needles, toys, porcelains, &c. I was much surprised to find the show of porcelains so small, as it is the principal manufacture of Kiyoto, and there are two or three kinds peculiar to the place. At the end of the passage there is an ambitious display of designs in plaster, and then a long building, formerly used as servants' quarters, is reached, the verandah of which forms the promenade, having the compartments in which the various articles are exhibited on the right, and a miserable open yard on the left. Here are to be seen geological specimens of no particular value, some good pieces of old "Chinese blue" porcelain, old bronzes, a nondescript collection of articles of no use or beauty but valuable only for their great age, ornaments in silver, a wretched collection of natural history specimens, some furs and handsome feathers. A small room furnished with chairs and tables, and having jars of the celebrated Uji tea arranged on shelves round the wall, comes next in order, and the foreign visitor will probably find that Mr. Minobe, the tea merchant, "on hospitable thoughts intent," will be ready to invite him to a seat and give him a cup of the refreshing beverage.

A collection of old coins completes the Japanese part of the Exhibition; after which comes a heterogeneous collection of California manufactures—embracing glass bottles, kerosine lamps, stoves, agricultural implements, carriages, harness, candles, wines and spirits, and some particularly gaudy suites of bedroom and drawing room furniture. Some few other articles, exhibited by foreigners, occupy the last compartment, and the end is reached. Passing out of the building, through a court yard where in are a few stalls devoted to the show of fans, bronzes, crockery ware and flowers in pots, the visitor leaves the palace grounds by the west gate, some distance from where he entered.

On the whole the display is a creditable one and well worth a visit; but, as daily additions are made, the Exhibition is likely to be seen with much more interest in a month's time than it is now. The buildings in which it is held, however, are by no means suitable for the purpose. They admit of no lounging about, as, owing to the narrowness of the passage

ways, visitors are required to proceed in one direction only. I did not see a seat throughout the Exhibition which I could have made use of. Nine o'clock is the hour for opening, and the doors are supposed to close at four; but it is not until long after that hour that the last visitor leaves, as those who enter the east gate just before four o'clock, have a long way to go before they reach the exit at the west. The Japanese have visited the Exhibition in large numbers already, averaging 2,000 on ordinary days and nearly double that number on holidays—which, in Kiyoto, are frequent enough.

Refreshment stalls, theatrical booths &c., are erected in great numbers outside the Palace, and successfully offer attraction to the crowds visiting the exhibition even now, though the weather is cold and miserable and snow storms are frequent. The roads near Gosho bid fair, by and bye, to rival Epsom downs on the Derby day.

On the way back to Chiōsin is the entrance to the "Bird and Beast Show." This is held in the garden of a palace belonging to the Imperial family, which is well worth seeing even now, and promises to be lovely in about a month's time. The show of birds and beasts is not particularly good. The former consists of domestic fowls, a turkey, accommodated with a spacious cage all to himself, a few guinea fowls, a pretty aviary of small birds and a stand of various cage birds. Rabbits, monkeys, a badger and some deer form the show of beasts. Some foreigners visiting this place one day saw a deer, with both its hind legs badly fractured, exhibited in this state in a cage. They purchased the poor brute from the proprietors for three rios and had it slaughtered for humanity's sake. It is a shame that no supervision is exercised over inhuman exhibitors by the officers in charge of the grounds, and such shocking cruelty prevented. For admission to this place the sum of 1½ sen is paid, and entrance made by a gate at the south and by another at the west of the garden.

Next month, when the weather will be more genial, there will be plenty of amusements offering of various descriptions, calculated to make Kiyoto attractive to pleasure seekers. At present the city and environs have not recovered from the effects of winter, but as the reviving touch of spring is felt, they will quickly resume all those charms of woodland scenery which render a visit to Kiyoto so attractive. I will now proceed to give, for the benefit of such of our readers as may make an excursion to this place, a short account of the most interesting places to be seen in or about Kiyoto, naming them in such order as will best economise time in visiting them.

Should a visit be made to the Exhibition at Gosho about 9 a.m., there will be plenty of time to see everything comfortably and thoroughly; and to call at the Bird and Beast Show on the way back, and yet return to tiffin at Chio-iu hotel about mid-day. Supposing this course to be taken, I would recommend the following trip for the afternoon, which I made myself, as follows. Leaving the hotel, I first went to Chio-iu, a little farther up the hill, which is, perhaps, the largest Buddhist temple in Kiyoto, and certainly carries off the palm for beauty of situation. After a visit to the temple gardens and a sight of the largest bell in this part of the country, I passed out of the South gate of the enclosure, and, proceeding a few hundred yards, came to an avenue of trees which forms the approach to Higashi Ohani, a temple, further up the hill, well worth a visit. Following a road due south I passed through Kodaiji, a temple bearing the evidence of having been an important place at one time, but now much neglected; and passing Yasaka temple and pagoda, I began to ascend the hill towards Kiyo-midzu and found myself at once in the heart of the pottery districts. A walk of a quarter of a mile, past shop after shop filled with all sorts of specimens of ceramic art, brought me to Kiyo-midzu, a temple dedicated to Kuanon and the most popular one in Kiyoto. It is situated well up on the hill side, commanding a lovely view of the valley in which the city lies, and is a most interesting place to visit, especially on a holiday, when the natives flock to it in thousands. I observed some very curious native pictures in the principal building—one, apparently of great age, representing an interview between Japanese and Foreigners (probably Dutchmen) on board some vessel. Leaving Kiyo-midzu I took a path to the left which led me down the

hill again but still in a southerly direction, and passing through the principal cemetery of Kiyoto, and the enclosure of a temple called Nishi Otami, I found myself at the Megani-bashi, (a stone bridge with two circular arches, whence its name,) and on level ground again. Continuing on for a short distance and then turning to the left through the district of coppersmiths, I made my way to the temple of Daibutz, which is perhaps half a mile from Megani-bashi. After what I had seen at Kamakura and Nara, I expected to find an equally fine figure here, but was much disappointed at seeing a wretchedly ugly bust, about 60 feet high, made of wood and covered with tawdry gilding. The whole place is in a delapidated condition and shows signs of neglect for years past. The original figure of this Daibutz was made of bronze and is said to have far surpassed those of Kamakura and Nara in size. It was erected by Hideyoshi, but his son is reported to have broken it up and converted it into cash, in order to furnish means for carrying on his wars. A few fragments of the original figure lie in the court yard, in which can also be seen a large bell, somewhat smaller, however, than the one at Chio-iu. Directly opposite the entrance to Daibutz is a large mound of earth, surmounted by a small stone monument, under which Hideyoshi buried the ears and noses of the Koreans slain by his troops. This mound is called Mimi-zuka. Proceeding still south I arrived at the Temple of Renge hoin, the largest building of which, San-jiu san-gendo, is, as the name denotes, 33 ken long, and contains one thousand idols. From here can be seen Shen-m'u ji, a temple, situated on a hill still farther south, where several Mikado's lie buried. If time will admit a visit can easily be made to this place, but I returned to the hotel by a straight road, passing Kenninji on the way, a temple which was used for part of last years Exhibition.

Supposing a whole day to be devoted to the next trip, I would recommend the following course being followed, viz:—proceeding first by jinrikisha or otherwise to the N. E., passing to the N. W., visiting several places on the way and finally returning through the city to Chio-iu. I myself found that the different places, taken in the following order, would best suit time.

Beginning with Shimo-gamo, a Shintoo temple containing the tomb of Iin' moo Tenno, which is situated to the N. E. and approached by a splendid avenue of trees, I next proceeded by a very good and wide road along the bank of the Kamo-gawa to Kami-gamo, another Shintoo temple somewhat superior to Shimo-gamo, and just as delightfully situated. There is a long, straight and well turfed race-course here, which is much patronized by the Jockey Club of Kiyoto. I next went on to Dai-to-ku-ji, a famous Buddhist temple well worth a visit, and then to Kin-ka ku ji at the N. W. of the city. This place was established by Ashikago Yoshimitsu more than 450 years ago, and, owing to its fine garden, is at present one of the loveliest spots about Kiyoto. Leaving Kin-ka ku ji I next went to Omura Gosho, which is both a temple and a country residence of the Mikado, but has now a very neglected appearance; and thence to Kitano, a temple dedicated to Kwanko, having a very handsome pair of marble lanterns at the entrance of great extent, and particularly rich in votive lanterns in bronze and stone. Walking round the principle building one hundred times in succession is supposed to confer some peculiar grace, and judging by the constant stream of devotees undergoing this penance it must be a highly popular one. From here, a detour can be made through Nishi-jon, the Spitalfields of Kiyoto, but no more can be seen at any of the private weaving establishments than can now be more conveniently seen at the Exhibition. Directing my course past the castle I then returned to the hotel at Chio-iu. This trip will occupy the whole day, so that those making it should take care to provide themselves with refreshments before starting.

The next excursion I made was not so long as the above. From the hotel I went to Yoshida, a Shintoo temple to the north east of the city, and then to Gin-ka-ku-ji, a small edition of Kin-ka ku ji founded by the same Tycoon. It is a nice retired nook right under Dai-mon-ji yama, the hill on which the present Kubo-daishi cut the colossal character



"Dai." Turning my face homewards again I went by a pleasant road to Shini-yoda, a Buddhist temple celebrated for its maples and a fine bronze figure of Buddha about eight feet high, and then proceeded to visit Kurodani, another very fine Buddhist temple. There is a very handsome gateway here from which a good view can be obtained down the valley through which the Kamogawa flows towards Fushimi. In front of the principle building is the tree on which the warrior Kumagai hung his armour when he gave up warfare and became a priest. The armour itself is kept within the temple and shown to the people on special holidays, which, however, only occur about once in three years. From Kurodani I went to Nan-jon ji, a small decayed temple but situated in a fine park, and then back to the hotel.

Nishi Hon gan ji, the large temple to the S.W. of the city where part of the Exhibition of 1872 was held, should certainly be visited, as the various temples within the enclosure are fine stately buildings, and the interior of most of them far handsomer than that of any building, temple or otherwise, to be found in Kiyoto; what is called the permanent Exhibition is held here, but only opened on certain days of the month. The collection of articles consists of pictures, M.S.S., books, screens, fossils, arms and armour, and a medley collection of old curios. Hideyoshi's private garden and the building it contains, with several relics of this great favourite of the Kiyoto people, are shown for a small fee.

Arashiyama on the Katuragawa, and to the west of the city, is a great resort of the natives in spring, who go there to admire the sakura in blossom; but it is at least six miles from Chio-iu. From Marui-yama, immediately behind Chio-iu a lovely view can be obtained which will amply repay the toil of ascending the hill.

Of course I do not pretend to say that the places I have enumerated are the only ones worth visiting, but I venture to think they will be found most interesting to those visitors to Kiyoto who have not unlimited time at their command, and who are not antiquarians or well versed in Japanese history.

A visit to Lake Biwa and back can be made easily in one day, if necessary; but as the road to Otzu is too heavy for jinrikshas, the journey must be made by kango, horse, or on foot, the distance being about seven miles. The lake at Otzu will perhaps be disappointing to some, as the shores there are flat and somewhat uninteresting, but if time will allow, a trip along the western shore should be made. High hills, beautifully wooded, slope boldly down towards the lake, and afford delightful sites for numerous temples. The famous Matz at Kara saki is on this shore, the branches of which run out laterally for about 30 yards, occupying a space altogether of about 180 yards in circumference. A good view of the lake and town of Otzu can be obtained from the temple of Mi-edera. If possible a visit should be made to Seta, about four miles from Otzu hotel, where the Uji-gawa flows out of the lake. The temple of Ishi-yama is within easy walk of Seta, and is very well worth seeing. Those who like walking cannot do better than proceed on foot from Ishi-yama to Uji, but must be prepared for about four hours hard work. At Uji there are very pretty tea houses on either bank of the river, where delicious trout can be obtained. Uji lies in the very heart of the tea district and is within easy reach of Fushimi by boat, from which place a return can be made to Kiyoto by jinriksha, or, if need be, a boat can be engaged for return to Osaka. The Kiyoto Fu have given the monopoly of letting boats for foreigners' use to one house in Fushimi, so that rates are now about 50 per cent. higher than when I passed through first; but I am happy to say that the charges for coolies, jinrikshas, etc. tho' still much higher than they should be, are not quite so extortionate as they were last year.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

April 7th, *Relief*, American steamer. Corning, 795, from Hakodate, Ice and General, to P.M.S.S. Co.

April 12, *Madras*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,185, from Hongkong, Mail and General, to P. & O. Co.

April 12, *Osaka*, British barque, Davidson, 527, from London, General, to Shaw & Co.

April 11, *Europa*, American Ship, McKenzie, 323 tons, from Honolulu, Whaling gear to Captain.

April 11, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, from Shanghai, April 8rd, General, to P. M. S. S. Company.

### DEPARTURES.

April 7, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, for Kobe, Ice, despatched by M. M. Co.

April 8, *Malacca*, British steamer, Gabry, 1,037, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

April 9, *Jingheus*, German barque, Ulderup, 280, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by the Captain.

April 9, *Catherine*, Danish barque, Fischer, 314, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. S. S. *Relief*, from Hakodate.—One Chinese and 44 Japanese.

Per *Costa Rica*, for Hiogo.—Messrs. O. Nanaki, W. H. Havries, M. Mammelstein, Batteque, R. Mitsche, E. Dillon, Oliver Smith, Mrs. E. Smith, and 37 in the steerage. For Nagasaki, E. L. Denton, P. S. Goodison, H. E. Rodriguez y Munoz, F. J. Van der Pot, and one Japanese in the Cabin. 31 in the steerage. For Shanghai, Messrs. F. D'Iffanger, R. Mackellar, R. S. Schwabe, W. H. Macomber, Miss Colburn, Miss Dumont. Messrs. Boles, Kerr and Vogel, and six in the Steerage.

Per British steamer *Madras* from Hongkong. Mrs. Aldrich and inf., Messrs. Cook, Gros, Laiyon, Ord and Thompson, and 21 Chinese on deck.

Per *New York* for Yokohama.—Messrs. W. Gaetze, W. Wulff, H. E. Cargill, B. J. Cooper, A. Venede, H. M. J. Brown, P. O. Cameron, E. Fischer, F. D'Iffanger, M. Beaufort, W. Jaffray, the Governor of Tokio and lady, M. Ginsing and wife, Mrs. Brooks and child. Messrs. Smithers and Chalk, 26 Japanese officers and 173 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Messrs. F. Gabain, T. J. Delmaine, J. Von der Heyde, H. Melchers, H. Petersen, and W. S. Potter.

### CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Reiss & Co, 126 packages Sundries; Armbruster, 1; Grosser & Co., 12; Chinese, 388; Butterfield and Swire, 126; Weintraub 6; Kniffler & Co. 78; Findlay Richardson & Co., 7; Maron & Co. 10; Fourcade, 28; Ahrens & Co., 46; Societe Anonyme, 65; A. Montfield, 1; Abegg Borel, 1; Schoene, 1; Favre Brandt & Co. 2; Renaul, 34; Joubert, 20; Butzow, 1; A. Favre, 39; Schinne & Frencke, 5; Perregeaux, 1; Degron, 1; Van der Heyde, 2; Maillot, 1; Dell'Oro & Co. 10; S. Evers, 1; Moulson, 1; Groulouse, 1; Lissa Bros. 1; Herman Poel 1; Benjamin, 1; Macpherson and Marshall 110; Davidson, 1; Walsh Hall & Co. 2; Kuchmeister & Lehman, 1; Smith and Westphell, 13; Lenz, 14; Japanese 17; Hecht Lilienthal & Co., 88; Siber and Brenwald 1; Gutschow, 14; A. Meier, 11; Valmale Schoene, 1; Augustino Heard & Co., 10; Major Kinder, 1; A. Berenger, 1; Perquinot, 2; Moulson, 1; W. Carstem, 1; Schoda, 3; Morff, 12; Sigrist, & Pradier, 1; Netherlands Co., 80; Jacquemot, 1; H. Grauer, 4; G. Cland, 1; Scotti, 2; Favre Voight, 19; Cocking and Singleton, 39; S. Marcus, 2; Joseph, 12; Hughes & Co., 20; Mourilyan, 8; G. Glass, 34; Lane Crawford & Co., 1; Robertson, 1; Shaw & Co., 16.

Per British steamer *Malacca*, for Hongkong:—  
Silk..... 172 bales.

Per *New York*, from Shanghai:—  
Treasure..... \$508,287

Per P. & O. str. *Madras*.  
Merchandise..... 412 Pkgs.  
Sundries..... 877 "  
Sucking Pigs..... 50 No.  
Birds &c..... 6 Cages.  
Rabbits..... 2 "  
Sugar..... 3796 Bags.  
Sheep..... 101 No.  
Cows and calves..... 7 "  
White mice..... 1 Box.  
Peacocks..... 2 Baskets.  
Total..... 5254 Packages.

### REPORTS.

The British steamer *Madras* reports calm and fine weather throughout.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

#### SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Danube" str.; "Patroclus" str. Jan. 29th;  
"Hongkong" str.; "Sea Gull" str.

FROM LONDON.—"Osaka"; "Glenroy" str.; "Gordon Castle" str. January 23rd.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Eliza Shaw" January 8th;  
"Taiteing" February 7th.

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Royal Minstrel"; "Quern" February 11th.

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Ivanhoe," July 27.  
" " " YOKOHAMA.—



# The Japan Mail.

A Fortnightly Summary of Intelligence from Japan, for Transmission to Europe and the United States, via Suez and San Francisco.

VOL. IV No. 11.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.

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## Summary.

THE following have been the mail arrivals and departures since the publication of our last OVERLAND EDITION. Arrivals:—May 26th, P. M. S. S. Co.'s *Colorado*, from San Francisco; M. M. Co.'s *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong; June 3rd, P. & O. Co.'s *Araca*, from Hongkong; June 4th, P. M. S. S. Co.'s *China*, from Hongkong. Departures:—May 27th, P. M. S. S. Co.'s *Colorado*, to Hongkong; May 28th P. & O. Co.'s *Bombay*, to Hongkong; June 4th, M. M. Co.'s *Menzaleh*, to Hongkong; June 5th, P. M. S. S. Co.'s *MacGregor*, to San Francisco; June 7th, P. M. S. S. Co.'s *China*, to San Francisco.

The joint Memorial of Inoué Bunda and Shibusawa Shikégasu has been the theme of much discussion. It has been returned to them by the Government on the grounds that its allegations are unfounded, and a statement has been promised which shall more accurately reflect the financial position of the Empire. The main ground on which the accuracy of the memorial has been impugned is the estimate of the value of the *koku* of rice, the unit of the revenue. This has been placed by the Memorialists at \$2.75, while it has formerly always been estimated at \$4.00; nor does there seem to be sufficient ground for the lower figures.

The Annual Regatta was held, as is usual, on H. M.'s Birthday. Although an excellent programme had been prepared by the Committee, the unfavourable state of the weather interfered very largely with the sports of the day, some portions of which were, by reason of the heavy sea prevailing, postponed to a later day. One or two sailing and rowing matches have since taken place and have afforded much amusement. The interest taken in the races by the Japanese was very noticeable.

The Rinderpest has broken out on the Government Farm superintended by General Capron. Thirty animals have succumbed to it, but it is hoped that the disease has for the present been subdued. It is supposed to have been introduced into the farm by native cattle bearing its undeveloped germs.

The Government propose to introduce a new measure for the reduction and equalisation of the land-tax; and to increase the burden of taxation to be borne by the mercantile class.

The Medical Department of the Japanese Army has been abolished.

In view of the large expense involved in re-building the Castle of Yedo, The Tenno has signified his desire that the work of re-construction should not be proceeded with.

In steaming up the Bay on the 25th instant, the *Colorado* came into collision with the Japanese barque *Saturnus* and received some injury.

The Exhibition at Kiôto continues open, and attracts large crowds of visitors to the ancient capital of the Mikado.

The large Escort which accompanied Shimadzu Saburô has returned to Satsuma. The ancient Chieftain remains in the capital.

Mr. Berthémy formerly French Minister at Peking who has been appointed to the Court of Yedo, is shortly expected to arrive.

The execution of seven Japanese criminals for offences with violence, took place at Yokohama on the 26th instant.

The reception given by the Viceroy of Chihli to Soyéjima, Ambassador to the Court of China, is stated to have been of unusual splendour. A review was subsequently held in his honour.

A cricket match was played on the 30th ult., between an eleven of the *Iron Duke* and the Garrison, and eleven of the Yokohama Cricket Club. It was a drawn match, but arrangements have been made for a return game.

The rabbit-mania is dying out.

A canoe club under the designation "Royal Ulster" has been formed in Yokohama.

The frost of the 26th April is alleged to have inflicted severe injury on the mulberry and tea plants in various districts. The prospects of the crop are, it is stated, prejudiced in consequence.

A number of specimen bank notes have been purloined in transitu from Ozaka to Yedo.

A government proclamation intimates that dancing and music at religious ceremonies are to be allowed, for the future, to all classes. Academies for instruction in dancing have also, it is said, been opened.

The Government has ordered that for the future each *Ken* shall send to the Treasury one-half of the taxes levied.

Mr. Gavin Ness has been admitted to practise in the Provincial Court of Yokohama.

The Kobé papers state that burglaries are becoming more frequent, and that some cases of pocket-picking have been recently reported.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bluff Gardens was advertised to take place for the purpose of considering the position of the property, but the scant attendance did not permit of business being proceeded with. The gardens are some \$1,200 in debt for ground-rent, and the Japanese Authorities are pressing for its payment.

A serious outrage has been committed upon a foreigner by the Japanese police of Kobé. The matter is now under investigation.

The S. S. *Cyphrenes* called at Yokohama en route for San Francisco with a large number of Chinese labourers.

The Engineer-in-Chief, V. Boyle, Esq., has proceeded to Kobé on business of his department. He travels through the interior.

The Japanese are commencing to use wheaten bread. Several bakeries are established in Yedo.

The country people are engaged in harvesting a portion of their grain crops, and are preparing to plant out the young rice. The weather during the past fortnight has been moderately warm, and copious showers have fallen at night.

The Import business continues dull. Rice has advanced largely in price. The Tea crop promises moderately well; but it is alleged that the Silk crop will not be as large as usual.

THE MEMORIAL OF INOUE KAORU AND  
SHIBUSAWA SHIKÉGASU. No. 2.

IN the few words which closed our article of last week upon the Memorial of INOUE KAORU and SHIBUSAWA SHIKÉKAZU, we touched upon the reasons which had operated in depriving it of some of the weight due to its merits and its source. The policy of the ex-Minister to which alone we referred was formerly made the subject of repeated and earnest remonstrance in these columns. We believe that we demonstrated its fallacy on economical and political grounds, and cannot easily be persuaded that our remarks, which coincided with the almost universal opinion of the best authorities in this community, could have remained unknown to the ex-Finance Minister. In our articles of the 3rd and 24th of February last year we argued the whole question on grounds of Political Economy drawn from the first masters of the science, while in that of the 20th July we showed how much damage was done to the Government by a course not alone economically unsound, but calculated to evoke national jealousies and to alienate from the authors of so mistaken a policy the regard and confidence of foreigners. Have the results of this policy given any contradiction to our remonstrances, or tended to impair such weight as may have attached to them? May not the somewhat sceptical reception accorded to the protestations of disinterested patriotism contained in the Memorial, be accounted for by the fact that the world views but coldly regrets of the sincerity of which it is not entirely satisfied?

The change from a silver to a gold currency was also made during Mr. INOUE's tenure of office, and this, too, has always appeared to us, for reasons which we have before given, to have been a measure taken against the unanimous protests of all those who best understood the interests of this country and were most desirous of furthering them.

But we shall be more just to Mr. INOUE than he has been to himself, and shall endeavour to state in a few words what services he has rendered to this country in his capacity of Finance Minister, so far, at least, as we have been made aware of them. We believe, then, that he has been most resolute in insisting upon the maintenance of a gold reserve to represent the large issues of paper money made since the Restoration, and his fixed determination on this point has done much to preserve and increase the deposits of gold existing at present in the Imperial Treasury. He has insisted on the necessity of redeeming the promises of the Government in respect of the paper currency, wisely holding that no confidence would be reposed in any Administration which neglected this paramount duty. Equally resolute has been his opposition to that tendency in the Cabinet to introduce unnecessary and premature innovations which could only embarrass the finances without advancing the real welfare of the Empire. We believe we are correct in saying that his absence from the Treasury some months ago was the practical protest offered against this tendency, and that his resignation of office would have been the consequence of any further resistance of his views. His opposition to any further issue of paper money has likewise been firm and wise, and for these services the country owes him gratitude.

But we are wholly at a loss to reconcile the facts contained in the Memorial under consideration with the two statements to which we drew attention last week, and which must have been made at least with the cognizance, if not by the orders or under the authority, of the ex-Minister. The statements were given to the world at a

time when it was of the highest importance to the financial reputation of Japan to stand well with European capitalists. She wanted to borrow, and may not have been undesirous to throw around her Mission, then abroad, the *éclat* which would naturally attach to the Representatives of a well-governed, progressive and prosperous Asiatic State. The motive is obvious, and the action which represented that motive was attended with only too much success. But so surely as credit is the most delicate, susceptible, and evanescent of qualities—so surely as it reposes upon confidence, and the veracity and stability of those to whom it is accorded,—so surely will the credit of Japan suffer from the prodigious contradiction presented by the announcements made to the world a few months ago and the statements contained in the Memorial of the ex-Minister and his colleague. Nothing can be more unpleasant and invidious than the duty imposed on us of exposing contradictions of this nature, and of appearing to pry into the delicate secrets of the nation whose shores afford us hospitable shelter. But the relations in which Japan now stands to Europe forbid silence in such a case, and every fact connected with this strange event must be rigidly examined.

What credit then must be given to the alleged facts contained in the Memorial? It is, as has already been shown, utterly at variance with the previous manifesto made under the same authority. It has been put forward under circumstances, and in a manner, which are, to say the least, highly equivocal, and the pretence which has been urged that it was a document written for the closet of the Emperor alone, will assuredly impose on no reasonable being. Is it conceivable that the authors of such a document, intending it for the Imperial eye alone, would leave a copy of it within reach of any subordinates whatever? Is there the smallest probability that it would be addressed to the EMPEROR, who must at once refer it to his Cabinet, and obtain their advice and opinion upon it? Was there ever so lame a defence made of such an act? One hypothesis alone will explain it. The ex-Finance Minister, anxious to show that he disagreed *in toto* with the policy of the Cabinet, wrote this Memorial or caused it to be written from his notes,—for the abundant Chinese quotations and Chinese modes of thought which it contains and exhibits, declare it the work of an accomplished scholar—and, rightly thinking that if published in one of the Japanese newspapers it would attract the attention of foreigners, and thus produce a public discussion of the points he was most desirous to urge, he took these means to accomplish his end. With this hypothesis all the facts connected with the appearance of the Memorial are in harmony. By the other which has been put forward, not a single one of the facts is explainable. That the ex-Minister has in his service, or at his beck, some graduate in casuistry, in faith unfaithful, and falsely true, is not improbable. But he will do well to discard assistance of this kind. Its nature once disclosed, all its power vanishes, and the world henceforward values it at its true rate.

But are the alleged facts contained in the Memorial true? The credit of its origin has already been largely impeached by the fact that its author, not eight months ago, must have placed in the hands of the Loan Commissioners sent to Europe a statement of a wholly different nature. "Previous character" must therefore be adduced here as evidence, and that evidence is very damaging. We may go further and state our belief that the Memorial has been returned to the ex-Minister, on the general ground that the statements it contains are untrue. It is said that the debts have been

exaggerated, the revenue under-estimated, and the expenditure over-rated, and that though the state of the national accounts does not admit at this moment of an accurate balance being struck, the Government will be prepared at no distant date to show that the estimates lately put forward under the names of the ex-Finance Minister and his colleague, have not that foundation in fact which would justify the temporary disturbance of its credit which the allegations contained in the Memorial are calculated to cause. We sincerely trust it may be so, and would once more insist on the fact that nothing will avail the Government of Japan in the eyes of the European nations but a truthful account of its actual financial condition. Much will be pardoned to the difficulties incidental to recovery from revolution, and the dangers arising from rapid transition. The sympathies of the world are largely with the country, and will be extended to it in spite of occasional error and the grotesqueness which attends it. But those sympathies will be withdrawn from it if any such contradictory representations as those which we have now been discussing are allowed to find a place in its policy and all that confidence which the ready subscriptions to its late loan prove to be at its disposal, will be disturbed and dissipated beyond the possibility of revival.

THE MEMORIAL OF INOUYÉ KAORU AND  
SHIBUSAWA SHIKEGASU. (No. 3.)

THE circumstances connected with the publication of the recent Memorial of the Finance Secretaries do not become more clear as the analysis of them proceeds. What are the facts? Somewhat less than a year ago, the Government, desirous of negotiating a Loan, despatched two Commissioners to America for that purpose, one of them an American, so profoundly ignorant of the relative financial conditions of the various States of the world, that he imagined such a loan could be raised in his own country on better terms than in Europe, the other a native of Japan who must not be greatly blamed for having embraced the same ridiculous view. That this blind leadership of the blind should have had its predicted and inevitable result was as certain as that night follows day, and the Commissioners may deem themselves fortunate that they were picked out of the ditch with no worse consequences from their fall than lost reputations for judgment, and some diminution of the pocket money they carried with them. But, in addition to their credentials, they were the bearers of a document purporting to be a financial statement of the affairs of this country, showing an annual surplus revenue of some £800,000. This document was embodied in an article upon Japan in *Blackwood's Magazine*, which, whatever else it did, violated that unity of idea and form inculcated in the first four lines of the *Ars Poetica*, by joining to a very good sketch of the history of this country some of the most ludicrous reflections upon trade it was ever our misfortune to make merry over. But investors took the golden bait without much suspicion, and pressed upon the acceptance of the Japanese about ten millions of money at a rate little above that which Russia, and less than that which Turkey, willingly pays for similar accommodation. A few days after the Loan was issued *The Economist* held up a warning finger to the Public—not for the first time—on the too great readiness it displays to lend money to borrowers of whose actual financial state it knows but little. It pointed out how very indefinite were the purposes for which the money was demanded, how ignorant the world really is of the condition and institutions of this country,

and how cautious capitalists should be in entrusting their savings to it. But the stock was allotted and the Loan rose to a premium. Another statement, very similar to that to which we have just referred, was subsequently published in other quarters, and though the two differed somewhat in minor points, they so far agreed, that both showed a handsome surplus of revenue over expenditure. Both were certainly given to the world “under authority,” and there was little reason to doubt that this meant the authority of the Treasury. INOUYÉ KAORU, if not the actual instigator of the loan, was so far its promoter that the Loan Commissioners acted under his instructions, went to America with his sanction, and, in all human probability, received their general impressions regarding the state of the Finances from him.

Within some ten months of all this, the Finance Minister, during whose tenure of office these statements had been given to the world, tenders his resignation in a Memorial which explodes like a mine under the feet of the Government. He avers that the debt has run up to an amount certainly not contemplated in the statements previously made, and that there is an annual deficit of £2,000,000, resulting entirely from the unsound theory of government pursued by the Administration. How is it possible to explain this prodigious contradiction? There is something here which has eluded all former analysis, and which, we frankly admit, baffles us entirely at this moment.

We now come to the action of the Government on the question. It has returned the Memorial with marks of severe displeasure, not, be it observed, on the ground that it is disloyal, or that its criticisms upon the general policy of the Administration are unsound, but because it is untruthful, and therefore “most reprehensible.” The Government avers, First; that the *koku* of rice in which the revenue is usually calculated, has been valued at 2 *yen* 75 *sen* (\$2.75),—instead of 4 *yen*, (\$4), the usual calculation. Second; that the extraordinary expenses arising from the conversion of the *Han* into *Ken* are temporary only. Third; that the assessment of the debt of the Empire at 140,000,000 *yen* (say £30,000,000) is erroneous. And we believe that the general grounds on which the correctness of this assessment is impugned, is, that the cost of Public Works which has helped to swell the sum is placed to the debit side of the account, while no credit has been taken for the Works themselves, although they are bringing revenue into the Exchequer.

Upon these questions, however, it is useless to speculate at this moment. The Government promises to prove that the damaging allegations made in the Memorial are unworthy of acceptance, and to put forward a clear statement of its financial position. Until this is done it is well at least to suspend our judgment, and to accept, with such weight as legitimately belongs to it, the broad fact that the great discrepancy between the present and the former financial statements arises from a valuation of the *koku* of rice, the unit of the financial currency, so to speak, justified neither by any general experience of the past nor by future probabilities. How far the disastrous results of the rice operations lately undertaken by the Government are reflected in this extremely low value of the *koku* is, meanwhile, a curious and not unprofitable subject for speculation.

We now come to the political philosophy of the Memorial, and waiving all questions as to whether it was right or loyal to give the document to the world—a subject on which, however, we must be permitted to hold a very decided opinion—it is impossible to deny that it hits a

blot and well deserves the most serious attention of the Government. It first shows how the country is preyed upon by an enormous and wholly unnecessary staff of officials, whose past services have to be rewarded or whose present temper has to be conciliated. Accepting this as very largely true, and admitting that the exigencies forced on a new Government by the necessity for obtaining and keeping a certain amount of popularity are responsible for much of this evil, where does the natural corrective lie? We answer unhesitatingly, in the liberation of commerce from all the fetters which hinder its legitimate development, in the removal from those who pursue it of all social or fiscal deterrents, in the application of broad liberal principles to trade, *and the dissociation of men in high places from it.* The axe must be laid to the root of the pernicious system by which the whole commercial machinery of this country is controlled in State Departments. It is idle to dally any longer with this great evil. It is high time for the officials of this country to see that the reward for their labour must be sought in the advancement and welfare of the Empire, and not in the pursuit of their own interests. Is it not whispered that they go into office poor and leave it rich, although their salaries are only such as to enable them to maintain the state legitimately belonging to their rank? How can trade flourish so long as it is their interest to confine within the narrow channels of their own estates the golden stream which should enrich the whole country? What freedom of trade shall we ever see so long as Ministers forget their responsibilities as trustees for the welfare of the people, and think only how they shall manipulate its machinery to their own advantage? Let them look abroad and see to what ruin and shame political and financial corruption are bringing States governed by men who make politics a trade, and seek in office the mere means of their own enrichment. The country is not deficient in the sentiment of patriotism. Its legends and traditions abound with lofty ideas of duty and devotion. It has also worthy examples of statesmen who at such a juncture as this would say with BRUTUS—

What shall one of us,  
That struck the foremost man of all this world,  
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?  
And sell the mighty space of our large honours  
For so much trash as may be grasped thus?—

By heaven, I had rather coin my heart,  
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to wring  
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash  
By any indirection.

The time has surely come for some plain-speaking on this subject, and such reproach as we have sometimes earned for alleged over-readiness in this respect we are quite content to bear now.

The Memorialists point out that from ignorance of the conditions of progress the majority of the people "depend" on others and trust to the chances of fortune, or can do "no better than climb on the conspicuous mound and 'catch profit in a net.'" But how are they to do otherwise so long as commercial enterprise is met at every step by restriction and interference? And of what value are these cold reflections without the corollary of liberal recommendations as to the manner in which these evils may be surmounted? SENECA wrote his essay on the "Contempt of Wealth" when in the calm enjoyment of three millions of our money; but the world has never largely profited by his lofty speculations.

We next come to many ingenious reflections upon the forwardness of officials to initiate new measures and thus gain to themselves distinction. And we can easily understand the embarrassment arising from this. But what is

the remedy? How often have we alluded to the lamentable folly of sending young men abroad before they have had sufficient preparation to enable them to understand the wonders they see there? They go to England, France, or America, gain there the most superficial view of our condition, the mere externals of which alone strike them, and return with ideas which, if actually applied to this country, would bring it to ruin in six months. Hence we have the setting at naught of good advice given by wise counsellors, expeditions to America for loans, changes of currency, and a hotch-potch of silly notions worthy of the philosophers of Laputa. But what is the value of all this travel and foreign education, and in what shape should the return to Japan really come for all the money they have cost? At this moment their value is almost *nil*, and it will be fortunate if indeed no harm come of them. But the return to Japan should come in the shape of a keen sense of the enormous disadvantage her people have laboured under by reason of their former isolation. This would teach them some humility, some distrust of themselves, and the necessity for curbing that self-sufficiency which lies at the root of their errors and confirms them in them. Education of a solid kind, both moral and intellectual, is what is required for this country. Let it graft new vigorous shoots of higher value on the old stem; codify laws which express the mind and past history of the people, instead of giving to it a *Code Napoléon* which is foreign to it; give up all ideas of obtaining jurisdiction over foreigners; renounce processes which lead to denationalization and the loss of those feelings and traditions which are the life and heart's blood of a nation; learn that the fruits of civilization which they see abroad are the results of centuries of earnest thought and patient toil, of wise laws and sympathetic obedience, of solid reasoning and the firm application of that reasoning.

We have but touched on the philosophy of the Memorial. It must be examined, and is worth examination, both by the Government and by foreigners, and with this recommendation we must leave it.

But, in conclusion, we are inclined to side with the peasant whose letter will be found elsewhere. We do not like this resignation in the midst of difficulties, this desertion of the standard at the moment of danger. We neither like the act nor the manner of it. It was for a good and faithful soldier to have remained at his post and seen the struggle out. We mistrust this resignation.

In a very wise book the following story may be found. It requires some little adaptation to make it fit all the circumstances, but the ingenuity of our readers must be trusted to for so much of this as it needs.

When his Lordship was newly advanced to the Great Seal, Gondomar came to visit him. My Lord said; *That he was to thank God and the King for the honour; but yet, so he might be rid of the burthen, he could very willingly forbear the honour; and that he formerly had a desire, and the same continued with him still, to lead a private life.* Gondomar answered; *That he would tell him a tale; of a old rat, that would needs leave the world; and acquainted the young rats that he would retire into his hole, and spend his days solitarily; and would enjoy no more comfort: and commanded them upon his high displeasure, not to offer to come in unto him. They forbore two or three days; at last, one that was more hardy than the rest, incited some of his fellows to go in with him, and he would venture to see how his father did; for he might be dead. They went in, and found the old rat sitting in the midst of a rich Parmesan cheese. So he applied the fable after his witty manner.*

#### THE TEA SEASON 1872-73.

BY our issue of this day's date we are able to lay before our readers a few comments on Tea operations at this port for the season just concluded, and which, we fear,



will be remembered with little kindness by most of those who have been actively engaged therein.

Our market opened with great briskness about this period last year, and, although prices ruled high, sufficient enterprise yet existed amongst the principal buyers at this port to produce purchasers for some considerable amount; in fact by the end of May settlements of new crop reached the respectable figure of fully 2,000 piculs, for the bulk of which sellers succeeded in obtaining their own rates, and amongst which were some very desirable parcels, although, as usual, the hurried preparations they had undergone were very perceptible in the style and finish of the leaf. But notwithstanding this their fresh, light water and fragrance in a measure compensated for their shortcomings, and the first shipments as a rule realized satisfactorily in the States, although their high cost—ranging from \$45 to \$72 for good medium to choice parcels—precluded the possibility of much profit on their arrival in the New York market. During the month of June our market was thoroughly flooded with arrivals of new crop teas, and from this circumstance, coupled with the inability to obtain more than a limited amount of steamer freight,—the proportion allotted by the P. M. S. Steamer for Yokohama being about 600 tons—a sharp drop occurred, and a decline of some \$5 per picul ensued. At this time really good-class teas were offering, and had prices paid been some 20 per cent lower, a satisfactory result might have safely been confided in.

At this date the following quotations may be taken as the Market standard.

June 22, 1872.

Medium ...	\$32 to \$35 per pl.	Finest...	\$46 to \$48
Good Medm.	\$36 to \$39	Choice	\$49 to \$53
Fine ...	\$40 to \$45	Choicest	\$55 and up-
			[wards.

Following on the course of our market; the demand continued in the better-class goods, and prices remained well supported during the months of July and August: shippers per sailing vessels to the States now came forward in force, and a steady business, which must have been profitable to sellers, continued.

Our largest monthly settlement was as usual made during the month of September, purchases for that period reaching nearly the high figure of 14,000 piculs, and owing to pressure of stocks the market generally retrograded from \$1 to \$1.50 per picul; but native holders continuing undismayed, this drop was more than recovered in the following month and prices remained firmer than ever.

At this period in former seasons we usually received full supplies of the commoner grades, but this year they were most unaccountably scarce. It was in vain to seek a reason for their absence; some native merchants alleging that this style of leaf had all been converted into fine-class goods, whilst others asserted that orders from Government had been circulated forbidding the harvesting of more than a certain proportion of the leaf produced, owing to a fear that the Tea plantations might suffer from being too greedily and too closely picked; and this latter reason bears the greatest appearance of probability.

Towards the close of October, telegraphic advices from New York reporting a disorganised state of the Tea market there made trade on this side rather dull, but had little or no effect in reducing prices, and for a month settlements were unimportant; but a little more business was done in the latter part of November and December, which raised settlements on our Tea market for the season up to the end of December to nine and half millions of

pounds, being the heaviest amount shipped at corresponding dates since the opening of this port to trade.

The remainder of the season calls for little comment. A few ordinary and common Teas were offered, but they were very inferior and were dear at any price.

Our prices at the close of 1872 were probably at their lowest point during the season; but considerable allowance must be made for the deterioration perceptible in all classes.

The following quotations were current about January 10th, 1873, upon resumption of business after the holidays; the Japanese this year adopting the 1st of January, of our calendar as their New Year's opening, in common with Western nations.

Ordinary to Common	\$20 to 25	Fine ...	\$40 to 44
Good Medium ...	26 to 30	Finest	45 to 48
Medium ...	31 to 34	Choice	50 up-
Good Medium ...	35 to 38		[wards.

At this point our market calls for little further comment. A slow dragging business was carried on for the four months preceding the first announcement of the coming new crop, and purchases were principally confined to Pacific Coast orders.

We will now briefly sum up in figures the shipments for the past season as under.

	To New York and Eastern States.	To San Francisco and Pacific Ports.
Per Str. via San Francisco	3,484,757 lbs.	2,395,270 lbs.
Per Sailing vessel	5,629,864 "	387,008 "
Total	9,114,621 "	2,782,278 "

Thus bringing up our total export from Yokohama for the season of 1872-73 to very close upon 12,000,000 lbs.

The chief point of interest in these figures is the decided advance which San Francisco has made in establishing her claim to be a tea distributing centre, and which it is inevitably her destiny to occupy sooner or later. The increase in her imports for the season 1872-73 is nearly 1,000,000 lbs., against preceding season; and although her import for 1870-71 reached fully 2½ million pounds, yet most of this was *in transitu* for New York direct, the mail service then running monthly steamers only.

In addition to the amount shipped nearly 5,000 piculs of old crop remain unsold, which, had they gone forward, our export for 1872-73 would have raised our shipments nearly to that of 1870-71 which reached a total, to all ports, of 13½ million pounds.

For this coming season we may hazard a few remarks on the prospects of direct shipments through the Suez Canal to New York. It is more than likely that this route will absorb a large proportion of shipments early in the season when a sufficient amount of cargo may afford inducement to some of the Suez liners to try this freight market. The advantages thus offering would be great; there would be no necessity for shifting or breaking-bulk during transit; the packages would arrive clean and in good order; and an uniform passage of some seventy-five to eighty days from date of sailing may be confidently relied on. The freight also will make a material difference on laying down cost, as a first class steamer should be readily obtainable at £5 to £5.10 per ton of 40 cubic feet to New York, taking into account the rates usually obtaining to London in the various Chinese shipping ports. With so evident an advantage, we may expect a fair trial will be afforded for tea shipments to New York direct, the principal difficulty at present existing being the collection of sufficient freight together prior to her arrival in this port to ensure a speedy despatch of the steamer; but this is

of no great moment and though it should be a little later in the season will answer equally well.

In concluding our remarks on the past season we append an approximate statement of the produce of provinces usually offered on the Yokohama market.

Name of Province.	Produce of Season 1872-73.
Yamashiro .....	Piculs 8,000
Isé .....	" 25,000
Surunga } .....	" 45,000
Jushiu } .....	" 8,000
Gôshiu.....	" 8,000
Kishiu } .....	" 10,000
Jiushiu } .....	" 10,000
Tamba } .....	" 10,000
Mino .....	" 9,000
Mito } .....	" 7,000
Shimôsa } .....	" 7,000
Kadusa } .....	" 7,000
Hitachi } .....	" 7,000
Idsu } .....	" 4,500
Atsugi } .....	" 4,500
Sagami } .....	" 4,500
Echizen } .....	" 2,500
Kaga } .....	" 2,500
Small districts not separately returned .....	" 2,000

Total.....Piculs 121,000

Our sister port Kobe adds a total of about 52,000 piculs to the above figures, making the total export from the principal ports of Japan 173,000 piculs or, say nearly 18,000,000 lbs. Tea.

We do not include Nagasaki in these figures, as the bulk of Teas settled on that market go to Shanghai for conversion into low class China greens.

The total export for the season 1872-73 from Kobe shews an increase of about 10 per cent, being in 1872-73 6,537,225 lbs. against in 1871-72 5,152,008 lbs. Although we hold that Yokohama will still maintain its pre-eminence in this Empire as a Tea Exporting Centre, there is still scope for further development in the trade of this port.

We will now touch briefly on the prospects of season 1873-74.

Commencing at an earlier period, and with far higher prices than ever seen before on this market, an uninitiated beholder thoroughly acquainted with the state of the home markets would stand amazed; but in these days of overland shipments and telegraphic instructions but little time is left for reflection; and to be amongst the *first arrivals* on the New York market is the great desideratum struggled for. It is a matter of little or no surprise under these circumstances that our Tea season opened as we quote beneath; and although these rates were not maintained after the departure of the *Quang Se* on the 10th May, yet they have left their traces in the memories of native merchants. The following were opening prices, with classifications as near as it is possible to affix them to "Garden Picked" Teas.

Full fine to finest	... .. \$58 to 62 per picul.
Finest to choice	... .. 63 to 65 "
Choice to choicest	... .. 66 to 75 "

As usual the quality in the cup was excellent, but the leaf had suffered from its too hurried preparation.

Our season so far has been everything that could be desired for picking and curing the crop, and samples now coming in shew that we may expect a full yield. Some little disappointment has been expressed at the non-appearance of more fine to choice parcels, but this absence is to be attributed rather to motives of policy on the part of sellers than to a lack of the staple itself, as the Japanese are well informed as to the disastrous state of the American markets, and prefer running the chance of a favourable turn

to exhibiting their most tempting goods to a dispirited buyer.

In conclusion we must remind our readers that we are suffering in common with most eastern settlements from—as we may style it—the too rapidly developed "acceleration of intercourse"; hence the extreme anxiety to have first parcels on the market, and also the increasing desire to pull the working strings from home by means of the omnipotent "wire."

Telegrams convey but a meagre idea of the actual state of the home markets, and should merely be taken in their abstract sense as furnishing figures for quotations. Thus, the quotation '55 gold for "good medium" in New York', affords but a meagre idea of the actual feeling of that market, as, without some explanation as to terms of sale, or a full understanding that such settlement was made on the regular market terms, the figures are almost valueless and serve rather to mislead than to convey the information which was intended.

## KINSÉ SHIRIAKU.

### VOLUME III.

(Continued.)

At this moment five hundred runaway troops from Sendai joined the rebels, who were considerably strengthened by this reinforcement, and the rebel commanders at the castle of Matsumaë, on hearing of the victories at Kikonai and Futamata, determined to make an attack on Esashi with their whole force. At dusk on the 27th they arrived at the village of Kiyobé, on which the Kasuga approached the shore, and opened fire on their flank. The land forces also advanced, and in conjunction with the fleet inflicted a severe defeat on the rebels, killing a great number of their officers. The survivors all fled to Matsumaë.

At daybreak on the 28th the loyal army, both marine and terrestrial, made a combined attack on Matsumaë. The rebels had occupied the battery at Orido on the highroad, and in defending it their sharpshooters brought down several tens of loyal soldiers, preventing the force from advancing. At the same moment some other loyal troops had proceeded along the hill path, and they also were met by another detachment of rebels; but by fighting fiercely and advancing with determination they routed them, and came out into the highroad on the other side of Orido, thus getting the enemy between two fires. The fleet had already approached the castle of Matsumaë, and was engaged in bombarding castle, batteries and town. The rebels became so short of cannon-balls that they had to defend themselves with 18-pounder guns loaded with 12-pound shot, and these also came to an end at last. The loyal army, both marine and terrestrial, persisted in the attack, until they completely routed the rebels, who at dusk fled to Fukushima. In this way the castle of Matsumaë was taken by the loyal army, while the rebels continued to hold Fukushima, Shiruchi and Kikonai.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 30th the loyal troops profited by a dense fog to surprise the rebel quarters at Kikonai. Great confusion ensued among them, which rendered their defeat more easy; but at this moment the rebels who were at Shiruchi, hearing of the defeat at Kikonai, suddenly appeared in the rear and fell upon the loyal troops. This revived the courage of the rebels, who returned to the encounter, and the loyal troops, completely caught between two assailants from opposite sides, were defeated and put to flight. The rebels then re-occupied Kikonai.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 5th June another division attacked Futamata, but the rebels made a stout resistance, and nothing could dislodge them. Fresh men constantly came forward to the fight, and the discharge of artillery re-echoed far and wide. When evening came on the result was still undecided, and both parties withdrew their troops.

At daybreak on the 4th June, the ironclad, the *Kasuga*, *Chôyô*, *Yôshun*, and *Teibô*, five vessels in all, advanced upon Hakodate, while the rebels put the *Kuaiten*, *Banriu*

and *Chioda* in motion to oppose them, and an engagement ensued in which the opposing squadrons were separated sometimes by 5 *chô* (600 yards), sometimes by 10 *chô* (1,200 yards). The sea appeared to boil over. At noon the fleet withdrew for a while, and shortly afterwards advanced again. The runaway vessels, knowing that they were no match for the loyal fleet, called in the aid of the battery at Benten, and having ascertained the range of the guns in the battery, made a pretended retreat to the centre of the harbour in order to draw on the loyal vessels. When the latter followed the fugitives with yells, the shot from the battery fell right in amongst them, destroying the bridge and battery of the *Chôyô*, and penetrating her side. This did not dishearten the fleet, which continued to advance close, but the increasing intensity of the fire from the battery and want of knowledge of the depth of water prevented it from going far in, and it finally drew off.

The fight which took place at Futamata on the same day was indecisive. The rebel soldiers fired about a thousand rounds from their muskets, which became in consequence too hot to hold, and they were obliged to provide themselves with buckets of water, in which they cooled their weapons at intervals. On the following day several hundred of them made a charge right over the fort, and drove the loyal forces a hundred paces to the rear. Komai Masagorô, a military inspector, saw this from an elevated spot, and filled with impetuous ardour, rushed down straightway at the head of forty or fifty men, trampling the enemy down. This revived the courage of the loyal troops, who returned to the fight and attacked the rebels vigorously, forcing them to retreat and hold their forts. The number of killed and wounded on both sides in this action exceeded four hundred, and the military inspector Komai met his death from a random bullet fired by one of the rebels.

At daybreak on the 9th June the loyal forces, both marine and terrestrial, advanced in concert upon Yaburai. The land army advanced in two divisions, and was encountered by Ôtori Keiské at the head of 500 men. At the same time a detachment of loyal troops began to climb a steep hill at the side of the road, with the intention of attacking the rebel left wing, but were observed and fired upon from a breastwork which the rebels had constructed half-way up the ascent. Many of them were killed, and they had to take another route. Shortly afterwards the whole loyal army, full of enthusiasm, advanced with determination, and succeeded in routing the rebels, while the iron-clad and other ships, approaching the shore, opened fire on the rebel flank. The 100-pounder guns of the iron-clad bombarded the battery without intermission, and destroyed the guns mounted therein. Completely crushed and dispersed, the rebel army abandoned its positions, and fled to the fort of Kaméda and town of Hakodaté, where the fugitives reassembled. Its loss in officers was very great. Upon this the loyal army advanced, and captured the fort, and arrived soon after at Arikawa.

On the 11th June the loyal army advanced to Nanaï-hama and the village of Ôno. During the night the rebels surprised their camp at Nanaï-hama, defeated them and forced them back on Oiwaké. During the following night the rebels attacked the camp at Ôno, and retired again; the loyal troops had a hard fight of it, and lost an extraordinary number of killed and wounded.

At daybreak on the 13th the fleet again moved up to the harbour of Hakodaté, where it was encountered by the *Kuaiten*, *Banriu* and *Chioda*, which in conjunction with the fort kept up such an incessant fire as caused the sea to rock. A shot from the *Kasuga* hit the *Banriu* in her engines, while those of the ironclad killed several tens of men in the fort. The rebel fire slackened suddenly, but the fleet judged it expedient to retire, as the evening was closing in.

At dawn on the 14th, as the iron-clad and other vessels of the fleet were lying scattered in the neighbourhood of Hakodaté, a runaway vessel came forth, and steered straight for the iron-clad and the *Chôyô*. On perceiving the enemy the ships opened fire, but he continued to advance slowly without returning it, and charged down upon the iron-clad. Recollecting the disaster which had nearly occurred at the port of Miyako, the iron-clad tried to avoid the shock. The *Chôyô* continued to fire vigorously at the runaway vessel's side, but still she abstained from

returning the fire, and passing between the iron-clad and the *Chôyô*, departed. The two vessels were much puzzled, but on approaching near enough to look, found that she had not a man on board, and that her engines were completely destroyed. They consequently took possession of her, to the great amusement of the rebels, who said: "This is what may be called dead *Shokatsu* putting living *Chiudatsu* to flight."<sup>70</sup> The fact was that the *Chioda* had gone ashore close to Benten, having lost her way during the night. The captain, one Morimoto, in despair, at once smashed the machinery and broke in the touch-holes of the guns, and then landed in one of the boats. Enomoto and the others censured him for his precipitate action, which was so prejudicial to the cause, and degraded him to the rank of common seaman, but an officer named Ichikawa was so ashamed of the affair that he committed suicide by way of apology to the rest. When the tide turned, the *Chioda* began to float, and was carried out by the current.

On the 18th the fleet weighed from Arikawa and stood over to the harbour of Hakodaté. The rebels had placed the *Banriu*, which was incapable of steaming, close to the fort, and converted her into a floating battery. The *Kuaiten* was the only vessel which they were able to oppose to the fleet, and a 300-pounder shot which the iron-clad immediately discharged killed several tens of rebel troops, and smashed the excentric, an important part of her machinery, thus rendering her also unable to move. The rebels ran her on to a shoal, and converted her into a floating battery. Some of the shot fired from her struck the bows of the *Kasuga* and killed several of the loyal troops, after which the fleet retired. On this day the fleet came so close to the runaway vessels that the latter were able to defend themselves with small arms. The fleet might certainly have destroyed the rebel nest with the expenditure of a little time, but it was prevented from following up the attack to its result by ignorance of the depth of water.

On the 17th the loyal army encamped at the villages of Nanaï and Ôkawa, and during the night the rebel leader Furuya made a sortie from the fort at Kaméda at the head of 300 men. It happened to be very rainy and windy; the loyal troops had gone to sleep with less precaution than usual, and the rebels took advantage of this circumstance to attack the camp. A great commotion ensued, and the whole camp arose with speed to engage the enemy, but the night was so dark that no man could see a foot before him. Some of the troops shot down their own comrades by mistake, and the rebels departed after trampling them flat. During the same night a rebel soldier, named Ôkawa, came to the village of Nanaï with several hundred men, and profiting by the darkness to set fire to the camp made an attack; but the loyal troops repulsed him after some hard fighting.

On the 18th Ôtori Keiské came again to Nanaï at the head of 800 men, but the loyal troops had previously placed men in ambush at Ôkawa and Okagawa, who upon seeing the rebels approach at once opened fire, and put them to flight. The loyal troops pursued them and re-treated again at nightfall.

The whole of the loyal forces, both marine and terrestrial, now advanced on Hakodaté. On the morning of the 20th the *Kasuga* and *Yôshun* arrived early at the back of the town, while the land forces having been brought up to the village of Samugawa in the *Mannen maru* and in a flotilla of boats, were placed in ambush among the hills. Soon after the ironclad, the *Chôyô* and the *Teibô* closed up to the front of the town. The *Banriu* had been repaired by this time and the rebels launched her at the fleet, supporting her with the fire of the floating battery *Kuaiten* and the forts on shore. At this moment the land troops which had been concealed amongst the hills suddenly charged the rebels, broke their line and put them to flight. The *Kasuga* also advanced to the front and joined the ironclads and her consorts in an unintermitting attack upon the forts and the *Banriu*, almost capturing the latter. But the rebel commander Matsuoaka Hankichi defended himself well, and manœuvred his ship with the greatest swiftness and ease. He ordered a gunner named Nagakura to discharge the 'Napoleon' guns,

(70) An illustration from Chinese history, vide *Jihasshiakiu*, vol. III. p. 89.

and the shells struck the powder room of the *Chôyô*. Black smoke sprang into the air, the roar re-echoed for ten *ri*, and the ship suddenly sank. The rebel troops clapped their hands and shouted repeatedly 'delightful,' while the fleet advanced to save the dead and drowning. Encouraged by the occurrence the rebels returned to the fight, and routing the loyal troops, drove them back to Nanaï-hama, under a cross fire from the *Banriu*. As soon as the ironclad and the *Kasuga* beheld this, they closed at once upon the *Banriu*, and poured in so hot a fire as nearly to blow her to pieces. Shrinking from the combat, in which she was no longer able to defend herself, she took to flight and retreated under the fort. The crew then threw her guns into the sea, destroyed the engines, set fire to her and to the *Kuaiten*, and landed. In this manner the rebels lost all their war-vessels, and the loyal land forces being no longer afraid of being taken in the rear, advanced again in a heroic and determined manner to charge the rebels. They slew the rebel leader Hijikata Saizô and forty or fifty more, and the defeated rebels fled to the forts of Kaméda and to the batteries at Chiyôoka and Benten, leaving the loyal army in possession of the town of Hakodaté. The fighting on this day was very fierce, for both the loyal and rebel armies were desperate; it lasted from six o'clock in the morning until six o'clock in the evening.

On the 21st the fleet advanced to attack the fort at Kaméda, and the ironclad shelled it from a distance of thirty *chô* (3,600 yds.) without hitting it, but after the captain had measured the range every shot told. A great part of the breast-work was knocked to pieces and many of the rebels were killed, while the survivors were much discouraged.

On the 22nd, a loyal soldier named Nagayama went to the battery at Benten and suggested to the rebel troops the advisability of surrendering. Many of them wished to do so, but some held an opposite opinion and opposed the idea. Nagayama went again to the rebel camp and saw Enomoto, to whom he pointed out clearly the advantage of submission and the injury which persistence in treason would entail on them. Enomoto was fully alive to the justice of his reasoning, but was afraid of acting contrary to the inclination of his followers; he therefore merely assented vaguely, and thanked Nagayama for the interest he had taken in them. Nevertheless a great number of rebel soldiers deserted secretly, and came to surrender themselves.

On the 25th the loyal army sent a different messenger to Chiyôoka to talk the rebels over, but instead of obeying the order, they insulted the bearer of it. This excited the anger of the loyal army, which thereupon advanced in three bodies from Nanaï-hama and Kikiôno. Captain Kijima Raizô, attacking Chiyôoka at the head of his troops, was hit in the right leg by a rebel bullet, but disregarding his wound, he continued to cheer on his men. Taruzawa, Kamiyama, Mori, Sudô, Iwami, Shirako and others broke in the gates or jumped over the ditch. The rebel general Nakajima Salunoské, a valiant man with his two sons Tsunetarô and Fusajirô, and Shibata, Asai, Kondô, Fukuishi and others ascended the breastwork and resisted the attack. Taruzawa distinguished himself by engaging Nakajima; seven times they separated and seven times they met again, until after receiving more than ten wounds and being covered with his own blood, he succeeded in lying Nakajima low; but his own life was the price of his victory. During this interval the rest of the loyal troops slew Nakajima's two sons, Shibata and the rest, and having defeated the rebel army completely, captured their encampment.

Shortly before this, when the rebel army was so severely defeated, Enomoto Kamajirô sent a present to the loyal army consisting of two volumes of 'The complete digest of the maritime laws of all nations,' which he had formerly studied when in Holland. The Military Counsellors addressed a letter to Enomoto, in which they said: "We thank you for presenting us with two volumes the like of which are not to be found in Japan, out of regret that they should become the property of the crows. Your generous feeling lays us under a great obligation. Some day or other we will cause a translation of them to be published throughout the empire, and we hope you will have no cause to regret this act." They also sent five tubs of *saké*, and said by way of thanks, "a slight con-

solation offered to the officers and *samurai* for their 'fatigues.'

On the 26th Tajima Keizô, a loyal soldier, persuaded Enomoto and his companions to surrender, and on the following day the rebel leaders, that is to say, Enomoto Kamajirô, Matsudaira Tarô, Arai Ikunoské and Ôtori Keiské actually gave themselves up at the loyal camp, in order that they might suffer punishment in place of the many. Their surrender was followed by that of Nagai Gamba, Matsuoka Hankichi, Sôma Kuznyé and others. When the rebel army made up its mind to surrender, the commanders had sent a messenger to Mororan with orders for the evacuation of that place, and the troops which had been stationed there now came in and surrendered. All the prisoners were subsequently sent to Yedo.

In this campaign the rebels had the advantage of possessing in their naval force men well acquainted with their profession, and the place they had to defend was naturally strong from its position. These two things caused the heavy losses suffered by the loyal army, but on the other hand the iron-clad, which advanced without being at all affected by the shots which struck her, was a source of great annoyance to the rebels.

When Enomoto and his companions first absconded from Shinagawa three Frenchmen shared their flight, in order to assist them in their operations, but when the failure of the operations became evident, Enomoto talked them over and sent them back to Tôkiô. The Government consequently informed the French representative that it could not allow these persons to remain in the country. The French representative punished them, and when Hakodaté was taken, sent them back to their native land. This was done because they had violated the neutrality.

During the same month the ringleaders belonging to the Aidzu and other clans underwent the penalty of the law. Shortly afterwards a *Shôkonsha* (Shrine for welcoming spirits) was erected on Kudanzaka in Banchô (at Yedo) for the celebration of rites in honour of those who fell fighting on the 3rd day of the 1st month (Jan. 27, 1868 at the battle of Fushimi) the 15th of the 5th month (July 4, 1868 at Uyeno in Yedo) and the 23rd of the 9th month (Nov. 7 1868, before Wakamatsu), on account of the great importance of the battle of Fushimi, the fight at Uyeno and the surrender of Aidzu. A telegraph was erected from Tôkiô to Yokohama to facilitate the communication of business.

In the 6th month (July 20—August 17) an Imperial proclamation was issued by which rewards were granted for the military services performed since 1867 and 1868. Pensions and sums of money were granted to the Hiôbukiô no Miya (Ninnaji no Miya) the Dazai no Sotsu Miya (Arisugawa no Miya), to Kujô Sadaijin, Sawa Sammi and twenty-one Court nobles (*kugô*), to the houses of Shimadzu and Môri and the chiefs of eighty-eight other clans, to Saigô Kichinoské, Ômura Masujirô and more than a hundred other individuals. Shortly afterward the offices of Sadaijin, Udaïjin, Dainagon and Sangi were created, and the names of all other offices under Government were reformed. As official titles had been little more than empty appellations since the chronological period called *Daihô* (701-703) it was determined that henceforward the titles should correspond to the reality.

In the spring of this year the clans of Satsuma, Chôshiu, Tosa and Iizen addressed a memorial to the Throne, in which it was argued that the *daimiô*'s fiefs ought not to be looked upon as private property, and leave was asked to restore the registers of the clans to the Sovereign. The other clans followed the example. The Court, however, declined to decide on its own authority, and only accorded its consent after consulting the general opinion. Shortly afterwards the designations of Court nobles (*kugé*) and territorial princes (*shoké*, more commonly called *daimiô*) were abolished and replaced by that of noble families (*kuazoku*). A new constitution was framed by which the three forms of administration called city (*Fu*), clan (*Han*) and district (*Ken*) were combined in one whole, and the former lords of the clans were temporarily appointed Governor of clans (*Chihanji*), the feudal system being thus completely changed. From this moment the governmental power was concentrated in the family of the sovereign, and the Empire was grateful for universal peace.

THE END.



## THE REGATTA.

Although opening with the fairest promise of a fine day Saturday formed no exception to the Regatta-days of past years. Towards noon the heavy clouds assumed a threatening appearance in the rainy quarter, and about half an hour later the showers commenced which continued intermittently for some two or three hours. The sea rose simultaneously and it was at one time feared that the day's amusement would have been seriously interfered with. Some races were indeed from this cause postponed, but with few exceptions the programme was adhered to. The courtesy of the Agent of the P. & O. Company had enabled the Committee to avail themselves of the presence in harbour of the Company's steamer "Bombay," which served as flag-ship, and a large number of the ladies of Yokohama graced it with their presence. We also observed a fair sprinkling of the naval and military officers of the various foreign powers.

An excellent tiffin had been prepared and was offered to the guests present, and the band of the Iron Duke enlivened the scene by performing a selection of popular music. An unusual crowd of natives witnessed the gay scene from the Bund, and evidently entered with keen enjoyment into the sport. The general impression left on the minds of spectators was, we believe, most favourable; and the Committee may be congratulated upon the successful issue of their arrangements notwithstanding the very unpropitious character of the weather.

The following was the programme:—

## YOKOHAMA ANNUAL REGATTA.

May 24th, 1873.

## YACHTS 20 FEET AND OVER.

I.—Start at 9 a.m. Twice round Light ship and shipping. Entrance \$5. 1st Boat, \$50; 2nd \$20.

- 1—Messrs. Whitfield & Dowsons Zephyr.
- 2—Mr. Wake's ... ... Torment.

Four yachts only started, the Hilda having withdrawn. The first round took the boats some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours in completing owing to the very light and variable airs prevailing during the forenoon; the Zephyr, in spite of her size, leading considerably on passing the flag-ship for the first time. A smart squall shortly afterwards came down from the N. E., as the boats were working out for the light-ship on their second round, sending all light sails flying and capsizing the Mercury, luckily ballasted with water kegs, and no loss of life ensuing, the Torment bearing down considerably out of her course, and rescuing the crew. The Zephyr then rounded the light-ship in the full brunt of the squall under whole lower canvass and ran away in the strong breeze from anything else in the race, finishing up along the Bund with gaff-topsail set in the teeth of a hard squall, giving us a sight but rarely seen in this bay, as she tore along with her lee gunwale under water, and finishing the race in a style worthy of a home regatta.

## YACHTS UNDER 20 FEET.

2.—Start at 9.15 a.m. Once round Light ship and shipping. Entrance \$3. 1st Boat, \$30; 2nd, \$10.

- 1—Mr. Galwey's ... ... Sea Gull.

Two remarkably pretty model yawls appeared at the starting post for this race; one, an old favorite, the Sea Gull winner of this race for the past four years, and the other a new boat, the Sea Lark, a somewhat larger craft but built from the former's lines: considerable interest was therefore exhibited it being the first time the two had met. Owing to a shift of the wind from the W. to N. E. just as the gun fired, the Sea Gull, having all her square canvas set made a very bad start, and the Sea Lark got away with a considerable lead which she kept all the way out to the Light-ship, which she rounded some 5 minutes ahead. From here a run, dead before the wind, took place, the Sea Gull picking up considerably, Mr. Tripp's boat however unfortunately made an error by passing inside of a square rigged vessel, and although, she passed the powder hulks some considerable time ahead of the Sea Gull, the latter managed to come up with her off Benten, where they overtook and passed the "Torment" and "Mercury" of the first race and a somewhat pretty sight presented itself

as they all beat up tack for tack along the Bund; the Sea Lark however passing the line between the flag ship and the shore two minutes ahead of her smaller opponent, who however, took the prize owing to the Sea Lark being disqualified.

We hear however that Mr. Galwey has placed the prize in the Hon. Sec. hands, and has offered to sail a match of \$30 a side on the owner of the Sea Lark depositing a similar amount; so a more interesting race will probably result the first favourable opportunity.

## OPEN BOATS.

3.—Start at 9.30 a.m. Once round Light ship and shipping. Entrance \$2. 1st Boat, \$20; 2nd, \$10; 3rd save Entrance Fee.

- 1—Mr. Benson's ... ... Courier.
- 2—Sub-Lieut. Clarke's ... ... Foolish Virgin.
- 3—Sub-Lieut. Jauncey's ... ... Little Emily.

This was a good start a large batch of boats coming to the front; the Lame Duck however got ashore off the Creek owing to her having the most leeward berth and was unable to get away with the rest. The "Foolish Virgin" came in first but did not take the first prize having to give the "Courier" time allowance, this latter craft coming in second just managed to save her time by one second and consequently took the 1st prize, "Little Emily" being a good third.

Here finished the sailing races when the usual fatality attendant on the Regatta Meetings for the past 4 years—a heavy squall of wind and rain—came bleak and cold from the N. E., in fact just as the first of the pulling races commenced, bringing a very heavy sea into the bay and rendering the competition for any of the outrigger races almost impossible.

The Canoe sailing, Pair-oared Outriggers, Ladies' Purse, and Canoe Paddling Races were deferred on account of the dirty weather; we hear that they will be competed for at an early date.

## PULLING RACES.

## MEN-OF-WAR'S CUTTERS.

1.—Start at 1 p.m.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Miles. 1st Boat, \$25; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, save Entrance Fee.

- 1—H.M.S. Iron Duke's... ... Iron Duke.
- 2—U.S.S. Lackawanna's, ... ... Lackawanna.

For the first few strokes an even race took place; the Lackawanna then took the lead as far nearly as the turning boat, when the Iron Duke having the inside place, rounded first and gradually increased her lead, but won by one second only having to allow 20 seconds for the two extra oars she pulled.

## MERCHANT SHIPS' BOATS.

2.—Start at 1.20 p.m. 1 Mile. 1st Boat, \$10; 2nd, save Entrance Fee.

No entries.

We were sorry to observe there were no entries for this, as with the number of merchant sailing and steam vessels in the harbour a fair amount of competition might have been looked for.

## SAYONARA CUP.

3.—Start at 1.40 p.m. Presented. Value \$150; For Four oared Outriggers.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Miles.

- 1—Amateur Rowing Club.
 

F. Low	...	Stroke.
G. Hamilton	...	No. 3.
J. J. Dare	...	No. 2.
H. O. Jeyes	...	Bow.
A. W. Glennie	...	Cox.
- 2—Gymnastic and Rowing Club.
 

— Richmond	...	Stroke.
G. Estienne	...	No. 3.
H. J. Snow	...	No. 2.
A. Milsom	...	Bow.
—	...	Cox.

For four-oared outriggers.—Presented by W. J. Alt Esq.—At last this race has been pulled off. In spite of the heavy sea running both Clubs sent a boat to the starting post, which they were forced to bale out

continually on their way up, some of the seas breaking completely over them. By an oversight no starter was at the post to send them off; and a start was effected by mutual consent, "The Tub" taking the lead for a short distance. No. 3 having carried away the wire of his outrigger and unshipped his oar, Mr. Low's boat drew ahead and gradually increased her lead in the first half mile, when a heavy sea struck her, burying the windward oars and outriggers, and snapping "Bow's" oar off short, No. 3 recovering his oar by a miracle; they then pulled in the remainder of the distance (three quarters of a mile) with "Bow" as a passenger, winning easily by several lengths, and were swamped on reaching the shore. We hear that No. 2 in "The Tub" sprung his oar. Great credit is due to the winning "Cox," who eased his boat over the heavy seas in a way that showed he was no green hand at the helm.

#### SHORE GIGS AND WHALE BOATS.

4.—Start at 2 p.m.— 2 Miles. 1st Boat, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.

- |                   |     |                  |
|-------------------|-----|------------------|
| 1—Mr. Townley's   | ... | Will-o-the Wisp. |
| 2—Mr. Robertson's | ... | Cambria.         |
| 3—Capt. Lane's    | ... | Sappho.          |

The "Will-o-the-wisp" took the lead from the start and won easily.

#### MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS.

5.—Start at 2.30 p.m. 1½ Miles. 1st Boat, \$10; 2nd, \$5.

- |                       |     |             |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1—U.S.S. Lackawanna's | ... | Lackawanna. |
| 2—H.M.S. Iron Duke's  | ... | Iron Duke.  |

The "Lackawanna's" boat won by several lengths thus dividing honors with the "Iron Duke."

#### MILITARY RACE.

7.—Start at 3 p.m. 1 Mile. 1st Boat, \$15; 2nd save Entrance Fee.

- |                   |     |          |
|-------------------|-----|----------|
| 1—Captain Walsh's | ... | Recruit. |
|-------------------|-----|----------|

Won easily by "Recruit," both boats finishing in a most leisurely style, the sea having apparently been too much for them.

#### FOUR-OARED OUTRIGGERS.

8.—Start at 3.30 p.m. 1 Mile. 1st Boat, \$100. Winner of "Sayonara" Cup excluded (Crew and Boat.)

##### 1—Amateur Rowing Club.

- |                   |     |         |
|-------------------|-----|---------|
| T. K. Shaw        | ... | Stroke. |
| F. G. Davidson    | ... | No. 3.  |
| A. H. Dare        | ... | No. 2.  |
| C. P. Hall        | ... | Bow.    |
| Capt. Walsh, R.M. | ... | Cox.    |

##### 2—Gymnastic and Rowing Association.

- |              |     |         |
|--------------|-----|---------|
| — Richmond   | ... | Stroke. |
| G. Estienne  | ... | No. 3.  |
| H. J. Snow   | ... | No. 2.  |
| A. Milsom    | ... | Bow.    |
| W. H. Devine | ... | Cox.    |

After their experience in the race for the "Sayonara Cup," the crew of "the Tub" shewed great pluck in again appearing at the starting post to compete against the second crew of the Amateur Rowing Club (the first crew having won the "Sayonara Cup," being excluded); and although the squall had now blown over there was still a very nasty sea running, which rendered pulling in an outrigger no easy work. At the start both crews went away well, "The Tub" again taking the lead and holding it for the first quarter of a mile, Mr. Shaw's boat pulling very steadily, then gradually gained on them, and drawing ahead clear at the half-mile maintained its lead without quickening; the stroke of The Tub now made several plucky spurts without however being able to range up with his opponent, who maintaining the same steady stroke throughout, won by a good length.

#### ALL SHORE BOATS.

9.—Start at 4 p.m. Except Outriggers and Compradores' Boats. Winner of Race No. 4 excluded. 2 Miles. 1st Boat, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5.

- |                   |     |          |
|-------------------|-----|----------|
| 1—Mr. Robertson's | ... | Cambria. |
| 2—Capt. Lane's    | ... | Sappho.  |

Won well by the Cambria, the Sappho coming in a good second. The Will-o-the-Wisp being a winner was excluded from this race.

#### BOATS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

11.—Start at 5 p.m. Outriggers and Compradores' Boats excepted. Round Light-ship and back. 1st Boat, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. No time allowance in this race.

- |                      |     |                  |
|----------------------|-----|------------------|
| 1—Mr. Townley's      | ... | Will-o-the-Wisp. |
| 2—Mr. White's        | ... | Hibernia.        |
| 3—Capt. Lane's       | ... | Sappho.          |
| 4—H.M.S. Iron Duke's | ... | Iron Duke.       |

This was one of the most trying races of the day, the course being round the Light Ship and back. The Will-o-the-Wisp pulled a splendid race, took the lead from the start, and won easily by a considerable distance, the Hibernia being second, and Sappho third. The Iron Duke being a heavily built gig, although with an European crew, had no chance against the very light built shore boats manned by Japanese.

#### May 29th, 1873.

The weather for once having favoured the Regatta Committee, the races that were not competed for on Saturday came off on the 29th, there being smooth water for the outriggers, and a pleasant breeze for the canoes.

Shortly after 10 A.M. the first race commenced.

#### CANOE RACE.

1.—Start at 10.00 a.m. ½ Mile. 1st Boat, 10; no Entrance Fee.

- |                        |     |             |
|------------------------|-----|-------------|
| 1—Lient. Smyth's, R.M. | ... | Splash.     |
| 2—Mr. Davidson's       | ... | Kerei.      |
| 3—Mr. Tripp's          | ... | Pompommaru. |

Three canoes appeared at the post and got away well together. The "Splash" however soon shewed her superiority and won easily, the "Kerei" coming in a good second.

#### PAIR-OARED OUTRIGGERS.

2.—Start at 10.15 a.m. 1 Mile. 1st Boat, \$30; 2nd, \$10.

- |                         |     |                      |
|-------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| 1—Y. A. R. Club,        | ... | Mr. Low's boat.      |
| 2—Y. G. R. Association, | ... | Flirt.               |
| 3—Y. A. R. Club,        | ... | Mr. Hamilton's boat. |

All the boats entered appeared for this race, and started well together, the Flirt and Mr. Low's boat having decidedly secured the best position at the start. For the first half mile these two were almost even the Flirt, if anything, a little ahead. Mr. Hamilton's without a coxswain here dropped astern, and after some very erratic steering, finally brought up alongside the Bund wall, the stroke evidently being too much for bow and pulling him round from the start; and we venture to think that had they availed themselves of the assistance of a coxswain they would have taken a very much more creditable position in the race. The other two boats continued their relative positions till nearing the winning post, when Mr. Low "put on a spurt" and drew away from his opponent, winning a hard rowed race by about one length only.

#### LADIES' PURSE.

3.—Start at 11.00 a.m. Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama, for single sculls. 1 Mile. Open to Subscribers to the Regatta Fund. No Entrance Fee. 1st Boat, "The Purse;" 2nd, \$20.

- |                      |     |          |
|----------------------|-----|----------|
| 1—Mr. Low, Y.A.R.C.  | ... | Anonyma. |
| 2—Mr. Hall, Y.A.R.C. | ... | Suave.   |
| 3—Lient. Smyth, R.M. | ... | Zigzag   |

The Zig Zag, Glance, Suave and Anonyma started;—the two latter being racing boats drew away from the others at the start. We think that it would be as well in future to arrange separate races for these sculling boats, as the Zig Zag and Glance, known as Oxford Tubs, have not the slightest chance against the regular racing outriggers, and were never in the race to-day after the first quarter of a mile. The Anonyma seemed to have it much her own way and, sculling very steadily, gradually headed the Suave and won by several lengths. The

Purse was duly presented to the fortunate winner at the Club, and the fair donor, Miss Jacquemot, made a very appropriate speech on its presentation to Mr. Low, who acknowledged it in fitting terms.

#### CANOES SAILING.

4.—Start at 11.15 a.m. No Entrance Fee. 1st, \$10. Any competitor using a paddle will be disqualified.

1—Lieut. Smyth's, R.M.	... Hadassah.
2—Mr. J. J. Dare's	... Jiggyjiggyamaru.
3—Lieut. Fagan's, R.M.	... Nedzumi.
4—Mr. G. M. Dare's	... Ringleader.

Five very smart-looking craft appeared for this event, and on the gun being fired afforded a very pretty *coup d'œil* as they all made sail to quite a smart southerly breeze. The "Ringleader" with a reef down was the first to get her sail set and led off at a smart pace, closely followed by the "Pompomparu;" the latter, however, lowered her sails and retired from the race soon after starting. The "Hadassah" and "Jiggyjiggyamaru" made rather a bungle in getting up their sails, and were left somewhat behind, but soon picked up with the "Medzumi," and before reaching the spit buoy had gained somewhat on the "Ringleader" who rounded first. In rounding, however, she was struck by a puff of wind of extra force and suddenly appeared "bottom-up"; the "Hadassah" then took the lead and although the "Jiggyjiggyamaru" was at one time overhauling her, eventually reached the winning-post, some distance ahead, and won in very clever style. The winning boat we noticed flew the "Red hand."

Thus has ended another of Yokohama's scanty festivals. It has perhaps been neither better nor worse than its predecessors, and has possibly exhibited no features upon which its promoters can fairly congratulate themselves as being novelties. But it evinces, at least, a growing tendency to indulge in aquatic sports—the true national sports of our amphibious race—and such a tendency should by all means be encouraged and developed. We should like to see more yachts afloat and building, and trust that it is only the "hard times" period we are passing through that prevents a movement in this direction.

The thanks of the Public generally, and of all boating men especially, are we conceive very largely due to the Regatta Committee and to Mr. J. J. Dare for their satisfactory arrangements for the Races.

#### YOKOHAMA RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The Meeting of the Rifle Association was held on the 28th inst. at the Butts at the Rifle Range. We append the scores which were made on this occasion.

##### First Day, Wednesday, 28th May.

##### 1.—KITA GATA CUP.

First Prize, \$25; Second Prize, \$10. Seven Shots at 200 yards. Entrance \$2. Any Rifle.

	Points.
Mr. Barnard	19
Mr. Christie	5
Mr. F. Vivanti	14
Mr. A. Vivanti	24
Mr. Townley	8
Pt. Mitchell	18
Pt. Stokes	15
Mr. Nicaido (Jap.)	14
Mr. Abegg	18
Mr. Favre Brandt	18
Mr. Favre Nardin	18
Mr. Murata (Jap.)	21
Mr. Tashi (Jap.)	17
Mr. Benson (retired)	
Mr. Tripp	17
Mr. Cameron	21
Mr. Milson	20
Mr. Cully	2

TIE.—Mr. Cameron, 2; Mr. Murata, 4.

##### 2.—RANGE SWEEPSTAKES.

First prize, two-thirds; second prize, one-third of en-

trance fees. Seven shots at 400 yards. Entrance, \$2. Winners excluded. Any rifle.

	Points
Mr. F. Vivanti	4
Mr. Nicaido (Jap.)	8
Pt. Stokes	8
Mr. Barnard	13
Mr. Jacquemot	17
Mr. Favre Brandt	15
Mr. Abegg	13
Mr. Favre Nardin	14
Mr. Tashi (Jap.)	15
Mr. Cameron	16

##### 3.—FUJIYAMA CUP.

First prize, \$25; second prize, \$10. Seven shots at 400 yards. Entrance \$2. Winners excluded. Any rifle.

	Points.
Private Leefrost	11
Private Mitchell	17
Mr. F. Vivanti	13
Mr. Triulze	14
Mr. Eyton	25
Mr. Walker	5
Mr. Townley	19
Dr. Dalliston	20
Mr. Nicaido (Jap.)	15
Mr. Brooke	14
Mr. Benson	24
Private Stokes	17
Mr. Tashi (Jap.)	16
Sergeant Smith	19
Mr. Favre-Brandt	22
Mr. Milson	22
Mr. Favre Nardin	23
Mr. Tripp	20
Mr. Abegg	17
Mr. Barnard	22

##### 4.—SMALL BORE COMPETITION.

First prize, \$20; second prize, \$10. Seven shots at 600 yards. Entrance, \$2. Any rifle, with any description of sight.

	Points.
Mr. Townley	9
Mr. Jacquemot	3
Dr. Dalliston	16
Mr. Eyton	14
Mr. Brooke	7
Mr. Pistorius	0
Mr. Tashi (Japanese)	7
Capt. Hill, R.M.	13
Mr. Barnard	21
Mr. Vivanti	16
Mr. Benson	21
Mr. Tripp	18
Mr. Milson	20
Mr. Favre Braudt	9
Mr. Favre Nardin	16
Mr. Abegg	16
Mr. Cameron	14
Mr. Nicaido (Jap.)	16
Mr. Murata	12

TIE.—Mr. Barnard, 2; Mr. Benson, 3.

##### Second Day, Thursday, 29th May.

##### 1.—ASSOCIATION CUP.

First Prize, \$30; Second Prize, \$15. Open to Members of the Association only. 400 and 500 yards. 5 shots at each range. Any rifle. Entrance \$2. Winners of First Prizes on First Day excluded.

	Points.
Mr. Barnard	38
Mr. Cameron	38

##### 2.—SILVER MEDAL OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Open to Civilian Members of the Association only. 200, 500, and 600 yards. 5 shots at each range. Any Rifle. Entrance Free.

	Points.
Mr. Cameron .....	52
Mr. Barnard .....	51
Dr. Dalliston .....	45

## 3.—THE GAS-PIPE CUP.

First Prize, \$20; Second Prize, \$10. 7 shots at 500 yards. Entrance \$2. Winners excluded. Rifles 577 bore.

	Points.
Mr. Tripp .....	18
Sergeant Smith .....	16

## 4.—CONSOLATION PRIZE.—

\$20. Open to all who have shot at this Meeting and have not taken a prize. 5 shots at 200 yards any Rifle. Entrance \$1.

	Points.
Mr. Favre Nardin .....	19

## LEAVES FROM A POCKET BOOK.

## THE STORY TELLER'S NARRATIVE.

Kumasaka Chohan, Hakamadare Yasusuké and Ishikawa Goyemon, these are Japan's three robber celebrities.

There is no spot on earth nor yet any walk in life entirely without a celebrity; celebrities absolutely, celebrities prospectively, and celebrities retrospectively.

In the hills near the grave of Prince Iyeyasu there lies a little village where, in every cottage, the Penates afford a nook upon their shrine to the wooden image of a bird; a bird that has never once encountered human gaze, but whose voice, dimly issuing from the depths of the mountain forest one spring morning two hundred and fifty years ago, filled the hearts of the villagers with such a vision of sweetness and enchantment that its echo lives still in the memories of their children's children. Did you visit that village you would learn nothing more of its celebrity than I have told you, yet I dare suppose you would fain go and see for yourselves as I would for myself; for indeed, the ear is a good natured thing; it longs to share its pleasures with the eye, and either would be curious enough at the present moment to wish for the presence of even Goyemon himself.

I dare say if you were questioned by a foreigner about your country's celebrities you might be ashamed to talk of Kumasaka and Ishikawa, but let me tell you that none but the blue blood of the old nobility can nurture the brain of such robbers as these men were!

Kumasaka lived to be fifty-five years old. "No great things that," will say your daily devotee, whose prayers for many years and many goods ascend to Shakku with the morning and evening smoke; but the robber is too free with other people's property to be economical of his own; a voluntary airing about the world for thirty-six years, or less it may be, and then an involuntary airing for thirty-six hours on the dead man's pillory at Asakusa;—that is about the truest biography you can give these gentlemen as a general rule. "Excess of years brings shame" says the proverb, and so in truth it is; for, however frail the thews and sinews no decrepitude overtakes the soldier's heart, and so he tries and fails where failure is disgrace while inaction had been natural.

"Am I who have thieved from thirteen years of age till now without once bungling to be baulked to-day at fifty-five?" So said Kumasaka when the fifty thousand riyos of the merchant Bunske were reported to be still reposing safely in their strong box, despite two attempts representing all the energy and conception of the light-fingered craft. He had been on the point of retiring into private life when this news reached him. Talk of your retired grocer, your haberdasher or your brewer! You have played a very good game of chequers with fortune; pushed her fairly up into the corner, and made room to stretch yourself after all your toils. Now for your verandah of knotless satin-wood, your pillars of unbarked pine, and your nephrite incense burners; now for your rockeries of quaint granites and argillites, your ponds of goldfish, and your shrubberies of azaleas. But what is all this? Much

coin, much care, much meat, much malady. Could you ever know such splendid satisfaction as that which the memory of his past career would stir up in the heart of the retired robber? Could any money buy for you such a sweetmeat as that which would be constantly between the lips of one, who having always done what he liked and what everybody else disliked, had strolled away from the arena of his work with a full purse and a laughing lip?

But there never has been and probably never will be a retired robber. "Certainly for forty-two years your unerring craft has made us marvel; but you have not been obliged to follow mistakes. If failure only signified failure, it would be nothing to you that others had failed before you; but where every failure quadruples the danger of attempt, two mishaps almost constitute an impossibility." So urged the followers of Kumasaka, but he was the son of a Kami. His blood warmed at the aspect of difficulties. Spiked walls, double shutters, a cunningly contrived strong-box, and a vigilant owner, placed more than ever on his guard by past experience, had more charms for him than the fifty thousand riyos in gold cobans that were known to be reposing behind all these difficulties. So in the end he went—and was crucified.

Verily if such men laboured for their country, fame would be the smallest of their achievements, but courage in a bad cause is cowardice. "What a beautiful girl! I wish I were a mouse that I might creep into her bosom." "What a lovely face! I would she had an enemy that I might cleave his skull." These are the thoughts of the same mind under different circumstances, the thought of the robber nobleman, and the soldier nobleman.

It is a cold day in the end of March, and Goyemon is sitting behind a brazier smoking. In the alcove beside him you may see his "Bizen" blade. A broad blade it is still, for never a notch has been ground from its edge during three hundred years of constant use, and though without your "soroban" you could scarcely count the number of its victims. In one corner of the room lies a motley heap of masks and gauntlets, for Goyemon is only known to his fellow townsmen as Kinzaburo the fencing-master.

Presently a voice is heard asking permission to enter, and the sliding-door pushed open reveals a figure kneeling on the threshold, the figure of a man twice as old it may be as Goyemon himself.

"Pardon Sir, I have just come back."

"Oh, indeed! come in; come in; come to the fire," says Goyemon; and thus addressed, the old man advancing kneels beside the brazier, then after a pause says with an obeisance.

"I have brought some money, Sir."

"Ah! gold or silver?"

"Gold, Sir."

"Good. How much have you?"

"A thousand riyos, Sir," replies the old man taking from his bosom a parcel and placing it beside the brazier, while the smallest possible shade of self-gratulation might be detected in his humble voice.

"Where did you get it?"

"From the yashiki of Kata Kazoye no Kami, Sir."

This time, as he replies, mentioning the name of a celebrated brave, Yake-ishibo raises his eyes for the first time to his master's face, and the exultation of his heart smoothes away one or two wrinkles from his forehead. But in a second his head is bowed upon the mats as he encounters the blazing eye of Goyemon.

"Fool!" thunders Goyemon, "Miserable fool! have you lived with me so long and do you yet know me so little?"

Verily the old man is at once bewildered and terrified. "A thousand riyos," he may well think, is not a bad night's work." Goyemon indeed has done many a finer stroke; but Goyemon is Goyemon, and he is only Yake-ishibo. Nay let this be how it may, a succession of such performances as that of this evening would be worthy to stand in any company." Notwithstanding his voice falters much as he asks,

"Why, Sir; why do you say that?"

"Why?" replies Goyemon, "why! your question scarcely merits an answer. Whose money have you stolen? The



money of a man who never did an unjust action; who never oppressed a weaker or feared a stranger; who never spends a cash on luxury, or grudges a coin in charity. Are these the men whose money I take? Away you stupid fellow; return the riyos at once." "Return the riyos, Sir, return the riyos? Why how can I possibly do that? If you say it must be done, I will do it, for life is only single after all, but Sir—" "Well you are indeed a bungler! Do you call yourself one of my followers and yet confess that you cannot return a thing you have taken? Here, follow me and I will show you how to do it."

And so Goyemon went and put the money in the very spot the old man had taken it from;—for such a man he was, this Goyemon. Well says the song:—"the heart of a gentleman and the mountain cherry are beautiful wherever they bloom."

Those were the days of Taiko Aideyoshi—"Taikosama, Generalissimo of Japan and Regent of all the Empire within the four seas." We simple people scarcely comprehend the full import of these words. I, when my voice is tired from talking, refresh it almost unconsciously with this cup of tea; and you, when you are tired of hearing me talking, disburse your half dozen cash for a pot of the same beverage with equal supineness. But the tea-drinking of Taikosama was quite another thing. I do not suppose that he drank more, or that his fashion of drinking it was different; but then—the Man, the Man!—Regent and Generalissimo of all Japan!

"Sen-no-rikiu" was entrusted with the preparation of the Regent's tea, and every day he concocted it with water from the urn "Nuregarasu." A groom of the chamber is no doubt a smaller man than, for example, a Master of Horse, or a Comptroller of the Household, but then, as the proverb says, "better the one child in the bosom than the twins on the back." The sound of the firebell from a street to lee-ward matters less to a sleeper than a solitary flea in the small of his back; and Sen-no-rikiu, cunning of speech and careful of opportunity, was a man strong in the capability of exercising his strength; strong in his ready access to the Regent's ear. Thus this tea-drinking gained an additional importance from the hands that made it, no less than from the urn that supplied the water for the making. Beshink you of a tea-urn celebrated in history, celebrated for its cunning workmanship and untimely end—the tea-urn "Nuregarasu," of the finest "Fukugawa bronze;"—its sides embossed with just one thousand figures of the mountain genii, each an artist's study; its handles of pure gold; and its feet resting on a stand of jade and enamel taken from the palace of the Emperor of Corœa. With what a delicate finger would Sen-no-rikiu coax the dust from beneath its rim! With what a deferential flourish would he daily remove its cover of "Uwajima" lacquer!

Taikosama is absent for the night, and Sen-no-rikiu, missing his morning avocation, sleeps late and rises lazily. The tea-urn will not be used to-day, but at any rate it must be tended, and "Sen-no-rikiu," possessed of the accustomed feather-brush and silk rubber, removes the cover of "Uwajima" lacquer, with, it may be, a somewhat more listless flourish than his wont, and prepares to——. Shades of Shakka and Niyorai!—the urn is gone! A conjuncture so extraordinary, so inconceivable, and withal so appalling, fails to reach Sen-no-rikiu's understanding at the first blush, and for the nonce he sits gasping and grasping at the thoughts that present themselves. But presently the horrible fact thrusts itself home, and a volley of clapped hands summons the astonished domestics, to whom the almost incoherent questions and distracted demeanour of Sen-no-rikiu appear as absurd as the idea that "Nuregarasu" could disappear. Soon the whole Yashiki is in commotion. Searching, scrutiny, and surmise occupy every man and every moment. But the shades of evening bring no comfort to Sen-no-rikiu; stupefied and miserable he sits beside his bed, his pipe unused, his *queue* unkempt, while already a strange thrill seems to creep about his epigastric regions, for Taikosama is a stern passionate man, and disembowelment will be the inevitable decree for the loser of Nuregarasu. After a time, however, he lapses into uneasy sleep and troubled dreams; his heart oppressed by a cruel weight of iron urns, and his vision wearied by a never ending vista of white-draped chambers, tall candles, and glittering stil-

letto blades with handles neatly wrapped in "haushi." From these painful presages the first rays of the morning sun recall him, but though awake he dares not raise his head, shrinking from nothing more than his own presence in the absence of "Nuregarasu." But in such circumstances inaction is intolerable. Anon straightening himself he looks around, and if ever a doomed man "met the god Hotoke in the midst of Hell-fire," that man was Sen-no-rikiu at that moment, for there before the alcove, unsoiled, unscarred, serene, and splendid stood the urn Nuregarasu.

About noon Taikosama returns, and Sen-no-rikiu, as he prepares tea, determines that he will sleep with Nuregarasu in his arms for the rest of his life. But though the urn is there now its temporary loss is a grave matter, and Sen-no-rikiu is not entirely without trepidation as he tells Taiko the strange story. Taiko hears him to the end, and then, leaving his tea untouched, rises and desires the wandering Sen to take Nuregarasu and follow him. He leads straight to his sitting room—and what a sitting room it was, that of the Regent and Generalissimo!—Alcoves with their pillars of ivy-roots and shelves of ebony; the ceiling of pictured cedar; the long verandah—its floor a solitary slab of *keiaki* grained like watered silk. And then the garden with its mighty stepping stones, ground and polished like mirrors, and the monster bridge of red granite with the carp looking out from its shadow!

Taiko walks a few steps through the garden, and stopping before a black rock that thrusts its rugged shoulders through a bed of moss, takes Nuregarasu from the hands of Sen-no-rikiu, raises the wonder high above his head, and then, without qualm or pause dashes it down upon the sharpest spike of the "Iso-ishi" at his feet. The marvel of art and patience is a bruised mass of misshapen iron! To Sen-no-rikiu the world seems suddenly to have grown a blank. If Nuregarasu accidentally lost was terrible, how doubly appalling is its wilful destruction! But Taiko seeing his consternation says: "Never trouble yourself Sen-no-rikiu. Nuregarasu is better thus than in the hands of the robber Goyemon, for there is but one man in Japan who would have dared to touch him, and that man is Goyemon; and there was but one man in Japan who ever drank tea from Nuregarasu until yesterday, and that man is Taiko. To-day, Taiko and Goyemon cannot drink from the same urn."

So indeed it was. Goyemon would fain be able to say that he had shared the Regent's tea-pot, and for this he carried off Nuregarasu from the midst of the Palace. But for so small a freak he would not have Sen-no-rikiu come to harm, and so he returned the urn the same night! For such a man he was, this Goyemon!

#### No. 7.—THE STORY TELLER'S NARRATIVE.

##### *Continued.*

But a bag that holds a pottle is a pottle bag whatever its contents, and stealing is stealing whatever be stolen. These simple principles of crooked or straight perverted push the whole world awry, and it was perhaps some such consideration that induced the astute Taiko, when Goyemon at last fell into his hands, to summon the greatest pathologist and the most crafty mechanist in the Empire and commission them to prepare a method of punishment so terrible that no spirit could possibly support its pangs, for if the man's heroism went down with him unshaken to the grave, his memory might beget many imitators but assuredly no revilers.

The head to the earth, the feet to the sky, the limbs wrenched abroad on a rugged beam, and two spears passing slowly upwards till their points clash in the stomach, while the blood pours from the mouth and into the mouth—surely the parricide's penalty might suffice for any crime! Large reward and light punishment is the golden rule of government, but no common crucifixion could touch the vitality of Goyemon's fame: Such a fine professor would dignify the foulest profession.

Civilization too was scantier in those days than now. Men lived more in their own company, and had more opportunity to nurture the fancies they found in their own bosoms, for the land was wider than the tracks that traversed it, and the summer winds blew no dust from mountain roads into the petals of lilies and egg-plants blooming far down in the hearts of the

vallies. A sorry night would the traveller have passed who in those times started with only the stars for his guide to traverse the peaks that look down on the battlements of Ōzaka, for nothing wandered there then but the rivers, the hunter and the hunted. Hill and hollow, cliff and cleft, rock and ravine; such a scene of trackless and tortuous tangle that you might well have marvelled at the self-reliance of one, who seated on the trunk of a fallen pine, quietly suffered the twilight to overtake him one autumn evening in the days of Taikosama. The sword that he carried in his belt was not absolutely at variance with his hunters garb, nor did his features bear the soil of aught but sun and service, yet was there an inexpressible something about the man, that would have hindered your desire to choose him as a walking companion after the stars had risen. He is looking along the path that scarcely asserts its right to such a name amid the rocks and ferns, and the thought that somewhat dilates his eye is one of much astonishment, for up the mountain side a solitary figure is toiling; the figure of a man, it may be some seven or eight and twenty years old, dressed in a merchant's garb, his frame muscular and well-knit, and his fresh, handsome face somewhat marred by weariness.

The new-comer, apparently delighted at the aspect of a fellow-creature, forthwith addresses the man on the log. "Pardon my rudeness, Sir; but I should judge from your appearance that you are a hunter and if so well acquainted, no doubt, with these mountains; for my part, five hours incessant walking up and down the steep has so completely wearied me that I don't feel equal to another half-mile, and if you will show me the way to the nearest house it will indeed be a kindness."

"Well! traveller," replies the figure on the log, "you've come to a quaint place to look for houses! That can hardly be your business in the hills, I fancy?"

"No indeed, that would surely be looking for fish on a mountain top! Business I have none except to get to Ōzaka if I could decipher these strange paths. I've nothing to lose, but I don't much care to spend a night among the hills, for they say the place is infested with robbers." "Robbers!" replies the man on the log with something of a start, "hem! yes; robbers there are they say, but I do not think you need fear them much. However, you look tired without a guide; you are as far from a house as if there wasn't a house at all. What say you, shall I give you a night's lodging?" The position does not admit of much parley, and the man on the log, dropping on to the feet of a gaunt sinewy figure, strikes off the little path into the very bosom of the cliffs, leading the way along a road so marvellously selected that none but a madman would travel twice six feet of it without turning back. Under rocks, over rocks, round rocks, up steep, down ravine, here backwards, there forwards, now to the right, then to the left, half a mile of avenue sinuous enough to puzzle a familiar brings the pair suddenly out before what had been a marvel in the plains and was a miracle among the hills. A very palace; huge, strong, and magnificent, wanting neither gardens nor groves.

The man of the log, anticipating some expression of his companion's wonder, says:—"You will be surprised no doubt to see such a house in such a place, but we pay no taxes up here and the region is lonely, so we must have something to amuse us. Besides, we have to keep out those robbers you speak of." They are now before the gate which is opened after some parley, and the young merchant's guide, leading him to the side vestibule, desires him to wait a moment, while the chief's wishes are consulted. "For every calling" he says in a tone of challenge, must have a Head or it could not be governed. Seeing however, that his companion is more disposed to seat himself on the mats than to dispute his proposition, he passes through the hall, traverses one or two passages, and finally enters a large chamber whose aspect now first suggests an idea of the occupant's employment. An armourer in such a region could scarcely expect to have a lintel well bowed to by customers, but an armoury the house apparently is; for stands of arquebuses and bows, racks of spears and halberds, with piles of chain-shirts and breastplates occupy the whole

apartment, save about one fourth of the central space at the far end, where the floor, raised some six or seven inches higher than the surrounding mats, assumes the form of a lacquered threshold supporting a series of sliding doors, whose frames of embossed lacquer enclose borders of damask silk, and, within, panels cunningly painted to represent the visit of Senkin to the land of the elves.

Into this inner chamber and the presence of the chief, the man of the log passes with much show of ceremony. The chief, a little, keen-eyed man, sits looking into the garden, and the smoke from his pipe almost seems to mingle with the spray of the water-fall that tumbles and jumps without the verandah. Down here in the marts our first care and chief difficulty in fashioning a garden is to produce something of the rough and rugged, to make something of what man never made; but how light would all this labour be were the rocks already climbing upon one another; the ferns already trailing from fissures opened by the earthquake; and the water already losing half its volume in pools where only the eagle can drink! "Sir, says the man of the log," I found one, apparently a merchant, wandering about the hills in the neighbourhood this evening, so I brought him home with me, thinking it just possible he might discover the place if I left him alone; for a lost man often finds what he is not looking for." "You did right," replies the chief, "show him in here." So the man of the log, again acting *chaperon*, his charge presently finds himself bowing before the chief in the inner chamber. The accustomed cup of tea is handed round and sipped in silence, for the host does not seem to be a man of many words, and possibly thinks that the rank of his guest scarcely demands a formal announcement of his own. A little surprised, however, it would seem at the guest's composure, he presently lays his pipe aside, and delivers himself, somewhat strangely, thus.

"Washidsukami, here, has promised you a night's lodging and that you are welcome to; but you may as well know before you go to bed, that those who lodge here once must lodge here always or lodge nowhere again. These, as you know, are the mountains of Toyoka, and I am Matsu-yama Raitaro, so you will understand that if one who lodged here to night went down to the city yonder in the morning, it would scarcely be wise for us who were left behind, to stay here till noon. I am sorry if anything I say causes you concern; but you must take your choice of either entering our company, or going out after breakfast tomorrow morning to the end of the gully there with Shokichi the headman. This Raitaro was a robber of wide but not very fair fame; there were few people in Japan who were not familiar with his name, and fewer still who would pass the mountains of Toyoka after sunset without a prayer to Amida. The young merchant had, it would seem, fallen in with a very evil chance, and the alternative now proposed might well puzzle him unpleasantly; yet, strange to say, he was not one whit moved. His hand never shook as he knocked the ashes from his pipe, nor did his voice falter in the smallest as he replied:—"I was not altogether unprepared for what you have said, Sir; your armoury there is rather too well stocked for hunting purposes alone. I am very much obliged for your kind offer. To tell the truth I have not many encumbrances in the world, for a little jealousy on my elder brother's part has made my father's house uncomfortable for me, and if you will really admit me I shall be most fortunate. But I'm afraid you will find me very useless."

"Upon my word a very proper spoken and hardy-nerved young man" thinks the chief, beginning to look with more interest at his visitor's comely face and strong fore-arm.

"As to your usefulness or otherwise I can say nothing. No man fails entirely if he tries to succeed, but you are only a beginner now and must take a beginner's part. If however you deserve well your promotion will surely come for we have no favouritism here. At any rate I recommend you to devote all your spare time to fencing. I suppose you have never handled a single-stick?"

"Well, Sir, I'm afraid I should make but a poor hand of that sort of thing. I have indeed seen a little single-stick play in our village for the farmers are very fond of it, but it was only the name of the thing."

"Indeed, well, come along, I will put you in charge of the master;" and, with that, the chief leads the way, through the outer room and across a strip of garden, to a long low building with a very business-like aspect, and from within which the sound of stroke and parry, challenge and onset are already issuing. Passing within they find that the evening's fencing has not yet absolutely begun though a couple of lads are assailing each other pretty vigorously on the dais of sand in the middle of the room. It is the robbers' fancy to fence by lamplight, for they seldom see the face of an adversary when the sun is up; and many a good wrist has failed to follow the thrusts learned in that dusky chamber. The feeble rush-lights now flicker and flare on thirty strong men's faces, some scarred some scatheless, some young, some old, but all more or less touched by that cloud, that clings to the brow when the heart is soiled. These thirty faces turn with much curiosity towards the chief and his companion, as, amid many bows and salutations, the two pass up the room to the corner where the fencing-sticks and paraphernalia of the play are piled, and where, a giant in frame and fame, the fencing-master, stands. To him the novice is presented, and received not very cordially; all teaching is irksome, but, above all, the teaching of fencing: for whatever mysteries of the art you may unfold you cannot inspire the spirit that nerves the wrist; you fashion the puppet but fail in the breath. It is accordingly with some show of apology that the master begs one of the two youths that are already masked and gloved to give the visitor a preliminary lesson, and desires the latter to select a stick and prepare for the bout.

The old rule that a "quick return is better than a long parry" is one of the last that a fencer really credits, and when the visitor, instead of selecting a long stick chooses one of the very shortest in the rack, some curious looks are exchanged by the old hands.

A very short business was that first bout; for the visitor's opponent had scarcely time to assume the easy position of a confident victor, when the "pear-splitter" cut resounded on his helmet. Two or three others who follow share the same fate in about the same time, and now the room is all a buzz of excitement. Everybody in the *yashiki*, from the scullion to the gate-porter comes flocking in, and as victory after victory places the new-comer, without pause or parley, before a fresh opponent there seems every chance that his arm must tire or his eye fail. But though he is now *vis-a-vis* of the very grey beards of the science he delivers to each and all unerringly the same terrific cut in the very centre of the helmet—and now the attention of the bystanders is diverted to the corner where the fencing master stands, for he is seen to unfastening his belt, throwing off his coat and donning his gloves with little of his wonted coolness. The very preparations of the master are watched with breathless interest; but the master himself feels that some curious sensation of uneasiness begins to cloud his eye. Never for twenty years has he seen a trick of fence that was not as familiar to him as his wife's face; but to night eight of his best pupils have succumbed to the same stroke, and yet he does not feel sure that he has penetrated the mystery yet. Was the stick passed once or twice outwards after the parry or how was it? Men with such marvellous wrists and sinews do not travel the mountains for nothing; and the heart of the master burns and his muscles stiffen as he thinks that the stranger who is beating his pupils and laughing at his art cannot be anything but a spy—a spy whose signal may perhaps summon destruction to their quiet home in the mountains and give their heads to the gibbet. Nor is the master singular in the thought; the same idea has already suggested itself to several of the band, and a cry of eager encouragement rises from every lip as the master leaps into the ring.

His foot planted on the accustomed spot, and his hand armed with the often-held single-stick, that momentary feeling of uneasiness passes away like a breath from the master's heart, and with eye on fire and wrists of steel he deals out after cut, and thrust after thrust, but none find their way home. The visitor stands quietly on the defensive. Hitherto it has apparently been his object to come to terms with his opponents

as quickly as possible, but now he pauses, he parries, he retreats, and already cries of "*gerai*," "*gerai*," welcome the master's certain victory. But it is only for a moment. Even the master's multifarious methods of attack have their limit, and presently the two figures are standing quiet in the middle of the arena, and their crossed blades are motionless save for a little tremor telling of the taunted muscles that grasp them. Now, it is the visitors' turn to attack:—"will he try the '*nashi-wari*,' and will the master parry it?" The audience, breathless, presses so close to the arena as almost to touch the combatants, but a small space suffices such fencers. A shuffle—a flashing of sticks—and a wild exulting cry; the "*nashi-wari*" is parried—the master knows the foil. But ere the echoes of that cry are faint, they are overtaken by a bitter voice, for the master's right arm is hanging powerless by his side. This time the "*nashi-wari*" was apparently only a feint, a terrible cut from the left upwards, a cut the most difficult, the most daring in all the science has reached the thinner fold of the gauntlet, and numbed the arm that has known no equal for twenty years. No marvel that hot shame and anger wrenched that bitter cry from the robber band, but what other result could be expected, for the comely youth with the strong fore-arm is ISHIKAWA GOYEMON himself!

## Correspondence.

### THE MEMORIAL OF THE EX-FINANCE MINISTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

SIR,—A paragraph in the *Japan Herald* of the 23rd instant stated that the translations of the memorial of Inoué Kaoru and his colleague Shibasawa, which appeared in the *Japan Mail* and the *Japan Gazette* are, "as we are assured" incorrect, and that "an authentic copy (which we published in tonight's issue)" has been furnished to that journal.

Without enlarging upon the confusion which seems to have existed in the writer's mind as to the relative value of the words copy and translation, it seems only fair to point out to him that if the first translations of this document which appeared in the Yokohama press contain some mistaken renderings, the third, published in the *Japan Herald* of the 23rd instant, is quite as open to criticism as either of its predecessors.

Three native papers have published the memorial in the original, namely the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, the Yokohama *Mainichi Shimbun*, and the *Shimbunzasshi*. The version given by the *Japan Mail* was avowedly made from the first of these, and it may safely be assumed that the *Japan Gazette*'s version is from the same source. Being printed with moveable types, the *Nisshin Shinjishi* is more subject to printer's errors than the *Shimbunzasshi*, which is printed from blocks. The latter journal, it would appear, has also had the advantage of possessing a more correct manuscript than the other two papers, and it is a safe conjecture than from it the *Japan Herald*'s version has been made.

Let us proceed to point out a few of the errors in the *Japan Herald*'s "authentic copy." The "authentic copy" commences as follows: "Although the rise or decay of a nation originally depends on its character, etc." Now the Chinese word *ki-un* here rendered by 'character' cannot have that meaning. It may be paraphrased in Japanese by *tenchi no aida no ikioi*, but is hardly capable of being rendered into English. The idea is that there is certain connection between the events which succeed each other in the life of a nation; that each event is the effect of some preceding cause, and becomes in its turn the cause of other effects. When a period of history is isolated from what has preceded and what has followed it, the whole train of causes at work during that period is called *toki no ikioi*, or as we might say in English, 'the spirit of the times' or the 'tendency of the age.' But *ki-un* is a more general term, and under it is contemplated the whole series of preceding events and their dependence on each other. These events may have contributed to form the character of a nation, but it is equally certain that the character of the nation has reacted on its history.



Still, the character of a nation and its history are not convertible terms. According to the Chinese theory of *ki-un*, every occurrence has a natural tendency if left to itself to produce a certain effect, but if interfered with it no longer produces that effect. Upon the nature of the interference depends the character of the effect. Therefore, given certain tendencies which a Government can appreciate, and also the knowledge of the change in those tendencies which its acts will produce, it can, if it chooses, direct the course of events. If it possesses this knowledge, and applies it aright, these things will go well. If it is ignorant either of the tendencies or of the effects which its own acts will produce, then things will go badly. This is the meaning of the phrase *Seifu kioso no tōhi*. The *Japan Mail's* translator was therefore not far from a good translation when he made use of the term 'natural causes' for *ki-un*, but in translating *tōhi* by merits or 'demerits' he spoilt it. The *Japan Herald's* translator has failed to give the signification in both cases, by employing 'character' for *ki-un* and 'properly or improperly' for *tōhi*. The nearest rendering of *tōhi* is 'suitability or unsuitability.' The word *ki-un* re-appears again towards the end of the memorial, and here the *Japan Herald* has 'fortune' as the equivalent. Of course the meaning is the same in both places, and if 'character' were right in one, it would be right in the other also.

The second paragraph of the *Japan Herald's* translation is correct, while that of the *Japan Mail* goes very wide of the mark. *Shosēki* is in Japanese *moromoro no waza*, all doings; *cho ni tsuku* is a phrase which means to go on in regular succession. The *Japan Mail's* translator forgot that he had a Chinese idiom to deal with here, and might have discovered the correct rendering by consulting Dr. Legge's excellent edition of the *Sheking*. *Bampō kua ni mukai* is an antithesis to the phrase *shosēki cho ni tsuki*, and literally means the myriad regions are turned towards change (i.e. change for the better, or civilization). *Bampō* is a term used in the *Book of the Analects* in the sense of the people of the whole empire. These two examples show how necessary for the comprehension of Japanese political documents is a thorough knowledge of the Chinese classics, or, at least, the possession of Dr. Legge's edition of them.

The word *Kikō*, rendered 'Law' in the *Japan Mail*, and 'the rightful line of sovereigns' in the *Japan Herald*, is very difficult to translate. *Ki* literally means 'thread of silk,' *Kō*, 'the rope round which a net is formed, and by which it is drawn together.' The combination of these two Chinese words is used metaphorically in the sense of 'rules and laws.' Hence the use of the word Law. In Japan 'the Law' means the authority of the sovereign, which was in abeyance during the existence of the Shōgunate. To translate the phrase by 'the line of rightful sovereigns that remained in abeyance' is to convey the mistaken notion that the Mikados who succeeded each other during the last seven and a half centuries or more were all dethroned sovereigns, whereas every student of Japanese history knows that they were all this time actually recognized as occupying the throne. In this case the *Japan Mail's* version is certainly more correct than that of the *Japan Herald*.

The second half of the third paragraph has been fairly rendered by the *Japan Mail's* translator, but the *Japan Herald's* version is rather freer than necessary. The attribute *masa ni sakan naru no*, actually in a state of high perfection, is transferred from *Seikei* (Government and laws), to which it properly belongs, to *godaisū* (the five continents). This is translated by 'countries of the world.' *Seikei* (Government and laws) is taken to mean the whole of 'the most experienced Governments ruling.' This is contrary to the well-known canon of translation, which requires that the number of words in the original should not be exceeded, whenever excess can be avoided.

In the fourth paragraph the *Japan Herald's* translator has committed an error similar to that of which the *Japan Mail's* translator has been guilty of in the second paragraph. He takes *gi*, discussion, to govern *ritsu*, law, whereas the two form an antithesis. The literal meaning is, as to law (not 'constitution') we have added [to our own laws] *bankoku no kōhō*, and as to discussion we have exhausted every-body's opinion (*yoron*—*moromoro no mikomi*). What the real significance of these phrases is, is not of much importance. It is of course absurd to talk of

combining International Law or the law of nations with hitherto existing laws to form a code, but the expression sounds fine, and has been used simply for that reason. It is merely a rhetorical ornament, like a great deal of the first part of the memorial.

The fifth paragraph contains an addition to the language of the memorial which is perfectly unwarrantable. *Futei no to wo korasu* may mean 'to check revolution,' but certainly does not contain the idea expressed by the phrase 'repel our foes.' The phrase simply states that the government has sufficient forces at its command to preserve internal order, and nothing else.

In the *Japan Mail's* version the progress of Japanese civilization is compared to the swiftness of a race-horse. This is a correct translation of the character *shi* which is used by the *Nisshin Shinjissai*. The *Shimbunzasshi* has a character which is rightly rendered by 'a team of four horses,' but which does not warrant the introduction of a 'chariot.'

In the eleventh paragraph of the "authentic copy" there appears another mistake which was in the first instance committed by the *Japan Gazette*, corrected in the *Japan Mail*, and then re-invented by the *Japan Herald's* translator. The word *kōsō* is compounded of two Chinese roots, *kō*, cultivation of fields, and *sō*, a mulberry tree. Ploughing fields and planting mulberry trees are taken as typical of the work of the husbandman, and the compound is used as a synonym for *ndōjō*, agricultural pursuits. The error consists in making *kō*, which may be used as a verb, to cultivate, to govern *sō*; but that would be incorrect, because in the sense of 'to cultivate,' *kō* can, when used concretely, only mean ploughing fields. *Chokuso* would be the proper word for 'culture of the mulberry.'

All these errors are of little practical importance, for they occur in what is only a sort of overture to the play. When we come to the play itself, the single paragraph which has excited such lively emotions in financial breasts, we find a marked difference between the versions given by the *Japan Herald* and the *Japan Mail*. That the *Japan Gazette* made a hash of the figures is not to be denied. The translation in the *Japan Mail*, however, correctly represents the original as published in the three Japanese newspapers before named. The difference between the "authentic copy" and the "incorrect translation" of the *Japan Mail* is in the end of the paragraph. The latter runs thus: 'In addition to this, the paper money issued by the Government Departments and the former *han*, and the debts due in Japan and foreign countries, when added together, amount to close upon '120,000,000 yen.' The *Japan Herald's* translator has passed over the words *han no chohei oyobi chiuguai*, which correspond to the words in italics, and makes of the whole sentence: 'Adding to this, the debts contracted by the Government departments and the former have been altogether about 120,000,000 yen.' It was undoubtedly an oversight, but must still be counted amongst the "incorrect" passages. On the very face of it this sentence is incomplete. "The Government departments and the former" — The former what? Everyone knows that the Japanese Government and the former *han* have issued vast quantities of paper money, which according to a scheme lately published, are to be converted into a fauted debt, bearing interest at six per cent., and no statement of indebtedness would be complete without some mention of this paper money.

Why go any further than this? Simply for the purpose of doing justice to both translators. In the paragraph which comes next but two to that which contains the statement of indebtedness the *Japan Herald's* version has a sentence which begins with: "Standing or sitting, coming and going, in everything." This is not an English mode of expression, and must therefore be a literal translation from the Japanese. Now the original runs thus: "*Shintai, fugiō*," or word for word, 'advancing-retreating, bending-down-looking-up.' This has been rendered by the *Japan Mail's* translator, rather freely perhaps, into 'in every movement of their being,' but even such an amount of license as this is better than changing the text of the original in order to satisfy a fanciful taste for the pure native idiom. Both translators go wrong again in a passage which follows immediately. *Kenri* and *gimu* are words which have been recently introduced to represent the English words 'right' and 'duty' respec-



tively. The *Japan Herald's* translator has rendered *Kenri* by 'liberty' and '*gimu*' by 'rights,' both incorrectly, while the *Japan Mail* has 'right' for *kenri*, correctly enough, omitting however the important correlative.

In the *Nisshin Shinjishi* the word *minsha ni shô*, certainly an unfamiliar expression, has apparently been printed by mistake for *sato ni shashô*. If this is a mistake, at any rate the *Japan Mail* has given a fair equivalent for it. The *Japan Herald* has had the superior advantage of possessing an authentic copy, and has the almost correct rendering, 'a certificate of birth from the chief temple of their town.' On the other hand, the word *ketsu-zei*, literally 'blood-tax,' which the *Japan Mail* has translated 'conscription,' has been taken by the *Japan Herald's* translator to mean 'poll-tax.' The mistake is pardonable, because the term is one of very late introduction. It occurs in the new military law which was promulgated a few months ago, and is no doubt a translation from some European language. 'Conscription' is the best word for it on the present occasion.

The Japanese have a familiar saying which resumes in a few words the gist of the above observations. It is, *omae no atama no hai wo ô ga ii*. If the writer of the paragraph which has called forth this letter profits by this bit of advice, the critic's labours will be for the future unnecessary.

Your obedient servant,

U.

Yedo, 24th May, 1873.

#### A JAPANESE VIEW OF THE FINANCE QUESTION.

(From the *Nisshin Shinjishi*, of May 23)

I lately found in the newspapers a memorial addressed by Messrs. Inoué and Shibusawa to the Mikado. This document, in discussing the acts of the Government, states that it advances in an inconsiderate manner and neglects the proper sequence. As regards the theory of administration it cares only for appearance, while the resources of the people are in actual fact decaying. The views which are put forth indicate the *ne plus ultra* of devoted interest. It seems to us that it would be impossible to find two men with more patriotism, or more love for the people, and I am profoundly perplexed by the resignation and retirement of these two gentlemen.

It is most true that the theory of administration and the capacity of the people ought to correspond, and it certainly was the duty of these gentlemen to point this out.

However, the document says: "In ancient times the people were regarded with compassionate tenderness. But at present the Government is not only unable to look on the people with compassionate tenderness. On the contrary it restrains them with new laws and burdens them with new taxes. Every one must be registered. They must have certificates from the shrine of the patron deity. For their dwelling they must have title-deeds. The men must be subject to the conscription. Then there are law-expenses, fines for violating petty rules, laws for the price of goods, for their sale, for cattle, horses and servants. Whenever a new decree is put forth the people are stupefied. They are at a loss how to act, and lose all confidence."

To decide upon the laws of taxation is of course no easy thing. It cannot be done in the space of a morning. At the present moment of change it is impossible to avoid a mixture of what is objectionable with what is unobjectionable. As for the temple-certificates, the registration and titled deeds for land, and the like, there is an indisputable justification for the payment of an impost. But in putting them in force for the first time it is impossible to preserve the natural sequence. To say that "they are restrained with laws and burdened with taxes more than in former times," is simply to insult the Government in a gross manner.

As for the observations about registration, title-deeds for land, and national liabilities, these things are the chief duties of the Treasury, and are not things which have suddenly turned up. Mr. Inoué, being the substitute of the Minister of the Treasury, ought diligently to bear the burden. Why did he then hold his tongue about these matters until a few days ago, and now begin to discuss them for the first time? This perplexes me in the highest

degree. Did he imagine up to to-day that these measures were right, and has he learnt now for the first time that they are wrong? In that case he ought to acknowledge his faults and ask pardon of his superiors and inferiors. Has he a right to put all the blame on the Government?

The document also says; "How shall we contrive to maintain our national existence?" And again: "Disasters will befall us from within and without at a moment when we least expect them, and the ruin will be so complete that nothing may avail to prevent it?" And it enumerates distinctly other omens of danger and trouble. If this be known to be the actual state, every native of the country must be overwhelmed with grief. And much more would be the case with two gentlemen of such lofty position and weighty functions, and who possess a practical and minute knowledge of the good or bad character of various measures. Their duty is to labour hard and spend their energies until they drop exhausted at their post. But where is the patriotism of a high officer and his feeling of love for the people, if at such a moment he resigns his office, and throws the burden on other shoulders?

Although the views put forward are plausible enough, there are many violations of fact in this document in my opinion. This is what has caused my doubts and called forth my criticisms. If you (Inoué and Shibusawa) can give a satisfactory explanation, do not grudge the trouble of taking up your pens.

(Signed)

AN INDEPENDANT PEASANT  
OF THE IRUMA *ken*, RESIDENT IN YEDO.

#### THE CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

May 28th, 1873.

SIR,—With your permission, I would say a few words in behalf of our Cemetery, in the hope that the Community (whose ear is never deaf to a reasonable appeal, and whose purse is ever tied with the loosest of strings on such occasions), may be induced to do something to preserve it from the state of desolation into which it has fallen. We read with interest of the British Government enquiring concerning the Crimean graveyards. We have almost a Crimean graveyard in our midst. A trifling annual subscription would restore from decay and neglect this spot which is well worthy of preservation as an historical record—if for no other reason. The matter touches every class, and all nationalities. It is really a place of great interest, and would repay a visit on the part of many who, happily, have not hitherto had occasion to enter its enclosure beside a dead friend or relation. Here the story of our influence in Japan may be read as from a book:—from the soldiers' and sailors' graves in the time, not long since, when the Community required protection, and death took its toll of our defenders; through that unsettled period, marked by murders, to the present day, where the record numbers among its entries friends and relations, many of whom were endeared to all, and distinguished by some accomplishment or grace which we were proud of while they yet lived.

It would seem that the Cemetery Committee has ceased to exist, and that the subscriptions last collected have been all expended. The Superintendent, it will be found, is indebted for his salary to the liberality of a single individual. This should not be; and I trust, Sir, you will not lay aside your pen, always wielded in a good cause, until some public movement has been initiated for the purpose of considering how we can best show respect and honour to our dead, in honouring whom we honour ourselves. For my part I am ready to subscribe my share immediately or annually.

I enclose my card and subscribe myself,

Sir, yours respectfully,

NEMO.

#### Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.  
Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.  
*Tuesday, 3rd June.*

William Jackson, doer of the *MacGregor*, was charged with drunkenness and violent conduct.

The prisoner was fined \$5 and costs.

The fine was paid.

Original from  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

## Notes of the Fortnight.

## THE MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MINISTERS.

(From the J. M. D. A.)

We publish below an extract from the Government Gazette of the 18th May, on the subject of the Memorial about which so much has recently been written and spoken.

The Gazette of the 14th contains the acceptance of SHIBUSAWA's resignation of office, but he is not allowed to resign his title of *Shōgoi*.

The Gazette of the 15th contains the acceptance of INOUYÉ's resignation, and he is also ordered to retain his title of *Jinshii*. On the 15th both are ordered to remain *en disponibilité*,—the nearest equivalent for the Japanese expression made use of. This involves a certain amount of pay.

MUTSU MUNÉMITSU has been appointed to the vacancy created by SHIBUSAWA's resignation. INOUYÉ's place is put into commission, and the duties are discharged by WATANABE, *daijō* and MORI, *Shōjō* of the Treasury. OKUMA has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the Treasury.

Our statement that the Memorial was returned on account of the mistakes it contained has been elsewhere impugned, and it was at the same time alleged that it was customary thus to treat Memorials upon such subjects. But nothing can be further from the truth. Documents addressed to the Government are of four kinds.

- 1st. Petitions for something to be granted.
- 2nd. Reports of occurrences.
- 3rd. Applications for instructions.
- 4th. Memorials on political affairs.

It is a common practice for the Government to return the first and third kinds with the answer attached. The second is, of course, never returned; and the return of the Memorial in question is wholly an exceptional proceeding, resorted to for the purpose of marking the high and, as we think, the just displeasure of the Government. This may be enough to show the value of the attempt which has been made to mislead the public on this matter.

In order, however, that the question should be set at rest, we may fairly ask for some examples of cases in which Memorials have been thus treated. If the practice be usual, there can be no difficulty in furnishing such examples.

## GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No 70.

MAY 18, 1873.

The following answer was returned to the memorial of Inouyé Kaoru, Vice-Minister of the Treasury, and Shibusawa Shigékazu, Attaché of the third class.

Although the views brought forward in your memorial are proper in the points enumerated and the facts hinted at, there are considerable contradictions of the actual truth. As far as the remarks about the necessity of taking as an aim the accordance of the theory of government with the capacity of the people are concerned they are not to be gainsaid; and as His Majesty has lately decreed reformatations in the regulations under which the business of the Council of State (*Dajōkan*) is conducted, you may relieve yourselves of anxiety on that point.

As to your statement that a rough calculation of the expenditure and income for the year shows a deficit of over 10,000,000 *yen*, this result was obtained by calculating the value of the *koku* of rice to be 2 *yen*, 75 *sen*. Part of this has been incurred in preceding years; part consists of extraordinary expenses such as those connected with the conversion of *han* into *ken*; another part consists of occasional expenditure, and which is not expected to recur every year. Moreover, you state that the actual liabilities of the Government amount to 140,000,000 *yen*. There are many serious errors in this calculation.

If the actual facts be considered, neither is there an annual deficit of 10,000,000 *yen*, nor is there such an enormous debt as 140,000,000 *yen*.

To make such statements, therefore, is most reprehensible, and your document is simply returned to you.

WE have good reason for believing that the joint Memorial of Inouyé Kaoru and Shibusawa Shigékazu has been returned to them, on account of the untruthful nature of the statements made in it regarding the national finances.

We observe that the correctness of our translation of this Memorial has been impeached. But it is only necessary to compare it with that which pretends to be more authentic and to supersede it. The result in our own mind has been to create a strong impression that the latter is a mere paraphrase of our translation, made possibly without reference to the original.

## OUT-BREAK OF THE RINDERPEST.

WE much regret to hear that rinderpest has broken out among the stock on the Government farm superintended by General Capron. Upwards of thirty of the animals have died, and grave fears are entertained of further mortality among them. General Capron looked forward with great hope to the success of his experiments in crossing the native and foreign breeds both of horses and cattle, but disease has swept away the young half-breds and with them the hopes and labour of many months. The malady is said to have gained an entrance into the farm through the admission of some native cattle bearing its undeveloped seeds. It has assumed a very malignant form and demands the greatest care from all who are interested in stock, if not actual legislative interference.

WE commented in our last issue upon the outbreak of Rinderpest at the Government Farm near Yedo, and the severe loss suffered by the young half-bred stock. It behoves us, however, to look to our horses also, in case the epizooty (or as the San Francisco people call it, epizootic), should either be introduced or become spontaneously developed in Japan. The vigour of this epidemic is such that it is stated some three to four thousand horses are now suffering from it and disabled in San Francisco. The mortality does not, however, seem to have been great, as only some fifteen fatal cases have been reported.

## SHIMADZU SABURO.

It is pretty generally believed in Yedo that Shimadzu Saburō's escort has returned to Satsuma, and that the ancient chief-tain alone remains in the metropolis.

A PROCLAMATION has just been issued by Government to the effect, that each *ken* is to send into the Treasury for the future half of the taxes levied. For this year these contributions will be received by monthly instalments, commencing on the 1st of June; but for next and every following year a lump sum is demanded.

A GOVERNMENT proclamation sets forth that for the future the habit of dancing and playing at religious ceremonies is not to be confined to one class, but that any one feeling that he has "a call that way" may caper and fiddle to his heart's content; nay more, dancing and deportment academies are advertised in the said document in which instruction will be given to those desirous of joining the classes.

WE believe that among the new measures which will shortly be introduced by the Government is one for the reduction and equalization of the land-tax. This is very satisfactory, as is the proposal that the mercantile classes should take a larger share than formerly of the burden of taxation.

THE medical department of H. I. M.'s Army has been abolished.

ACCORDING to the *Nisshin Shinjishi* H. M. the Tenno has written to the Authorities to declare his intention not to rebuild the castle of Yedo at present.

WE are informed that the Exhibition of objects of art and *virtu* at Kiôto continues to attract great numbers of the native population. People from all parts of Japan are visiting it, and from various sources a very handsome revenue will, it is expected, be received. We believe it is intended to devote the proceeds to the erection of a permanent Exhibition Palace at Kiôto.

THE execution of seven Japanese Criminals, among whom we believe was one woman, took place on the 26th inst. at the Execution Ground.

WHILST on his beat in the suburbs of Yedo, on the morning on the 23rd ultimo, a policeman named Fujimoto Toyutaro arrested on suspicion a countryman whose appearance seemed to warrant his apprehension. On being conveyed to the guard-house the prisoner went along quietly enough until he reached a canal, when, suddenly drawing a short sword from his girdle, he stabbed the policeman to the heart and then, plunging the weapon into his own bosom, jumped into the canal and was drowned.

THE frost reported as having occurred on the 20th April appears to have been of so severe a character that the mulberry and tea plants in Koshiu, Shin-shin, Yetchingo and Rikiu have never recovered from it, and it is feared that the export of tea and silk will be diminished in consequence.

A NUMBER of specimen Bank notes sent from Ôzaka to Yedo were stolen *in transitu* on the 24th of May.

ON the 24th May a portent in the shape of an Obi-shaped cloud accompanied by a flash of lightning and an explosion described as like "the noise of a hundred thunderbolts," was seen to rise into the air, from the bay opposite Funabashii.

ALTHOUGH the taste for rabbits has become somewhat more eclectic it has by no means expired. Fewer, it is true, are introduced from abroad, but only, we suspect, because the present parent stock is found sufficient to keep the demand supplied. We have been informed that the sum of \$5,000 has been offered for an importation of 50 lop-eared Madagascar rabbits of the Duke of Sutherland's breed by an enthusiastic amateur. Surely this is the culmination of the folly!

IT is stated that the reception accorded by the Viceroy of Chihli to H. E. Soyôjima, Ambassador to the Court of China, was of unusual splendour. A magnificent entertainment was offered to him by the Viceroy.

WE are informed that a Review of Chinese disciplined troops in which some 12,000 men took part was held at Tienstsin in the presence of H. E. Soyôjima, Envoy Plenipotentiary of the Japanese Government. Exhibitions of this sort are not without their significance, and frequently assist amazingly the peaceful arrangement of a "difficulty."

THE vicissitudes of Japanese noblemen of the *ancien régime* will some day probably furnish an interesting subject of enquiry. One of the ex-Daimios has, we learn, wisely adapted himself to the progressive order of the day, and having turned his attention to the "Milky Mothers of the herd," is now a producer of potted milk. We are told that his "brand" is in good repute among consumers.

THE *Ozaka Shinbun* moralises upon the profession of the wrestlers, which it compares, much to the advantage of these, with that of actors. The wrestlers, the moralist contends, are as weak in intellect as they are stout in *physique*. There are, it is stated, over two thousand of this fraternity in Japan.

THE Kobé papers complain of the growing laxity of the native criminal population in that settlement. Kleptomania in an exaggerated form has set in. Pickpockets (*kinchakukuri*) exhibit their deftness upon foreign coat-tails, and burglars break into the houses of European settlers with a skill and success which would do honour to a graduate of Portland or Toulon. The settlers seem to experience but a qualified com-

fort from the assurance that the police are "carefully watching the offenders."

THE arrival here during the week of a steamer transporting coolies from Hongkong under the severe and scrupulous Emigration Act, was made the subject of an article in one of the local papers, presumably written in a jocular mood, and recommending the Japanese to treat the vessel as they had done the *Maria Luz*. But the humour was so muddy that the Captain of the vessel addressed a letter to the journal protesting against the gratuitous affront offered him. The analogy between the two cases was of the nature of that which Fluellen saw when he said,—"There is a river in Macedon; and there is a river in Monmouth; and there is salmons in both." "There is figures in all things," as he goes on to say.

M. Berthémy, formerly French Minister at Peking, and subsequently at Washington, has been appointed to the Court of Yedo, and will take M. Outrey's place, relieving Count Turenne, at present Acting as *Chargé d'Affaires*.

THE Audience Question has been definitely and satisfactorily settled between the Cabinet and the Foreign Ministers at Peking. The details of the reception have yet to be arranged.

A correspondent asks us to furnish information as to the quantity of cattle in Japan. This we are unable to state as no statistics exist which bear on the subject, and rumour cannot be relied on; but from all we can learn the existing stock is not by any means large. Apart from the small breeding establishment instituted by the Agricultural Department no means seem to be adopted to increase it. We should be glad to obtain any information on this matter.

THE *Japan Gazette* says that the servant in whose quarters the late fire in the Tenno's Palace originated, and the person who supplied the straw ashes have been punished by fines in lieu of imprisonment.

#### OUR ANNUAL REGATTA.

IF the Regatta of Saturday last was not quite as successful as it was hoped by its promoters to prove, the fickle nature of the Yokohama weather must answer for it. Every means was taken by the Committee to present an ample programme and to secure its smooth execution;—The ear was to be tickled by the agreeable strains of the best available band; and the peristaltic emotions were to be pleasantly exercised upon a substantial tiffin on board the *Bombay*. But music, tiffin, and the flag-decorated *Bombay* could not contend against the depression caused by squalls and showers, while the necessary postponement of some of the sculling races, which usually yield the largest amount of amusement, intensified the disappointment of the public. We are not sure that the Bay of Yedo offers the best yachting ground at any season, but there can be little doubt, we imagine, that if the annual races were held at a more advanced period of the year (August or September) the efforts of boating men would be less likely to be frustrated by the uncertain and precarious weather incidental to the present season.

WE observe that the *Hiogo News* adverts to a paragraph in the *South Australian Chronicle and Weekly Mail*, on the subject of the appointment of Sir Harry Parkes to the vacant Governorship of the Colony of South Australia, the paragraph being apparently based upon a correspondent's letter.

Sir Harry Parkes possesses, the correspondent states, all those qualities that would render him an admirable Colonial Governor, and an "intimate knowledge of the Eastern Countries and Archipelago. South Australia has a huge estate in the Northern Territory, which can only be transformed from the costly 'White Elephant' it now is, into a most valuable property, by inducing large numbers of the inhabitants of the Japanese seas and Archipelago to settle there, and cultivate Eastern products (by the aid of English capital), for which that Northern, tropical and well-watered country is so well adapted. Port Darwin would then become a second Singapore, &c., &c."

Of Sir Harry Parkes' general fitness for the office to which

the letter points there can be, we may assume, no question; but that he possesses that *special aptitude* for the Governorship of Northern Australia which the writer rather transparently hints at, we may very emphatically undertake to contradict.

A meeting of the Shareholders of the Bluff Gardens will be held on the 4th inst. elicit the opinion of that body as to the action which it may be desirable to take in the present attitude of the lessees interests. This is tolerably well known to the outside public. The Shareholders have never received any profit upon their contributions; the enterprising gentleman who initiated the movement, and has since laboured most worthily in its furtherance, has met with nothing but difficulty and, it is said, but little appreciation of his efforts in the main; and to sum up this discouraging *ensemble* the Gardens have now a balance of some \$1,200 against them.

Shut in as is the European population of the Settlement one cannot fail to appreciate the advantages of the breathing space which the Gardens afford. Skill and money have improved their natural advantages, and the most has been made of their scanty acreage. All that could aid in the amusement of the Public has been laid under contribution; and flower shows, and band-promenades have lent their attractions to the spot.

It can scarcely be expected that this can be provided free of expense to those who avail themselves of it, nor, we are sure, can this be desired by the Public. And we trust that on whatever action the Committee of Shareholders may in the present embarrassed position of the property decide, they may be duly assisted by the support and liberality of the foreign settlers of Yokohama.

THERE are few speculations which hold out the promise of being paying that do not profess to have the mission of "filling a void long felt" in some community. An Indo-Egyptian Bank has just been established at Vienna with contemplated branches in China and Japan, and this institution professes to have for its object to "render Germans in the East independant of British Banks." Notwithstanding this we are inclined to believe that Germans, (who are not it seems so badly off for National banking accomodation as it is) will be ungrateful enough to prefer the English establishments so long as they can deal with them on better terms.

THE very low bids elicited at the sale of racing ponies held by Mr. Jaffray on Monday last occasioned universal surprise, allowing even due weight to the consideration that the owners of the chief stables were in the market to sell—not to buy. We learn, however, that a reaction from the torpor of Monday's sale has since taken place, and that several ponies have changed hands during the week at a large advance on the reserve prices of the sale day.

WE learn that a Canoe-Club has been formed, and that its designation will be the "Royal Ulster."

THE subject of establishing a "Registry Office" for Japanese servants has once or twice come before the Public; and the existence of an institution of this nature in Shanghai has been instanced in illustration of its practicability. We cannot tell if the project has prospered here, or if it has been relegated to the retreat of many other well-meaning schemes; but we observe that the Shanghai prototype has found an end, and advertises its dissolution in consequence of want of support.

THE Iron clad, *Iron Duke*, has gone to Yokoska where it will be dry-docked.

MR. Gavin Ness, was formally admitted to practise in the Provincial Court of Yokohama on Thursday.

THE vessel that came into collision with the *Colorado*, the *Saturnus*, a Japanese barque, has fortunately received no injury, the damage, indeed, apparently being on the side of the *Colorado* which lost a portion of her forward guards, and ten feet of her upper-deck bulwarks through the accident. The Captain of the *Saturnus* states that he had his lights up, and that the steamer was "steering wildly." On the other hand the report of the steamer plainly indicates that no lights were visible until

she sounded her whistle, upon which a red light was exhibited. It would appear to be very difficult to fix the responsibility in cases of collisions like that under consideration. The rule of the road is, it is true, plainly laid down for steamers and sailing ships, on a wind, and with a fair wind; but the large number of disastrous exceptions prove that they are either imperfectly understood, or that the penalties attached to their neglect are not severe enough to enforce their observance.

#### THE CRICKET MATCH.

COMBINED *Iron Duke* AND GARRISON ELEVEN v. ELEVEN OF THE YOKOHAMA CRICKET CLUB.

We annex the score of the match played on the 30th ult., on the Ground of the Yokohama Cricket Club. In the combined eleven we were struck with the excellent play of Lieut. Carpenter whose batting and wicket-keeping were both especially good. Mr. Miller's bowling, and that of Private Smith, are also well deserving of note and did good work for their party. The fielding of the combined eleven was, we thought, eminently good, and the "long-stop" of Capt. Hill, and "point" of Mr. Lambert were leading features in their play. On the part of the Yokohama Cricket Club Mr. Wallace did some excellent batting—more especially in his second innings—and was ably supported by Dr. Wheeler, and Messrs. Abell and Dare. We thought the fielding of this side (although very fair) hardly equal to that of their antagonists, but would indicate Mr. Shaw's "long-stop" and the general fielding of Messrs. Abbott and Dare as being deserving of praise. Messrs. Siddall, Fraser, Abbott and Wheeler, did some excellent bowling for their party.

Towards the termination of the match the play became intensely exciting, the Y. C. C. having but four runs to make in order to win, while two wickets remained to go down.

As it is the match is a drawn one; but we understand that a return match has been arranged and will probably be played in about a fortnight.

The ground is reported to be in very fair condition.

SCORES IN MATCH BETWEEN "IRON DUKE" AND GARRISON ELEVEN versus YOKOHAMA CRICKET CLUB.

1ST INNINGS. "IRON DUKE & GARRISON."				2ND INNINGS.			
Lieut. Carpenter, R.N. ct. Shaw b. Abbott...	18	b. Fraser...	34	b. Fraser...	34		
R. A. Lambert, R.N. b. Abbott...	0	b. Wheeler...	1	b. Wheeler...	1		
Captain Hill, R.M. b. Siddall...	8	"	11	"	11		
Lieut. Hungerford, R.M. not out...	4	"	4	"	4		
T. T. R. Miller, R.N. ... b. Siddall...	5	"	6	"	6		
Captain Snow, R.M. ... b. Abbott...	0	b. Fraser...	0	b. Fraser...	0		
N. Humphreys, R.N. ...	0	"	0	"	0		
Pte. Smith, R.M. ct. Shaw	0	"	10	"	10		
Lieut. Lambert, R.M.A. ...	6	b. Wheeler	4	b. Wheeler	4		
N. Montresor, R.N. run out	2	Trn. out by Shaw	10	Trn. out by Shaw	10		
J. Davidson, R.N. Thrown out by Shaw	4	Not out	7	Not out	7		
Byes ...	6	Leg Byes...	2	Leg Byes...	2		
Wides ...	9	Wides ...	7	Wides ...	7		
1st Inning Total ...	57	2nd Inning Total...	96	2nd Inning Total...	96		

1ST INNINGS. YOKOHAMA CRICKET CLUB.				2ND INNINGS.			
E. Wallace b. Miller ...	6	ct. M'ler b. L'bart	23	ct. M'ler b. L'bart	23		
E. J. Fraser ct. Lambert b. Smith	16	b. Miller ...	1	b. Miller ...	1		
H. F. Abell b. Miller ...	4	b. Smith ...	11	b. Smith ...	11		
J. Dodds, leg before wicket, b. Miller...	0	run out ...	12	run out ...	12		
Dr. Wheeler, b. Smith ...	7	not out ...	13	not out ...	13		
T. K. Shaw run out ...	0	b. Miller	0	b. Miller	0		
Dr. Siddall ct. Lambert b. Hill	12	b. Smith	2	b. Smith	2		
E. Abbott ct. Lambert b. Miller	9	"	0	"	0		
F. W. A. White ...	9	"	0	"	0		
J. J. Dare not out	11	not out	2	not out	2		
R. Robertson ct. Montresor b. Miller	0	did not go in		did not go in			
Byes ...	2	Byes ...	3	Byes ...	3		
Leg Byes ...	1	Wides ...	4	Wides ...	4		
Wides ...	2						
	79		71				

—J. W. M.

#### THE PULLING MATCH.

THE match for \$200 a side arranged to take place between the *Will o' the Wisp* and *The Duke* was rowed on Saturday afternoon, 31st inst., and judging from the large number of spectators assembled on the Bund to witness it, it would appear to have excited a lively interest among all classes.



At a little after two o'clock a very fair start was made, *The Duke* shooting ahead with a lead of about half a length in the first few strokes. This distance she gradually increased, taking the other boats water half way to the *Lightship*, and from that time appears to have had the race to herself.

Rounding the turning point in fifteen and a quarter minutes, the *Will o' the Wisp*, about six lengths astern, appeared to be gaining on her opponent. *The Duke's* crew, however, again quickened their pace and came in about ten lengths ahead. The race was rowed in 30 minutes and 17 seconds.

The water was remarkably smooth, a circumstance, it is said, much in favour of the conquering boat.

The boats resemble each other very closely and are, we believe, from the same workshop. Both crews were in excellent condition, the advantage of weight being apparently with that of the *Will o' the Wisp*.—J. W. M.

WE regret to learn that only four shareholders were present at the meeting advertised to be held yesterday to take into consideration the question of the Bluff Gardens. We annex a copy of the letter addressed by the Japanese Authorities to Mr. C. Brennwald.

[Copy.]

GOVERNMENT OFFICE,  
Kanagawa, May 23rd, 1873.

SIR,—The ground rent of Lot 230, on the Bluff, used as a Public Garden, has not been paid for three years, from March 15th, 1871 to March 15th, 1874; it amounts to \$1,209.24

Not knowing who the members of the Committee are, I shall be greatly obliged to you if you will communicate with them and make them pay the amounts due immediately.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) OYE TAK,  
Kanagawa Ken Gon-no-kami.

To C. BRENNWALD, Esq.,  
Chairman of the Consular Body.

YOKOHAMA HOSPITAL.  
PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL DURING MAY, 1873.

Class of Patients.	Remained from May 1st.	Admitted during May.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained May 31st.	Total Treated.
1st .....	..	4	2	..	4	6
2nd .....	2	6	9	1	5	15
3rd .....	9	1	1	..	1	2
4th .....	1	..	1	..	3	4
Charity .....	4	..	1	..	3	4
Total .....	16	11	13	1	13	27

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.  
YOKOHAMA STATION.

21st May, 1873.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday 18th May, 1873.

Passengers..... 35,618      Amount..... \$10,256.17  
Average per mile per week, \$569.79.

May 27th, 1873.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday May 25th, 1873.

Passengers..... 33,485.      Amount..... \$9,724.60.  
Average per mile per week \$540.25.

June 4th, 1873.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday June 1st, 1873.

Passengers..... 29,959.      Amount..... \$8,935.13  
Average per mile per week \$496.40.  
18 Miles Open.

HIOGO.

The following bears on the question of the Extra-Territoriality Jurisdiction.

The legislation of the Japanese is, as most of our readers are doubtless aware, of a very spasmodic and uncertain nature. Rules which are made with the best intent are either never carried out or enforced temporarily with so much rigor to harass and aggravate those who are subjected to them, too often without in the end producing any lasting good result. As an instance of vexatious enforcing of local laws we have to point to a late assault case, which we had abstained from alluding to, as legal measures had been taken, but which, having obtained a certain publicity through other channels, is now to some extent a subject for comment.

The local authorities have made rules for the preservation of cleanliness in the streets, they have published edicts without end, all bearing on the subject, and the police can be seen at all hours of the day ordering the merchants and shopkeepers of Kobe to sweep up a fragment of straw or a few old shoes which may have been dropped in front of their premises. These policemen have such powers given them over their fellow countrymen that there is not much room for wonder when we find them opinionative and overbearing in the highest degree.

One of these gentry, when passing the house of a European in the native town, took it into his head to call out to a foreigner who was looking out of an upper story window, and ordered him to remove some coal dust which had been dropped in the middle of the street by a passing coolie. The foreigner stated he was not the owner of the house, and even if he were he should not do anything of the sort. The man, who was very excited, probably from his authority being disregarded, called in English to the foreigner to come down and be killed, at the same time using one of those oaths that are too frequently the first words learnt by the lower class of native. After a consultation, the three foreigners who were in the room decided upon reporting the insulting conduct of the policeman to his superiors, and went down to the Foreign Office for the purpose. There they were referred to the Saibanasho, thence to the Songaisho, and from there to the Police Office, where they were invited in and provided with seats at the table where complaints are laid. After a short time spent in waiting for an interpreter, a Japanese with a gold band on his cap and a loaded whip in his hand, came in and roughly ordered the foreigners to get off the chairs and stand on the low part of the room where the coolies usually stop. This was objected to by the three, as they had come to lodge a complaint and had been invited to occupy the places they were in. They were without warning struck over the face with the whip, and then surrounded by nearly fifty men with staves, who commenced a most brutal assault. The foreigner who was nearest the door, seeing what was coming, managed to effect his escape by pushing his way out, but the other two were soon overpowered, one being struck senseless by a spiked instrument of torture known to Japanese justice, and left on the ground, while the other was disabled by a blow on the right arm, which nearly broke that member, and he was then fastened up in one of the peculiar styles of Japanese judicial cordings, in which the hands are fastened behind the back and are made to bear down on a bight of the line which encircles the throat. (This we believe to be equal to an intimation to beholders that the person thus roped has committed some such crime as "burglary, with violence.") This line across his throat had nearly brought him to a state of strangulation, when his companion fortunately recovered from his faint, and on seeing the situation of the other asked a man he recognized to loosen the part of the line round the neck, which was done. Upon being told soon after this that an adjournment was going to be made to the Saibanasho, the one who was bound gave his parole not to attempt an escape, and persuaded his persecutors to remove the cords. The two were then marched off. When in a room in the Saibanasho, closely guarded by some of the same body of men who had committed this wanton outrage, they wrote to H.B.M.'s Consul and offered a reward to any one who would take the letter. There was no hesitation on the part of the guards in refusing this request, and had not the third foreigner who was of the party fortunately

made his escape they would probably have been kept in detention till office hours next day. As it was, Mr. Gower and Mr. Wilkinson hastened to the rescue, and carried off their subjects as soon as they possibly could. The depositions have been taken, and it is highly improbable that we shall allude to the matter further till the result of the action which has been taken shall have been made known.

This a most extraordinary case. That an individual policeman should exceed his duty and be insolent is a thing which may happen occasionally anywhere,—it is the conduct of the policemen at the Station which is so remarkable.

The ordinary etiquette of journalism prevents us at present from saying what we should much like to say, even did not common justice forbid us to condemn any man—even these policemen—unheard, but a good deal has been said lately about the Government granting permission to foreigners to travel and reside in the interior in consideration of their submitting to native jurisdiction. Is this the kind of “jurisdiction” to which there is any probability of their having to submit?

As for the removing of dirt, we wish again to direct the attention of these “guardians of public safety” to “pig corner,” within a few yards of the spot where the offending coal dust was lying, where there is to be found a filthy nest of Chinese who pollute the neighbourhood. The place we indicate is notorious, but not the slightest notice of it seems ever to be taken by the authorities. As the “civil servants” of the State hereaway seem to have a considerable stock of energy on hand at present, it is a pity they do not turn their attention in the direction of that fever-breeding den.—*Hiogo News*.

FIVE hundred and forty Enfield rifles in good condition were sold at auction yesterday for a dollar each. They must have been a very bad speculation for the importers though it must be a satisfaction to the peace-loving amongst the community to find that these weapons, which a few years ago would have sold at a very satisfactory profit, are now such a drug in the market.—*Hiogo News*.

THE introduction of Opium into this country is a matter of vast importance, looking to the utter moral degradation which ensues on the use of the drug. The natives as yet have had no extended experience of its effects, and the Government has fully appreciated the fact that it is easier to prevent the introduction of a poison like this into the country than to put a stop to its use when it has become a habit. We learn that a few days ago a Chinaman was seen leaving one of the landing places, as is common enough in the case of Chinese, without his luggage or his person undergoing any inspection such as is frequently enforced on foreigners whose appearance would lead most observers to suppose them trustworthy. Soon afterwards another Celestial overtook him and by a little handling made him disgorge a belt with several small tin boxes of opium attached, which had been appropriated by the smuggler. The very vexatious way foreigners are often interfered with on landing leads to much ill to see an act of this kind go on under the nose of the officials without the least notice being taken of it.—*Ibid*.

We have been favored with the following particulars of the probable loss of the *Genko maru*, better known to foreigners as the *Viborg*. The steamer was chartered in Kagosima, about the end of February by some Loochooans, for a voyage to the Loochoo Islands, for sugar. These men are described as being tall and hardly so well-favored as the Japanese, and they all wear long dark beards. They objected to any foreigner being on board with them, and the owner took Mr. A. Ross, the engineer, to his house in Kagosima, at the same time telling him that the vessel would return in at least twenty days. The ship left with ninety-six passengers and a large quantity of specie on board. After about fifty days, a rumour reached Kagosima that the engines had broken down in a gale about 150 ri from port; that the Japanese engineer in charge not being able to repair the damages, left the ship in a passing junk, presumably for assistance; that the passengers had also left the

vessel soon afterward. Later tidings have been very conflicting; at one time a rumour gained currency that the vessel had been seen on some rocks and had gone to pieces; later again it was asserted that she had been towed into a Loochooan port for repairs. The late news is that she has gone down with all hands. The agents and owners of native vessels show great reluctance to afford information as to their mishaps—like English owners, they don't want either an inspector or a PLIMSOLL.—*Ibid*.

#### TRAVELLING IN JAPAN.

We understand that it is the intention of the Government that comparatively good roads shall be made and maintained between all the cities and towns in Japan to enable wheel carriages to serve as means of transport of produce and other goods in lieu of the jagged horse paths that have hitherto sufficed; also for the convenience of travellers by Jinrickshyas instead of Kangos and Norimons, or, as may occasionally be observed by squatting postures on the highest summit of the veritable pack; There can be little doubt that in the course of a very short time Jinrickshya locomotion will be availed of throughout the country, and, though of course railways cannot be superseded, yet they will not afford facilities to the demands that will arise for efficient means of bye-way communication, consequently comparatively easy travelling will be obtainable in Japan. Every day does the desire to travel increase amongst the people, for many there be who never behold their relatives from year's end to year's end, moreover, journalism will prove a strong stimulus to go out and behold some of the wonders and sights of which they read in wonder and half credulity. When the right to travel freely where you will is yielded to the foreigner, all those places more or less distant from the treaty ports, to which foreigners may resort, either for business purposes or to repose in lavender for a while, will derive special pecuniary advantages by the acquisition of good roads for jinrickshya locomotion, but there should be two very important provisions made in respect of these vehicles,—punishment of incivility by the drawers of the same, and the proper regulation of fares.

At this present time the men employed to draw about these carriages are a most insolent class. If two or three fares happen to be travelling in company, they are annoyed beyond measure by the conversation kept up by these fellows; their language, to those who understand it, is disgusting and their continually screeching at one another and at passers by are beyond forbearance, add to all these the *squeeze* charges which they attempt to impose upon you, and the annoyance resulting therefrom if the same are not complied with, and you have a measure-full quite sufficient to deter any one from indulging in this easy method of transit, excepting on special emergencies.

These men lead an idle vagabond sort of existence and it cannot be expected that if unchecked they will comport themselves as they should, they are ignorant and have abundant opportunities for indulging their passions of drinking, swearing, gambling, and other debaucheries; besides these influences we believe they consider themselves on an equality with the police—and in one sense to a certain extent they are so—that force often being recruited from their ranks! The Kobe local government, however, had better see to the proper surveillance of these Jinrickshya men, that they may be bound to keep civil tongues, that proper charges be controlled, and that any attempt to extort more than the proper fares or refuse to carry any one because he will not submit to a squeeze, be subject to punishment and loss, or suspension of license to ply these carriages; also may trouble ensue such as is likely to flow from the late police outrage.

When will the authorities become duly impressed with their responsibilities?—*Hiogo & Osaka Herald*.

#### NAGASAKI.

It is interesting to notice the gradual development of private enterprise in this country by the adoption of Machinery tending to supersede manual labor. The Government, or the larger Daimios, were until quite recently the only ones who had called

in the services of that docile servant, steam; and this more as a gratification of curiosity than from any other motive. But we are sure the more energetic and enlightened of the native population only require a little leading and they will soon discover the advantages to be derived, if only in a monetary point of view, by introducing machinery more and more into the country.—*Nagasaki Express*.

At the present time three large Rice-cleaning Mills exist in the native city, each driving about 120 beaters which find full employment. Two of these have been established during the past few months. The great bulk of the Rice cleaning is now done at these Mills at prices which, although much under that usually paid to coolies, yield these concerns a very satisfactory profit.—*Ibid*.

An unfortunate accident occurred at the Takashima Collieries shortly after noon yesterday. It appears that while the Europeans were at tiffin, the Japanese workmen were employed in changing the shift in No. 2 shaft, when a portion of the roof between the five feet and ten feet seams gave way. A large quantity of water from the first named seam, which had accumulated owing to it not having been worked for several years past, broke in and swept many of the work-people down the dip drives, and we are sorry to say that five women and a boy have been found buried amongst the timbers and coal which have been carried down by the water. Two more women are reported missing, and it is feared that they have also met with their deaths. The accident, although a very sudden one, has not caused any serious loss to the property. We understand that very little damage has been done, and the water not only has been stopped, but the mine was entirely pumped out in about half an hour or so after the accident and work progresses as before.—*Ibid*.

Probably owing to the low price ruling for rice recently, the native farmers in this vicinity have considerably increased the area of land usually devoted by them to the cultivation of wheat and barley. This season a very marked increase in the quantity of these cereals is noticeable, and the country people have been busy during the past week in gathering in a very plentiful harvest. The appearance of the country is now a very picturesque one, and a walk into the rural districts at the present time, not only shews the scenery to advantage, but amply repays the toil of getting there, and also supplies those who make the journey with materials for contradicting the accuracy of the somewhat gloomy description of the appearance of the scenery of this place, which sometime ago found its way into print from the pen of a visitor at Christmastide.—*Nagasaki Express*.

A SEVERE shock of Earthquake was felt here yesterday evening shortly after seven o'clock, and caused many to give preference to the streets as a place of safety rather than remain indoors. The duration of the vibration from the commencement is generally considered to have been nearly a minute, and appeared to gradually increase. It was succeeded by another shock twenty minutes later, but the second one was less violent. In the opinion of both the natives and foreigners, the shock of last evening was by far the most severe yet felt at this port during the past ten years.—*Ibid*.

#### CHINA.

##### JAPAN AND CHINA.

The following article from the *North China Daily News* points to the results of the diplomatic communication which Japan has lately established with China, and the social and political influence which the first named country may be expected to exercise on the latter.

The ratification of the Japanese-Chinese Treaty is a very important step in the development of China; indeed we should not be surprised if more practical results flowed from it than have resulted from pompous diplomatic operations with Western Powers. The changes which must come on

China will, we believe, be hastened by the assistance of the shrewd restless children of the Rising Sun. We know that when Greek meets Greek the tug of war is to be expected, and we are inclined to believe that when Oriental meets Oriental the diplomatic duello may be looked for. The Japanese have all the zeal of new converts. They have only recently taken to Western customs, and they have not yet found out how extremely inconvenient and foolish many of them are. After long years of seclusion they open their doors, and naturally they think their neighbours should not hesitate to do the same. Already in small things the Chinese have been compelled to treat them as they treat Europeans, as they have given their representatives a foreign and not a native feast; but, in spite of this, Orientals they are, and they will not allow their envoys to assume a subordinate position, or to follow in the line that the British and French Legations pursue. We shall not be surprised if the Japanese, with their fresh and vigorous energy, solve the question of China's isolation, and force the reluctant sister into the comity of nations. For one characteristic of the Japanese mind is a rough and ready logic. They penetrate a fallacy with extraordinary quickness, and apply the *argumentum ad hominem* with amazing celerity. The Japanese would reason thus;—"The Mikado secluded himself from the world for centuries and men thought Society would come to pieces if he showed himself. He has shown himself, and yet Society not only holds together, but further, all the evidences of national activity and greatness are increasing an hundred-fold. The Emperor of China has secluded himself in like manner, but may not the experiment that has been made in the one case be repeated in the other without any dread of a national collapse! What we have done, not only with impunity but with advantage, surely you may do." We have recently pointed out that in a certain sense this is a superficial view of the question, and have hinted at the dangers which a patriotic Chinaman, really attached to the traditions of his country, may naturally apprehend from the granting of the Audience Question. Still these arguments will not affect the Japanese. They are not in a frame of mind to listen to pleas about tradition or reverence for the past. You might as well talk to Mr. Odger about Divine Right, as address appeals, based on the doctrine of the Emperor's celestial origin, to His Excellency Tanésmi Soyé Shima. And what will be the end? It is possible that the Mikado's Government will pursue an eirenic and not a polemic policy, but we are greatly mistaken if the Japanese are not anxious to try their newly acquired powers,—their European drill, their Martini-Henry rifles and their newly bought ironclads. Nothing would be easier for the Japanese than to blockade the China ports, and we are doubtful if, in action, the clumsily managed gunboats carrying the Dragon Flag would hold their own against the warships of the more active, teachable, and versatile people. It would be strange indeed if the opening of China should come through Japan, and if France and England should "stand," one on either hand, while the objects for which they have so long toiled in vain are effected by a semi-civilised power which has sprung into life within the last ten years. It may be a mere dream, but yet it is within the compass of possibility that the desired end may be accomplished by means apparently very inadequate to the purpose.

Some small musters of new silk have come down, but no quantity, and there is nothing doing. Prices talked of by Chinese are at rates equal to about 23s. or 24s. for thirds, and 19s. 6d. for Red Peacocks; but in face of Home rates, and a probable large crop, this seems excessive.—*North-China Herald*.

WE are requested to state that the quotation of North China Insurance Company's shares at Shanghai at Tls. 470 as given in our yesterday's issue is incorrect. The last price quoted in that market was Tls. 400 ex. 1st dividend of Tls. 80. We may add that our information was taken from the market list furnished to the *Shanghai Evening Courier* by Mr. S. Daly.

# Yokohama Market Report.

Per P. M. S. S. China.

YOKOHAMA, June 6th, 1873.

THE European and American arrivals during the past fortnight have been the *Colorado* and *Menzaleh*, with mails from San Francisco and Marseilles respectively, on the 25th ulto.; and the *Avoca* with Brindisi mails on the 3rd inst.

Latest telegrams from London announce that *Silk* is rising in consequence of the reported partial failure of the European crop, and our market is hardening slightly. *Tea* is easier: the *Maogregor*, hence on the 5th inst., took 8,184 packages for the United States and it is said that the *China* will carry about 3,000 packages more. *Copper* unchanged and in limited supply.

THERE has been greater activity in the manufactured-goods market during the past fortnight than has been noticeable for some months past. The low rates in which certain importing houses have been willing to acquiesce have stimulated a desire to speculate on the part of the native merchants and to this the activity is chiefly attributable. We need scarcely comment on the quotations which are appended and which indicate, only too plainly, the overburdened condition of our import market. They show (almost without exception) losses more or less heavy, and reflect the posture of a trade disturbed by the novel agencies of steam and telegraph, and without the power or energy to adjust itself as yet to their operation.

**COTTONS AND COTTON YARNS.**—Have been dealt in to a fair extent during the fortnight but at prices which continue to exhibit a declining tendency. In *Grey Shirtings*, 7 and 8½ lbs. goods have met with attention in several moderately good lines; and *White Shirtings* have secured purchasers at improved rates. A comparatively large business has been done in *Yarns*, chiefly 16s. to 24s., but the quotations reported show a downward movement. In all other goods the market is sluggish and no margin over cost appears possible.

**WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.**—Are but little dealt in owing to the weather and the enormous reductions insisted upon by the Native Merchants. Some parcels of *Italian Cloth* and *Orleans* have changed hands but the figures reported are highly unsatisfactory. *Mousselines-de-laine* are saleable; but the market still continues to droop. In all narrow Woollens a heavy sacrifice is demanded by the purchasers and transactions are much restricted. No business has been done in *Broad-Cloths* or *Blankets*.

**IRON AND METALS.**—The Iron Market has been characterised by extreme dullness during the fortnight, and very few settlements are reported as having been made. A slight improvement is noted in *Nail Rod* only. The stocks now held are, piculs 4,800 *flat and round Iron*, and piculs 5,000 *Nail Rod*: 200 boxes of *Tin Plates*.

**SUGAR.**—Has been somewhat more active this week and transactions in *white* exhibit an improvement upon former rates; *browns* are lower. The settlements of the fortnight amount to piculs 15,000 and Stocks are reported at 66,000 piculs.

The Exchange market has hardened in sympathy with improved rates ruling in China, and in consequence of the commencement of exports. It closes firm at quotations indicated.

## QUOTATIONS OF ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		Crape Lastings ditto ...	6.00 to 8.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.21 to 2.24	Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ...	4.00 to 5.00
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.50 to 2.52½	ditto (plain) ditto ...	4.50 to 6.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto... "	2.52½ to 2.58	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ...	7.00 to 8.50
9 lbs. 44 in. "	2.95 to 2.98	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ...	7.00 to 5.70
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Mousselines de laine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in peryd.	0.15 to 0.18½
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ...	2.40 to 2.65	ditto (printed) ...	0.24 to 0.30
64 to 72 " ditto... "	2.75 to 2.90	Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	No demand.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ...	1.60 to 1.70	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	"
7 " " " " " "	1.80 to 1.90	Long Ells (Assorted) ... per pce.	"
Drills, English—15 lbs. ...	3.80 to 3.85	Blankets ... " per lb.	"
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.25 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.		<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
ditto (Dyed) ...		Iron flat and round ... per pic.	4.50 to 5.00
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.50	" nail rod ... " "	4.50 to 5.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. per lb.	0.83 to 0.95	" hoop ... " "	5.50
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	7.60 to 9.00	" pig ... " "	"
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "		" wire ... " "	11.00 to 12.00
Taffelass (doubleweft) 12 yds 43 in. "	2.40 to 2.65	Steel ... " "	"
ditto (single weft) ... " "		Lead ... " "	5.50 to 6.00
		Tin Plates... " per box.	10.50
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		Coals (English) ... per ton.	"
No. 16 to 24 ... per picul.	39.00 to 39.75	Sugar—White No. 1 ... per pic.	8.50 to 8.75
" 28 to 32 ... " "	42.00 to 43.25	No. 2 ... " "	7.50 to 8.30
" 38 to 42 ... " "	42.00 to 45.00	No. 3 ... " "	6.30 to 6.50
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		* Brown (Formosa) ... " "	3.50 to 3.80
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce		(Canton) ... " "	"
ditto Black... " "	14.50 to 15.00	(Swatow) ... " "	3.80 to 3.40
ditto Scarlet ... " "	18.00 to 18.50	Black ... " "	"
Union Camlets ditto ... " "		Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo) ...	nominal.
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	13.00 to 14.00	Rice:—Canton—Cargo ... "	"
		Saigon—Cargo ... "	"



## YOKOHAMA MARKET QUOTATIONS.

## EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Prices during this fortnight have been most irregular; some of the native dealers being anxious to reduce their stock, whilst others are holding for improved rates. The latest telegrams reporting on the issue of the European crop seem to have turned the scale in favor of the latter, and the market is assuming a firmer tone.

Arrivals have been very scanty, and the stock, chiefly composed of common and inferior grades in all descriptions, is reduced to 500 bales.

The Silk crop of this country is reported to be progressing well, and new Silk may possibly be brought to market in small parcels at the end of this month.

Settlements since the 23rd ultimo are 250 bales of Hanks, and 50 of other sorts, making total settlements since the beginning of the season 14,200 bales.

**TEA.**—Business in new crop Teas continues on a moderate scale, (several of our principal buyers keeping aloof with commendable prudence), and most settlements are divided fairly amongst the balance of Tea houses here.

The weather continues fine and supplies are coming in freely, so that we may look for a full stock in course of the current months. The well known obstinacy of the Japanese merchants may probably delay deliveries, but it cannot avert the reduction requisite to assimilate prices to a scale in some degree proportionate to that demanded by the present state of the New York Tea market; and we hope that united action on the part of buyers here will give our friends at home a chance of making up past losses, by shipments being made this season on a cheap and well-authorized basis.

To-day rates are as under, the market being decidedly weak.

Settlements for the week, 1,700 piculs, making total settlements of new crop since the 23rd ultimo about 3,700 piculs.

Stocks of new Teas here, 4,500 piculs.

The *McGregor* took away some 8,184 packages, of which about 6,000 consisted of new crop Teas.

**COPPER.**—There is no stock either in Yokohama or Yedo. *Best Tile* is quoted at \$22 per picul nominal, and *Sheet* \$20. The parcels spoken of are very limited.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS.
<b>Silk:—</b>		per picul		
<b>HANKS.</b>	Maebashi	none.		
	and	none.		
	Shinshiu	\$620.00 to \$650.00	21s. 10d. to 26s. 0d.	frs. 70 to frs. 73
	Extra nominal...	\$550.00 to \$600.00	22s. 3d. to 21s. 2d.	frs. 62 to frs. 68
<b>OSHIC</b>	Best	none.		
"	Medium	\$600.00 to \$650.00	24s. 2d. to 26s. 0d.	frs. 68 to frs. 73
"	Inferior	\$530.00 to \$580.00	21s. 6d. to 23s. 5d.	frs. 60 to frs. 66
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior to Best	\$550.00 to \$600.00	22s. 3d. to 24d. 2d.	frs. 62 to frs. 68
<b>KOSHU</b>	Best			
"	Medium			
"	Inferior			
<b>SODAI</b>	Best			
"	Medium			
<b>ECHIZEN</b>	Best			
"	Medium			
"	Inferior			
<b>MASHITA</b>	Best			
"	Inferior			
<b>HACHOJI</b>	Best			
<b>TUSSAN</b>				
<b>Tea:—</b>				
Common	nominal			
Good Common	do.			
Medium	do.			
Good Medium classes, nominally,		\$36.00 to 38.00		
Fine and Full Fine (settlements)		39.00 to 42.00		
Finest		41.00 to 47.00		
Choice and Choicest		48.00 to 55.00		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
Rice	per picul	\$ 2.00 nominal		
Mushrooms		\$26.25 to 27.00		
Isinglass		None.		
Sharks' Fins		\$18.00 to 38.00		
White Wax		\$13.00 to 14.00		
Bees Do.		None.		
Cattle fish		"		
Dried Shrimps		"		
Seaweed		\$ 1.00 to 4.00		
Gallnut		None.		
Tobacco		\$ 6.50 to 12.00		
Awabi		\$23.00 to 33.00		
Camphor		None.		
Japanese Oil		"		
Beche de Mer		\$30.00 to 50.00		
Ginseng	per lb.	\$ 2.00		
Alum	per picul	None.		
Coal		\$ 7.00 to 12.00		
Sulphur		\$ 2.20 to 2.50		

**SILK.**

**TEA.**

\*. The picul is 133½ pounds avoirdupois. The Bale of Silk is about 80 catties, or 106½ lbs.

Sterling Bank Bill 6 months' sight.....	4s. 5½d.	On Shanghai—Bank Bills on demand .....	74½
"    "    "    on demand .....	4s. 4½d.	"    Private Bills 10 days' sight .....	75
"    Private Bills 6 months' sight.....	4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d.	Silver Boos .....	824
On Paris—Bank Bills 6 months' sight.....	5 70	Nibos .....	896
"    Private Bills 6 months' sight.....	5.75	Kinatz .....	419
On Hongkong—Bank Bills on demand.....	par.	Gold Yen .....	420
"    Private Bills 10 days' sight.....	½ per cent. dis.		

Flour, Superfine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	in sacks.	\$ 6.00	to	\$ 6.25
" Bakers Extra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	7.00	to	7.50
" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" brls.	7.50	to	8.00
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0.02	to	0.03
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.01½	to	0.02
Corn Meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.07	to	0.08
Hominy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.07	to	0.08
Mess Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" brls.	22.00	to	23.00
" Pork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	21.00	to	22.00
Hams & Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" lb.	0.15	to	0.18
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.15	to	0.18
Butter, California	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.45	to	0.50
" Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.35	to	0.40
Cond. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.30	to	0.32
Crushed Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.12	to	0.13
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" gall.	1.10	to	1.20
Alcohol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	1.80	to	2.00
Turpentine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.80	to	0.90
Apples Green...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" box.			
Fruits Preserved (in 2 lb. tins)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" doz.	4.00	to	4.50
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" "	3.50	to	4.00
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" brl.	9.50	to	9.75
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" kit.	4.00	to	4.20

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

May 26, *Colorado*, American steamer, Warsaw, 3,637, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 May 26, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Mourrut, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 May 27, *Eastern Star*, British barque, Lankester, 340, from Nagasaki, May 13th, Coal, to P. & O. Co.  
 June 2, *Dilpusund*, British barque, Dray, 624, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 June 2, *Macgregor*, British steamer, Jacobsen, 1,413, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 June 3, *Avoca*, British steamer, Andrews, Coy, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 June 3, *Scotland*, British steamer, Washburn, 1,176, from London via Kobe, General, to Hudson, Malcolm & Co.  
 June 3, *Eliza Shaw*, British ship, Gaye, 686, from London General, to Shaw & Co.  
 June 3, *Laurel*, British barque, Davies, 633, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 June 4, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 3,836, from Hongkong, May 27th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 June 4, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 June 5, *Chance*, German barque, Ullrich, 325, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 June 6, *August Friedrich*, German barque, Nielsen, 367, from Takow, May 16th, Sugar, to Chinese.

## DEPARTURES.

May 23, *Anna*, Swedish three masted schooner, Holmblad, 162 tons, for Amoy, Rice, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 May 24, *Alaska*, American steamer, Howard, 4,011, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 May 24, *Cyphrenes*, British steamer, Stephens, 1,287, for San Francisco, Coolies—Chinese passengers, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 May 25, *Mercury*, British 3-masts schooner, Thomas, 360, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 May 25, *Pearl*, British steamer, Castles, 705, for Hongkong, General, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
 May 26, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Dearborn, 1,914, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 May 27, *Colorado*, American steamer, Warsaw, 3,637, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 May 28, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 May 27, *Lackawanna*, U. S. Sloop of War, Captain Shirley, 2,200 tons, for Shanghai.  
 May 29, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, for Kobe, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 May 31, *Glamorganshire*, British barque, Morgan, 456, for Hiogo, Part original, despatched by Van Oordt and Co.  
 June 3, *Paraceti*, British barque, Linton, 464, for Nagasaki, Coal, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 June 3, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,736, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 June 3, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 June 4, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Mourrut, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 June 5, *Macgregor*, British steamer, Jacobsen, 1,413, for San Francisco, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 June 5, *Hebe*, Norwegian barque, Boude, 442, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.

## PASSENGERS.

Per P. M. S. S. *Alaska* for San Francisco.—Mr. Chs. Schroeder, G. H. Gray, F. M. Preble, Geo. Lee, Chas. Barg, John Linderer, John Burns, Stephen Fitzgerald, Henry Patterson, A. P. Preble, E. S. Smith, G. Blass and wife, Wm. Forbes and family, T. R. Welch and family 4 in the steerage.  
 For Panama.—Major Ramos.  
 For New York.—Mr. F. G. McKean, Mr. Montefraix, C. Collins, Chas. Doyle, Chas. Foley, Clarence Dixon, John Lafferty, Daniel Dougherty.  
 For Europe.—Copel Wedehouse, Esq., R. N., F. Escombe.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, from San Francisco: For Yokohama.—Messrs. Chas. Drake, M. Bazzy, M. Yura, F. Mernegamo and Servant, Miss E. Douglas, D. W. Kline, Captain McDougal, Wife and Three Children, W. Pattern, Miss E. W. Farley, A. H. Fowks, J. J. McGrath. For Shanghai.—N. Nennkow, H. G. Hollingworth, Miss W. Williams, Miss Williams, W. McGregor, J. L. Anderson. For Hongkong.—Miss W. Maynard.  
 Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Ikita, Okubo, Niro Niskara, Madame Lustemberger, Mr. Veray, Mr. Culty, Mr. Rioux, Mr. Craig and wife, Messrs. G. Stranberg, Spiro, Meronda, F. Bromowig, Fritz Grosse, Lee Yek, and W. M. Poeti.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, for Hiogo.—Mr. Smith, Van der Heyde, wife and child, Mrs. Laiyon, Mr. Wagner, and three Japanese in cabin. Mrs. H. Berger, J. Levy, J. Goldman, and 70 Japanese in steerage.  
 For Nagasaki.—Messrs. W. Korneed, P. C. Chandler, R. G. Walsh, and 163 Japanese in steerage.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. D. A. Silva, E. J. Hardcastle, M. Baukheister and child, Mr. H. E. Dearborn and 2 children, and 7 Chinese, in the steerage.

Per *Colorado*, for Hongkong.—Miss Farley, Messrs. Anderson, and J. G. Brandao.

Per P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Tooley, H. Cook, J. Blythe, L. Skeeren, and A. Stanford.

Per P. M. S. S. *Relief*, for Hiogo.—Messrs. Wills, and Hall, and 2 Japanese, in the cabin, 1 in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Shephard and child, Rev. R. Palmer, and wife, Messrs. E. C. Kirby, B. A. Valentine, De la Camp, Hillzer, O'Brien, E. H. M. Gower, P. E. Pistorius, H. O. Morf, A. J. Waters, Pignatelli, B. H. Chamberlain, P. E. Petrochino, and G. Ford, in the cabin; and 100 Japanese, and 3 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Macgregor*, for Yokohama.—M. Joseph. For Kobe.—Two Europeans. For San Francisco.—620 Chinese.

Per British steamer *Avoca*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Dean, Wylie, Hynsh, Marshall, Dyer, Ring, Jaquet, and Roberts, and 12 deck passenger.

Per P. M. S. S. *Ariel*: For Hakodate.—Messrs. E. Watson, of the Legation, General Capron, Mr. A. Howell, Mrs. Howell and 2 Children.

Per P. M. S. S. *China*, for Yokohama.—Mrs. M. B. Cobb; Geo. E. Lane, jr., T. L. Brower, D. Norowjee, J. A. Smith, James Sloane, and two Chinese; 1,035 in steerage for San Francisco.

Per P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*, for Yokohama.—A. F. Callender, U. S. N., C. J. Melhuish, J. A. Sitwell, A. Major, W. Jameson, Mrs. H. Barter, M. Pelegrin, M. Brown and three Japanese; steerage, 102.

For San Francisco.—R. D. Crawford, E. T. Dunn, U. S. N., T. M. Nelson, U. S. N., H. C. Fuller, U. S. N. Steerage, nine seamen and one Japanese.

For Boston.—Capt. A. N. McCaslin.

For Hamburg.—Dr. W. Eastlack.

Per *Costa Rica*, for Hiogo.—Messrs. G. H. Allcock, U. Brader, H. A. Hellyer, P. A. Ramo, Mrs. Brooks and 2 children, and 14 Japanese, in the cabin; and 71 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—Commander McDougal, U. S. N., and 3 Japanese, in the cabin; and 33 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Rev. R. Palmer, wife and family, Mr. and Mrs. Craig, Miss B. Brown, and 6 in the steerage.

Per *Menzaleh*, for Singapore.—Baron Von Stiehl. For Marseilles.—M. Grégoire, wife and family.

Per P. M. S. S. *Golden Age*.—Messrs. J. Edwards, J. Thompson & Co., Walsh, Hall & Co., C. A. Vincent, China & Japan Trading Co., Chinese, Japanese, Domoney & Co., Lane, Crawford & Co., Smith, Baker & Co.

## CARGOES.

Per P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong:—

Silk..... 64 bales.

Per *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong:—

Silk..... 164 bales.

Treasure ..... \$100,000

## REPORTS.

The P. M. S. S. *Colorado* reports at 3.30 p.m. of the 25th instant, was coming up the bay, Kansao-Saki Light bearing N. W. by N., and distant three-quarters of a mile, saw a vessel three (3) points on the starboard bow, showing no lights. The *Colorado's* whistle was sounded three times loudly, whereupon the approaching vessel exhibited a red light. Our engine was immediately stopped, reversed, and the ship backed. At 9.35 she ran into us, with all sail set, striking us on the starboard side, forward of the foregigging, starting our bulwarks, and, apparently, carrying away her jibboom and head gear. Having stopped the ship, we waited to ascertain the extent of damage done, and to see if the unknown vessel would make any signals; as none were made, we proceeded on our course at 9.50; arriving at the Company's buoy, at 11.30 p.m. The vessel was apparently barque-rigged.

The British barque *Eastern Star* reports having experienced strong N. E. winds throughout the passage.

The British barque *Dilpusund* is reported to have run aground on the Saratoga Spit on the 31st ult., with a pilot in charge, the Chief Officer having been sent up here, the assistance of the P. & O. and P. M. S. Co.'s tugs was procured, and it is expected that the vessel will be got off without any difficulty, as she must have grounded when the tide was low. She reports light easterly winds throughout the passage.

The *Eliza Shaw* reports having passed the North Foreland for the second time on the 15th January, and having worked down channel, were off The Start on the 24th. Crossed the equator in 26 degrees W. on the 18th February, experiencing very light N. E. and scarcely any S. E. trades; were in the meridian of the Cape March 20th, and passed Java Head April 22nd. Came up through the Sunda Channel May 19th, thence to port met with a succession of N. E. and E. S. E. winds with thick dirty weather.

The *Avoca* had light S. S. wind up to Van Dieman Straits, thence moderate S. W. winds to Rock Island with fine weather; from there strong S. W. and W. winds with heavy rain into port. Passed the P. M. S. S. Co.'s ship *China* off the Lannocks.

The *Laurel* reports experienced strong S. E. winds, with heavy rain and squally weather, from Van Dieman Strait in to port.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS FROM THE PORT OF  
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

To June 4th, 1873.	Season 1872-73			O.P's
	England.	France.	America	
Aspinall, Cornes and Co...	295	160		
Aymonin and Co. ...	192	195		
Abegg and Co. ...	144	256		117
Adamson, Bell & Co ...	37			
Bavie and Co. ...	160	645		
Bolmida... ..	235	165		8
Bresiani C. ...		13		21
Botto, D. ...		12		45
Comi, V. ...		14		
Cornes & Co. ...	14			
Davison and Co. ...	366	35		
Dell Oro I. ...	46			6
J. Raud & Co. ...	93	280		
Fraser, J. C., and Co ...				
Findlay, Richardson & Co.	19			
Gilman and Co. ...		18		
Grosser and Co. ...				
Gutschow and Co. ...				
Heard, A., and Co. ...	129		36	
Hecht, Lilenthal and Co...	37	1,171		241
Hooper Bros. ...				
Hudson, Malcolm and Co	36			
Heinemann P., ...	139			
Jaquemot, J. M., ...	157	137		
Jardine, Matheson and Co	225	9		
Kingdon, Schwabe & Co...	160	4		
Knüller, L., and Co. ...	435	159	34	324
Leggatt, C., E., and Co. .	93			
Macpherson and Marshall	179		21	
Morf H. C. and Co. ...				
Netherlands Trading Sety.		400		288
Pini, A., ...				12
Reiss and Co. ...	668			
Reis Vonder Heyde & Co.	220			
Sitwell Schoyer & Co. ...	57	238		
Schultz, Reis and Co. ...	91	91		
Shaw and Co. ...	46			
Siber & Braunwald. ...	705	354		
Smith, Baker and Co. ...				
Strachan & Thomas ...	1,242	182		
Smith Archer and Co. ...	10		32	
Scoto Scoti. ...		30		
Textor and Co. ...	507	13		
Valmale, Schoene & Milson	7	348		
Wilkin & Robison ...	211	8	1	
Walsh, Hall and Co. ...	10	358	48	
Watson E. B. ...	2			
Ziegler and Co. ...	279	175		220
Sundries ...				

Shipment to England, ...	7,243			
" France ...		5,427		
" America ...			172	
" Other Ports... ..				1,288
		14,130		

Shipped per P. & O. Co. ...	6,975			
" M. I. Company ...	6,942			
" P. M. S. S. Co. ...	213			
" Sailing vessel ...				
		14,130		

Shipped to the same time year 1871-72 .....	14,456 Bales
do. 1870-71 .....	7,969 "

## LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS FROM SHANGHAI.

(From 1st June 1872 to 22th May, 1873.)

Adamson, Bell and Co. ...	1,604
Blain and Co. ...	60
Balfour Butler & Co. ...	857
Barnet and Co. ...	455
Birley, Worthington and Co....	450
Bovet, Brothers and Co. ...	537
Bower, Hambury and Co. ...	3,305
Birt and Co. ...	13
Bourjan Hubener & Co. ...	594
Bull, Purdon and Co....	287
Butterfield & Swire ...	1,696
Chapman King & Co. ...	80
Coutts & Co. ...	169
Dent and Co. ...	172
Dickinson and Co. ...	50
Essex & Co. ...	1,485
Fogg and Co. ...	224
Findlay, Wade and Co....	198
Ganwell, F. R. ...	35
Gibb Livingston and Co. ...	683
Gilman and Co. ...	509
Helbling and Co. ...	209
Heard, Augustine and Co. ...	424
Hogg Brothers ...	70
Holliday Wise & Co. ...	80
Jarvis, John and Co. ...	1,343

Jardine, Matheson & Co. ...	1,058
Lindsay and Head ...	48
Laeroix Cousins & Co....	2,643
Morris Lewis & Co. ...	67
Maertens A. H. ...	955
Nachtrieb, A., and Co. ...	971
Overbeck and Co. ...	41
Pustau, and Co....	48
Pila & Co. ...	1,255
Reiss and Co. ...	2,585
Russell and Co. ...	1,250
Scheibler Mathai and Co. ...	770
Shaw, Brothers and Co. ...	516
Siemssen and Co. ...	523
Skeggs and Co. ...	47
Sassoon and Co., D. Sons ...	2,128
Sassoon E. D., and Co. ...	38
Telge Nolting and Co....	188
Thorne, Brothers and Co. ...	438
Textor and Co....	3,388
Turner and Co. ...	84
Vogel Hagedorn and Co. ...	310
Westall, Brand and Co. ...	641
Wright Burkill and Co. ...	1,021
Sundries ...	18,928
Total Bales...	55,500

JOHN AND HENRY GWYNNE,  
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS,AND IRON-FOUNDERS,  
Hammersmith Iron-  
Works,

89, CANNON-ST., LONDON, E.C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES,

PORTABLE &amp; FIXED;

BOILERS, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,

TURBINE WATER

WHEELS, PUMPING ENGINES,

and every description of

Machinery for Drainage,

Irrigation

and Reclamation;

Pumping Machinery for  
Docks, &c.;Hydraulic Presses; Gunpowder Machinery; Tea-sifting and  
sorting Machinery; Sugar, Flour, and Wind Mills; Steam and Hand  
Cranes; Boiler Work, &c., &c.\* Catalogues and Estimates will be forwarded on application  
to their Offices.

89, Cannon-Street, E.C., London.

Yokohama, February 1, 1873.

26ws.

## Keating's Cough Lozenges.

UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully  
confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozen-  
ges in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH,  
HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other  
PULMONARY MALADIES.

Sold in bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON-BONS,  
Or Children's Worm Tablets.A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, fur-  
nishing both in appearance and taste a most agreeable  
method of administering a well-known remedy for IN-  
TESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and es-  
pecially adapted for Children.

Sold in bottles of various sizes.

THOS. KEATING, LONDON,  
EXPORT CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.Indents for Pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

Yokohama, July 26, 1872.

52 ins.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CHICAGO!****HERRING'S SAFES**

*One Hundred and Thirty-Nine Firms have testified to the preservation of their Books, Papers and Valuables in the terrible*

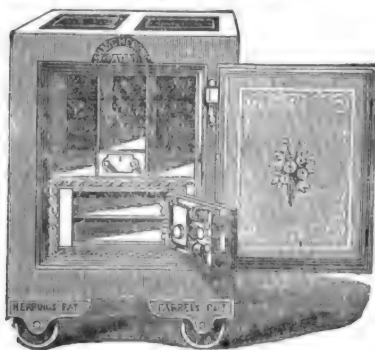
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—O—  
**HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION  
 FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES**



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 The World's Fair in New York



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**BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD.****HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES**

Patent high and low steel-welded, combined with Patent Frank linite. Proof against the blow-pipe, as well as the drill. With Patent-Hinged Tongue and Grooved Door, and Patent Rubber-Packed Flange. Proof against wedges, nitro-glycerine, and gun-powder.

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251 Broadway, cor. Murray St., N. Y.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia,

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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,  
 New Orleans.

Yokohama, May 4th, 1872.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



SOLD EVERYWHERE!!  
 100,000 BOTTLES SOLD MONTHLY.  
 PROPRIETORS, GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO. LEEDS.

April 12, 1872.

3ms.



FOR cleansing and polishing Silver, Electro-plate,  
 Plate Glass &c. Tablets, 6d. each.



prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleansing Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Packets, 3d. each; and tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.



prevent friction in cleansing and injury to the knife, Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.



In solid blocks—1d., 2d., 4d., and 1s. each.

**JOHN OAKEY & SON'S,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Emery, Emery Cloth, Black Lead,  
 Cabinet, Glass-Paper, &c.

**WELLINGTON EMERY**

AND

**BLACK LEAD MILLS.**

172, Blackfriars Road, London.

Yokohama, December 2, 1871.

12ms.



**RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY** patronised by all the  
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RIMMEL'S ISLANG-ISLANG, VANDA, PENNA, JOCKEY CLUB-FRANGIPANE, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, celebrated for its useful and sanitary properties.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair, especially in warm climates.

RIMMEL'S DUGONG OIL SOAP, perfumed with Australian Eucalyptus.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER, COSTUME AND FLORAL CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S VIOLET, ROSE-LEAF, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

A liberal allowance to Shippers.

RUGENE RIMMEL Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96 Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, and 76, King's Road, Brighton.

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dtf.

Yokohama, February 1 1872.

12ms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



## SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

Have proved beyond question that

## ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

In the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair.

Perfectly from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of life, it prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

## CAUTION.

Each Bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the Cork as formerly. All with CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

## ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay and polishes and preserve the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

## ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patronised and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout China and Japan.

## ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND &amp; SONS, 20, Hatton-garden-London.

Yokohama, September 1872.

12m

## TO BUYERS OF BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

G. T. TOBY, 19 &amp; 21, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON, S. E. ENGLAND.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER.

Having extensively enlarged his Manufactory, and added all the latest improvements in Machinery, is prepared at the shortest notice to ship in any quantity, and to any Port in India, Japan, China, and the Eastern Seas, all kinds of

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Orders forwarded direct to G. T. TOBY should be accompanied with a remittance or a reference to a London House. G. T. TOBY's Goods are well-known and highly-appreciated in the Colonies and other parts for their durability, comfort, and Fashion.

Most favourable Terms to Large Buyers.

Sample cases forwarded on application.

Yokohama, June 22, 1872.

6ms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY & WATCHES,  
MACHINE MADE.

## MR. STREETER

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of MERCHANTS, TRADERS and RESIDENTS in JAPAN, to his extensive Stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES and CLOCKS, Manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions, and is more durable. A Catalogue and Price List, containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches, representing these special productions, has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

Silver English Lever Watches, specially adapted for foreign service...	£5 0 0
Silver English Lever Watches, specially adapted for foreign service (Hunting cases) ...	6 0 0
Silver English Lever with Compensation Balance ...	8 0 0
Silver English Lever Watches with Compensation Balance (Hunting cases) ...	9 5 0
Gold English Lever Watch, specially adapted for foreign service ...	10 10 0
Gold English Lever Watch, specially adapted for foreign service (Hunting cases) ...	14 0 0
Gold English Lever Watch (Keyless) ...	15 0 0
Gold English Lever Watch (Keyless Hunter) ...	21 0 0
Gold English Lever Watch (Keyless Hunter), adjusted for temperatures, &c ...	28 0 0

## SPECIALITY FOR

## 8-DAY ENGLISH LEVER CARRIAGE CLOCKS

Suited to all climates from £7 to £100.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, or reference to London Agents.

## MR. STREETER,

37, CONDUIT STREET BOND STREET, AND  
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON  
Yokohama, April 12, 1873, 52ws.

F. BRABY & CO.,  
LIMITED.

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN.

WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,  
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,  
ZINC ROOFING,SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,  
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE  
TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

Yokohama, January 25th, 1873.

12m.

## DREDGING.

THE Subscribers solicit the attention of Engineers, Contractors, and Corporations to their

## NEW PATENT DREDGE PLANT,

by which Harbours' Docks, Bars, Rivers, Shoals, Channels, and Ship Canals can be deepened or cut from 1 foot to 40 feet in any soil with great speed and economy. The Dredge Plant has been already supplied to the Clyde Trust; the Government Works at Carlingford Ireland; the Great North Sea Ship Canal Holland; the Cardiff Docks; the Canadian Government; the Egyptian Government; the North Eastern Railway Co.; the Harbours of Stockton, Bristol, Greenock, Barrow, Hartlepool, Dundee, Aberdeen, and elsewhere. The Dredge Plant is particularly adapted for exposed localities, and can steam to any part of the World.

## W. SIMONS &amp; Co.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, London Works,  
RENFREW SCOTLAND, Established in 1816.

Yokohama, April 12 1873.

3w.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**LEA & PERRINS'**

CELEBRATED

**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE**

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

**THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.**

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

**ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,**

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce**, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosses Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Yokohama, August 28, 1872.

12ms.

**ENGLISH GOODS**

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

**AT CHEAPEST RATES.****D. NICHOLSON & Co.,****Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen,***India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,***50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.**

(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE), LONDON.

**ESTABLISHED 1843.**

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

**Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.**

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Beers
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Preserved Provisions
Monongery	Saddlery & Harness	Stationery
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Books
Agricultural Imple-	Wines	Toys, &c., &c.
ments	Ales	

*Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.*

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce Disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,****50, 51 & 52, St. Pauls' Churchyard, London.**

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

Yokohama, December 7, 1872.

6ms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**M**ICROSCOPICAL investigation has proved that the decaying substances which accumulate between the teeth contain animal and vegetable parasites, and that the TOOTH POWDERS, PASTES, AND WASHES IN GENERAL USE have no effect upon these. Messrs. GABRIEL'S CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, ROYAL DENTIFRICE, and ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR, completely destroy and remove these animalcules and also preserve and beautify the TEETH AND GUMS.

*Sole by Chemists, Perfumes and Storekeepers throughout the World*

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { "SEDADENT," THE ONLY REAL CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE, prepared for general use after 25 years' experience in their own practice gives immediate relief by the painless destruction of the nerve and forms a Stopping. Price 1/14.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { WHITE GUTTA PERCHA ENAMEL, for stopping decayed and tender teeth. Renders the tooth sound and useful for mastication, no matter how far decayed. Price 1/6.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { CORALITE TOOTH PASTE, for cleansing and improving the teeth, and imparting a natural redness to the gums, whitens the teeth without leaving between them any trace of powder, and gives brilliancy to the Enamel. Price 1/6.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { ROYAL DENTIFRICE, prepared from a recipe as used by Her Majesty. Whitens and preserves the teeth, and imparts a delicious fragrance to the breath, gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, and protects the enamel: Price 1/6.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { ODONTALGIQUE ELIXIR.—THE CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. A few drops in water produces a most pleasant, agreeable, and refreshing Mouth Wash; it hardens the gums, prevents the accumulation of tartar, gives the breath a delightful perfume, removing all traces of tobacco smoke or unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, and is an excellent detergent. Price 5/-.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { OSTEO-ENAMEL STOPPING, warranted to remain white and firm as the Tooth itself. This beautiful preparation restores front teeth, and can be easily used. Sufficient to stop six Teeth. Price 5/-.

Full directions for use enclosed in each box.

"Messrs. GABRIEL are particularly successful in their system of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which they fix firmly in the mouth by means of an ELASTIC GUM, without springs, painlessly, and without any operation."

All correspondence must be addressed—

Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists,

72, LUDGATE HILL, CITY, LONDON.

**THOMPSON & CO.**

AGENTS,

**MEDICAL HALL.**

Yokohama November 9, 1872.

24ms:

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**  
**CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES**  
 ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.  
 JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.  
 ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS  
 PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.  
 MUSTARD, VINEGAR  
 FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.  
 POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
 FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.  
 KIPPED SALMON AND HERRINGS.  
 HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
 PICKLED SALMON.  
 YARMOUTH BLOATERS.  
 BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.  
 FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.  
 PURE SALAD OIL.  
 SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.  
 PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.  
 BEANS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES  
 PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.  
 PRESERVED BACON.  
 OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.  
 BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.  
 YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.  
 YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.  
 TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.  
 PLUM PUDDINGS.  
 LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.*

**CAUTION.**

*Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.*

*Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.*

*Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
 PERVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.  
**SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.**

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

**FRAUD.**

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

**LABELS**

Of Messrs: CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice PhEAR to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:**

And on the 30th of the same month, for

**SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES**

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
 SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at  
 Sealdah, to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.**

**CAUTION.**—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**LAMPS LAMPS**



FOR

Kerosine—Petroleum—Paraffin.

**WRIGHT & BUTLER,**

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

**BIRMINGHAM.**

PHOTOGRAPHS and Books on application. Greatly improved designs American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great Variety. Patentees of the celebrated

**"Eclipse."—No Chimney Burner!**

*All Orders must be sent through an English house, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.*

Yokohama, March 4, 1873.

12ms



**JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.**

ESTABLISHED 1820.

**FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.**

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England India and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire  
 Percussion Caps,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

And every Description of Sporting Ammunition.

*Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.*

**Frederick Joyce & Co.,**

PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

**57, Upper Thames Street, London.**

Yokohama, February 4, 1873.

tf.

**IMPORTANT TO ALL USERS OF  
 STEAM POWER.**

**Great Economy in Fuel,**

EFFECTED by the use of the PATENT NON-CONDUCTING PAPER-MACHE COVERING FOR THE OUTSIDES OF STEAM BOILERS, and PIPES; and generally to prevent Radiation of Heat and Loss of Power. Is largely used in England for Land and Marine work. Apply to

**JAMES STEVENSON,**

CIVIL ENGINEER,

**38, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., England.**

Yokohama, February 17, 1873.

6ms.

*Printed and published for the Proprietor by H. COLLINS at the "Japan Mail" Office, 32, Water Street, Yokohama.*



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 25.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1873.

[PRICE \$42 PER ANNUM.]

*THE Manager will feel obliged to those subscribers who may not have received their papers if they will notify the same to him, as the subscription address book was unfortunately destroyed in the late fire.*

*Japan Mail, June 21, 1873.*

## DIED.

On the 14th June, at Yokohama, in his 23rd year, JOHN ASPINALL WYLIE, fourth son of Henry Johnstone Wylie, of Oxtou, Cheshire.

On the 20th instant, at No. 83, Main Street, Yokohama, JOSEPH CURNOW, aged 35.

## Notes of the Week.

*(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)*

A FIRE broke out on the morning of the 15th inst., at about  $\frac{1}{4}$  past two o'clock on the premises No. 32 Water Street. Mr. Prince, Manager of the *Japan Mail*, who resides in the house, was aroused by the noise of the crackling of flames and the smell and smoke of fire, and having discovered the site of the fire at once summoned assistance, but it was a considerable time before the engines arrived, and then it was obvious the fire had obtained too firm a hold upon the building to allow of its being extinguished.

The occupiers of the different parts of the building hurriedly removed such portions of their property as time allowed of; and those occupying the neighbouring houses made arrangements for quitting their dwellings should the flames extend. Fortunately, however, owing to the light air which prevailed the fire was concentrated within the walls of the front building No. 32, and the efforts of the firemen succeeded in preventing its spreading to the adjoining godowns attached to it, or to the other buildings in the same row. After an hour and a half it was apparent that these were safe and that the progress of the fire was arrested.

The origin of the fire is at present unknown. It is certain only that it must have broken out in one of two rooms; the front one in the occupation of Mr. Prince and the back one used by Mr. W. G. Howell, but it is impossible to say in which of these two. Mr. Prince states that he was guided to the latter by the glare of the flames beneath the door but did not enter the room; and a gentleman who arrived about the same time tells us that observing, on entering the room below occupied by Mr. Cheshire that the fire had its seat in one of the upper rooms, he proceeded up-stairs, entered the door of Mr. Howell's room, and observed a dull flame issuing from the party wall which divided it from the front apartment. He was about to save some portion of Mr. Howell's library, when the draft which the open door had admitted fanned up the flames violently and he was compelled to retire. The front room furnished as a sitting room is little used by Mr. Prince, and he cannot call to mind having entered it on Saturday. Mr. Howell quit- ted his apartment at about seven o'clock after having extin- guished a small lamp which he had in use.

The chief loser by the fire is the proprietor of the *Japan Mail*, who suffers the loss of a stock of paper, furniture, &c., and a valuable library of books, together insured for \$7,000; some books, the printing of which had just been completed and which were ready for the binder, and the papers of the Asiatic Society, the latter being all uninsured. The books of the establishment were fortunately rescued.

In addition to this Mr. Cheshire has, it is feared, lost the

greatest part of his property insured for \$500.—Mr. Prince has lost all his furniture, prints, jewellery, &c. insured for \$3,000: Captain Scott, insured for \$1,500, has only saved a portion of his effects, and estimates his loss from uninsured property at \$2,000.

The building on No. 32, passed into the hands of Mr. W. J. Alt, some little time since, and we are informed that the portion which has been burnt down was insured for a sufficient sum in the Lancashire Insurance Office. The heaviest loss, apart from this, will fall upon the Imperial Fire Office which had an aggregate risk of some \$10,000 on the property contain- ed in the premises of the *Japan Mail* and the furniture and effects of Mr. Prince.

It is only right to add that to the energy and promptitude of the different fire companies the limitation of the area of the fire is largely due, and that their conduct on the occasion is deserving of the highest praise.

## IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

17th June, 1873.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday 15th June, 1873.

Passengers.....	28,683	Amount.....	\$8,598.63
Average per mile per week, \$477.71.		18 Miles Open.	

A VERY plausible reason has been assigned for the custom of wearing swords, which of late, has again been adopted by the Japanese. It is said that animosity to foreigners is thereby exhibited; but the fencing masters throughout the country, fearing lest their occupation should be gone, have made a vig- orous effort to maintain their position, with a result, so far successful, that the fencing schools and public fencing exhibi- tions have become very popular and the people have resumed their swords, long since laid aside. One result of this is that swords which once could be bought for \$10, now cannot be purchased under \$40 or \$50.

A SOMEWHAT singular ceremony was to be observed on Sunday last in Yedo in connection with the erection of a new house built upon the banks of one of the canals near the foreign settlement. The house was but partially built and the workmen had evidently left to form part of a procession which approached the house by the canal. In one boat were several priests gorgeously attired in their ceremonial robes, in another were young girls with musical instruments; while in those which followed were the carpenters in gala attire. The priests at once proceeded to bless the house, the spectators set up a tremendous shout, and all landed and adjourned to a neighbour- ing tea house.

THE Government would appear to be anxious to ensure a thorough knowledge by the public of the new laws. Each day a small pamphlet containing some portion of the new Code, is issued and sold to the people for a small sum. The public, however, do not seem to respond to the enthusiasm of their rulers for comparatively few copies are sold, though as there are 480 numbers to be issued interest may yet be awakened in the minds of the unenlightened.

WORKMEN at Tokai are employed destroying the gates which form the entrances to the Castle, and day by day may be seen fresh evidences of the destroying spirit, which is

effacing from the city all that can awaken a memory of the eventful past.

WE have already learnt of the promotion of Shimadzu Saburo to the post of Councillor of war to the Mikado; but the means adopted to rid Yedo of the presence of his followers seems to have remained unnoticed. It is said that the followers and dependents of Shimadzu Saburo numbered some 1,200 men and these let loose upon Yedo proved a source of serious danger. Their master having been promoted it was hinted to him that the country being at peace his followers should return to their own province, and to this request he at once acceded. The Government officials, however, were determined that these men, many of whom were rather *rôbins* than true Satsuma men, should never reach their Southern province and, taking advantage of the recent law of conscription, whereby every male adult must serve in the army for a certain period, orders were despatched to the Hizen officials directing them to stop the Satsuma men and cause them to enter the army. The 1,200 are now learning their drill in various regiments whither they have been drafted by tens or twenties. Thus a troublesome body of men has been dispersed and rendered incapable of harm.

It is stated that the Government has abandoned its intention of excavating a harbour at Ôzaka, and that the works will be discontinued.

WE understand that early in August a Pedestrian Match against time will take place on the Bund, a young American gentleman having backed himself to walk a mile in ten minutes. This is not an altogether unprecedented feat, but there are many persons inclined to believe that our respected fellow-citizen will not be able to accomplish it; he is however in active training, and will start to win.

It is officially announced that the moats round the Castle in Tokei are, with the exception of the inner one, to be filled up level with the road, and not simply dug over and cleansed as was at first contemplated. This, in conjunction with the destruction of the gates alluded to a few days since, will quite change the appearance of Yedo.

THE latest news with reference to the Nanko announces the entire reorganization of the College. Already a Polytechnic School has been formed; but it will not be in full working order until after the holidays which begin in August. On their termination the new school, on the opposite side of the road to that now occupied will be used, the present building being turned over to a primary school, in which the educational sections of the Gaimusho and other Government departments will be included. We hear also that Mr. Verbeck has been superseded, and only English teachers are, we believe, to be employed in the new Polytechnic School.

THE serious apprehensions as to the rice harvest to which the long-continued drought has given rise are now, it is to be hoped, set at rest by the continued showers of rain. Reports have been received to the effect that in many districts the prospects of the crop are already seriously impaired. We trust; however, that such districts are exceptional.

Two cases of little importance were heard on June 19th, before N. J. Hannen, Esq., Assistant Judge in H. B. M.'s Provincial Court. In the case of Kent v. Verne, defendant moved for a postponement from the 21st inst. to a later day. The Judge ordered an affidavit to be filed with the Registrar.

The Kioto Exhibition was closed finally on the 14th instant.

It may be doubted whether any but those who know something of the manner in which the emotions are intensified and the imagination is kindled by music, can appreciate the full meaning of the events of this week. Japan has been in the position in which Mendelssohn paints the Israelites in the

opening of the "Elijah." "The deeps afford no water! The streams are dried up! The suckling's tongue cleaves to his mouth. The children ask for bread, and there is no one to break it to them." "Zion spreadeth her hands for aid, but there is neither help nor comfort."

From hour to hour the change of the sky has been ardently looked for or keenly watched. The fields were parched; and the young rice, ready for transplanting, was thirsty and drooping. The farmer thought of himself and family; but the statesmen of the country must have brooded anxiously over the calamities which a scanty harvest would bring on it. And as Mendelssohn closes the first part of his sublime work with the almost unparalleled chorus "Thanks be to God, who laveth the thirsty land," so might Japan now pour out her gratitude for the rain which has recently set in, every succeeding day of which is worth millions to the country, and is a fresh guarantee of prosperity and peace. All our misgivings are not yet over, for we are now in the early day of the long-desired blessing which may even yet be scantily dispensed; but there is "a sound of an abundance of rain," and the music of the overpowering chorus rings in our ears as we write.

The political revival of the once world-renowned monarchy of Persia exhibits in another direction the effect which Western civilization is at length producing on Eastern peoples. The Shah, we are told, has held a great court at Teheran to celebrate his departure for a grand tour in Europe, and availing himself of the large assemblage of his people there, has announced to them the views which have guided him in undertaking this important journey. "He desired," he said, "to develop his relations with the sovereigns of Europe, to improve the commercial intercourse of Persia with other countries, and to inform himself by personal experience of the institutions which it might be desirable to engraft on the domestic administration of his realm." An event so remarkable, continues *The Times*, from which we quote, "is almost enough to justify Mr. Eastwick's recent prediction that 'Persia is the coming state,' and that, of all countries in the world, the most likely to emerge into prominence and power 'is this sole survivor of the great monarchies of antiquity.'" A census of this country taken in the reign of our King William III. placed its population at 200,000,000, a statement justly pronounced monstrous by all recent travellers. At this moment the whole population of Persia does not exceed 3,500,000, a sum, which considering its enormous territory, allows abundant room for expansion. The Shah, we learn, has "adopted the policy best calculated to produce such a national regeneration. He has entered into engagements for the construction of railways, roads and tramways throughout his dominions, and he has taken measures for the exploration and working of all the mines within the borders of the State. More could not be done in America itself than will be forthwith done in this most ancient kingdom." It is right to add that the Shah is reported to possess the requisite means. His jewels alone are valued at several millions of pounds sterling. There is no public debt, and all that is wanted appears to be population. But granted roads, railways, and a beneficent government, population will as surely flow into Persia from neighbouring states as water will seek its level. The object of the Shah's journey is to secure to his kingdom those advantages which appear to have conferred the greatest happiness and material comfort on European peoples, and it is to be hoped that his patriotic views may be amply realised.

Of the importance to England especially of the projected tour it is unnecessary to speak. It appears to us, however, that the results of the Shah's journey must afford interesting matter for the contemplation of Japanese statesmen. Without the smallest parallel in point of circumstances, Persia and Japan manifest at almost the same time a like desire for a rapprochement with the West. If Persia has been somewhat slow in acknowledging in neighbouring British India the advantages of an enlightened Western rule and Western freedom, Japan was assuredly for ages no less reluctant to break her long seclusion and seek a position in the comity of nations. The progress of these two Eastern peoples, striving under a differing stimulus to raise themselves to the level of Western develop-

ment, will afford an interesting spectacle to the philosopher. But it will be well that both should remember that to succeed in their much desired regeneration it will not be alone sufficient to make roads and railways, or raise their standard of material comfort to a higher level. Their development must depend upon higher sentiments than these, and can only be evoked under the beneficent action of a loftier code of morals than is at present known to them.

OUR intention of reviewing Baron Hübner's pleasant work lately issued from the press entitled *Promenade autour du Monde* has been frustrated by a variety of circumstances, the last of which has placed it beyond our power to approach the task for another week or two. We must be excused meanwhile for giving the following extract from a letter, published in the Appendix to the book, bearing upon the future of Japan and the mutual relations of the Japanese and foreigners. After expressing some misgivings in regard to the policy of the Government and its financial results the writer of the letter goes on to say:—"The most prominent men in the government even appear to think themselves strong and wise enough to put aside the extraterritoriality principle, and I should not be astonished if, at the revision of the treaties, they came to propose the placing of Europeans under their jurisdiction, offering us in exchange the liberty of travel in the interior. This idea is also cherished by the Europeans in the service of the Japanese and by a bad little journal\* edited by an European lawyer. Who will undertake to put these presumptuous reformers right?"

We give prominence to this extract, endorsed as it is by Baron Hübner, because it is probable that the proposition it embodies will form the basis and regulate the outline of the Japanese programme of revision, and we should be sorry for them to cherish meanwhile an idea which cannot meet with acceptance at the hands of the European Powers. Baron Hübner is a man of large and tried experience, of statesman-like views—as his book amply proves—and his opinion on a question of this nature is extremely valuable.

We publish the Hiogo Trade Report and Returns this week, but are prevented from commenting upon them more fully than in this note. They show a healthy and increasing trade, and justify some of the sanguine hopes with which the Residents in the pretty settlement of the Inland Sea regard its future.

It should be noted that the Tea exported from Hiogo and fired here, figures twice; first in the Hiogo Returns, and subsequently in the Export Returns here. This might lead to some misapprehensions if left unexplained.

We cannot approve of the impeachment of Mr. De Long which has appeared in the *Tribune*. Some of its counts seem to us absurd, and all of them over-stated. Personal animus is far too apparent in them, and the tone which pervades them does no credit to American journalism. We shall not analyse the whole article, nor the bad defence of Mr. De Long which was published elsewhere during the week. But as the mind of the people of the United States is justly sensitive on the subject of the coolie traffic, and as Mr. De Long's action in the case of the *Maria Luz* seemed opposed to this, we think it right to state our conviction that he regards this trade with as much abhorrence as the most sensitive American, and that the course he took was guided by a conscientious view of his instructions from Washington, his duties as the representative of Peru, and his appreciation of the legal difficulties which surrounded the case. Of this no shadow of a doubt exists in our mind. Nothing can excuse the perversion of the facts of this case to serve the cause of private ill-feeling. We disagreed with Mr. De Long's course of action, and have on several occasions been at decided issue with him. But we cannot tolerate that he should be held up to public odium for faults of which he is guiltless, and while we have no words too strong to characterize the manner in which he has been defended in the *Gazette*, we are forced equally to condemn the attack made on him in the *Tribune*, which we regard as unjust, and wholly

\* We may frankly admit that we do not understand this reference,

unworthy of the judicial attitude which serious journalism should present.

SOME surprise is expressed that the British Admiralty should have ordered large supplies of Coal from Sydney to the Southern ports of Japan while the productions of the adjacent Coal Mines are within their easy reach at a much lower cost. But as all the large Steam Companies pursue, to some extent, the same course, and as Sydney Coal is used in Hongkong and Shanghai although the produce of Nagasaki Mines may be had at one-half its price in those markets, the *Nagasaki Express* may be sure that there are very excellent grounds for the arrangement that has been made.

Japan Coal is sulphurous, destructive to fire bars, and very bulky; the last a reason amply sufficient to condemn it for steamers' use on any but coasting voyages. We believe that even now the Coal Depot of the P. & O. Company at King George's Sound in Australia is supplied with Coal from Cardiff, although Sydney is within a tenth of the distance of the former port.

WE hear daily of the evidences of collapse of the late mania to possess rabbits, and of the new development of taste in the direction of poultry. This, at least, is intelligible on the ground of utility altho' we confess we should prefer to see the introduction of a better breed than the Shanghai. The Japanese should know that these birds are greedy consumers of food, indifferent layers except in winter, and possess no qualification for the table. They were popular enough in England for many years, but are now quite out of favour. If eggs be a desideratum there can be no breed more desirable than the prolific black Spanish or the Crève-cœur, while for table use the old Surrey hen, the Dorking, or the French Houdan are still unsurpassed. Amateurs may not be aware that fresh eggs, guaranteed to be suitable for incubation, may be obtained from London in patent, hermetically closed jars at a moderate price.

The *ovophage* who grows matutinally over the microscopic products of the indigenous fowl, or condemns its absence of succulence in the *roti*, will, we are sure, be delighted to learn that the first step in a better direction has been taken.

A Correspondent of the *Hiogo News* speculating as to the expiring rabbit mania hazards the theory that the Dutch imbibed that love of gambling speculation which exhibited itself in the Tulipomania from the people of this country. No more unfortunate theory could be broached, nor could cause and effect be more successfully jumbled together. The Tulipomania was apparently concomitant with the Mississippi scheme; and the Japanese can scarcely have been in a position to gamble in foreign products while their country was virtually closed to all access from without, and the Dutch were debarred from all contact from within.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR KANAGAWA FOR 1872.

WE have so recently given full analyses of the Import and Tea trades for the year 1872, that we shall spare our readers any lengthy reflections upon that part of Mr. ROBERTSON's Report, published last week, which refers to them; and the close of the Silk season which also demands its own review at our hands, is so near, that we shall plead a like reason for passing over this subject also without comment. Mr. ROBERTSON has gone fully—almost too fully, indeed—into these matters, and though his details will be useful for future reference, we should have gladly seen his Report modelled more upon those admirable statements now regularly made by all our Legations abroad and published by the Foreign Office, which treat of the internal as well as the external trades of the countries in which they are respectively placed. It may easily be, however, that the internal trade of this country comes but little under the cognizance of our Con-

suls, and that their regular duties occupy them, at least in the more busy open ports, too fully to admit of time being spared for the pursuit of such enquiries. Yet we are disposed to think that investigations of a somewhat more extended nature in connection with trade might fairly come within the range of our Consuls' enquiries. There is hardly anything in Mr. ROBERTSON'S Report which the files of this Journal, or the statistics of the Chamber of Commerce, would not supply. But the easy access to the archives of the Consulate and to Japanese officials which the position of the Consul gives him, might be made available for acquiring a great deal of information on the economic history and state of this country during the past fifteen years which would be extremely interesting and valuable. Take, for instance, the history of prices during this period. This has shewn, we believe, an advance of a very remarkable kind, due, of course, to the gradual adjustment of values brought about by an external trade in articles produced alike by this and other countries, but at a different cost. And this advance has extended to land as well as to the produce of land. It is not alone the price of silk which has advanced, it is the price of land on which the mulberry is planted, and this has probably led to the plantation of leaner lands, which, almost valueless before the beginning of an external trade, are now returning good rents to their proprietors, whether the Crown or private individuals. Again, the displacement of the native cotton by our machine-made yarns and cloths, and the effect this has had upon the price of native cotton manufactures, are matters full of interest. The lands formerly planted with cotton, a crop which, we should imagine, no longer pays the cultivator in the neighbourhood of the open ports, must now be devoted to other purposes, while the value of the native cotton manufactures must surely have undergone a great change. These and cognate enquiries hardly extend beyond the boundaries of a possible Consular Report, and though we all know that it is far easier to put questions than answer them, there can be no objection to the extension of our horizon of enquiry.

Turning to Mr. ROBERTSON'S account of "Railways," we share his regret at the absence of full information in regard to the cost of the only section yet open. It is only natural that first experiments should be expensive, and that in a country where contracts are given out on no principle which foreigners can understand, and involve arrangements they cannot check or even recognize the necessity for, much money must be consumed which they would say was thrown away. But it is equally certain that were some of the estimates of our English railways placed before a Japanese, and the schedule of compensations, parliamentary and law expenses, together with all the multifarious costs incidental to railway construction, submitted to him, he would feel something of the same sort of surprise as that which is experienced here on the same subject. But, say what we may, it is certain that railway construction ought to be cheap in this country, and every fresh mile that is laid should bring its lessons of warning against a recurrence of mistakes, or of confirmation of proceedings which have been so far been successful. Mr. ROBERTSON happily adduces Sir PHILIP FRANCIS'S experience in Turkey to prove that the experiment of dispensing with foreign assistance in the working of intricate machinery is often a very expensive mistake, and we hope the Japanese will take the lesson to heart. The tendency in this direction is natural, but we trust Mr. ENOUE MASARU will have firmness enough to resist any pressure of this nature from higher authority, should it

be attempted—a contingency, however, which we dread but little under Mr. YAMAO'S administration of the Public Works Department.

This vexatious cause prevents the proper working of the Telegraphs. The administration also is taken out of the hands of those who do understand it, and entrusted to those who do not. The consequence is that we have broken instruments, delayed messages, the removal of officers who know their work, and perpetual changes in the *personnel* of every station. What wonder that foreigners alternately laugh and grow irritated over such capricious management, and altogether doubt whether the Japanese are ripe for the vast changes they are introducing into the country?

The establishment of a Postal Service throughout Japan is at once a sign and cause of intellectual advance. The rates of postage are yet far too high, but Sir ROWLAND HILL is only just dead, and we are not too old to recollect the franking of letters by Members of Parliament. An uniform and low rate of postage, remunerative to the carrier of the letters, can only exist among a people of high average cultivation, and in a country abundantly populated and furnished with good roads.

Mr. ROBERTSON does not forget to speak of the newspapers which have sprung up throughout the country, and have, in a recent instance, been put to a formidable use in the publication of a Memorial extremely damaging to the Government,—which, however, if it is wise, will beware of any severe measures against those who made that document public. We are not, of course, to expect an entirely Free Press in a country only just settling down after revolution, and unaccustomed to a force at once so formidable and so beneficent. But, within wide limits, the Press here may be allowed to go on its own way, and the people can hardly fail to derive much moral and intellectual benefit from it.

The year which Mr. ROBERTSON reviews has been a disastrous one for trade. We trust his next Report will show an increase of operations, attended with far happier results.

#### THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT (NO. 2.)

IT was not to be supposed that the Financial Statement issued by the Government would escape without severe criticism, and the *Japan Herald* has taken a not unfair view of it, from the unfriendly side. The matter is far too important to permit of any other kind of argument or treatment than that which will approve itself to clear-headed men of business, and thus we shall endeavour to show where and why we think the criticism faulty, and neither so just nor so sound—if we may venture to say so—as our own.

That the present Finance Commissioner, OKUMA SHIGENOBU, should have desired to make the best of the present financial position, is probable enough. But against this it may fairly be urged that ENOUE KAORU manifestly desired to make the worst of it. It is idle to conceal the fact that party spirit has of late run very high in Yedo, and it is conceivable that ENOUE, worsted in the struggle, and determined upon resignation, was bent upon inflicting as severe a wound as possible upon his antagonists before he left. Like a Parthian, he discharged his arrow as he flew, his aim was good, the shaft was poisoned, and the wound has rankled cruelly. But if we come to analyze the criticism on his successor's work, we may object that it is hardly as serious as the occasion demands. His moderation in showing only a surplus of two millions of dollars is ridiculed, because it would have been, as is said, as easy by a stroke of the pen to have made it twenty



millions. Certainly, on the hypothesis of the statement being fictitious; certainly not, if it is, as far as it can be, made in good faith. We find no cause for laughter in items carried out with an accuracy which seems an affectation or a cloke for deception. If the expenditure of one year for any given purpose is to be estimated from that of the preceding year, we see no reason why this should not be exactly stated. To accuse the present Commissioner of Finance of a petty trick like this seems to us unreasonable and unworthy. It is complained that "lump sums" are given in these estimates, where details are necessary. But no Chancellor of the Exchequer gives details of what his Excise or Customs revenues will bring, unless he has special grounds for doing so in relation to articles the consumption of which may, for exceptional reasons, be expected to increase or diminish. As regards the estimated value of the *koku* of rice on which so much depends, we have taken some pains to learn that it has been assessed at \$2.96, certainly not a high figure, though it may exceed the average rate produced by the surplus grain which was exported. It must not be forgotten, however, that the manner in which this export was conducted violated all sound economical laws. It was essentially a hole-and-corner arrangement, utterly unworthy of a Government, and laughable as a scheme of financial policy. It is easy to persuade men who know little of the vigorous play of an unfettered commerce that deviations from general rules are advisable under such and such circumstances. But the wise statesman is he who throws himself upon broad principles the truth of which the experience of the world has verified, and who trusts to these; and had this been done in the case of last year's export of rice, Japan would have been largely the gainer. The fruits of an opposite policy are precisely those which might have been and were predicted. They did little for the Treasury and nothing for the husbandman. A wiser minister would have benefited both.

As regards the foreign debt, we see no grounds in OKUMA's statement for inferring that the pensions to the *Samurai* and *Daimios* are to be reduced in order to pay this. On the contrary, these pensions are assessed at a large sum—over \$12,000,000—and the last raised loan will be employed as far as possible in reducing the principal of the debts for which those pensions are the interest. It is quite true that thirteen millions of dollars, the amount of the loan, would not go far towards extinguishing the principal of a debt the interest of which is twelve millions of dollars, and we are quite sure that the country will not be ultimately the gainer by an unjust treatment of these claims. But we must not suppose that in a country where twelve per cent. is the normal rate of interest the same sum would be required to extinguish a debt on which interest was being paid, as would be required in England. A seven or ten years purchase at the outside would amply represent the fee-simple of such pensions, and these terms would probably not appear hard to those who held them. The rice lent to individuals, and the return of which is annually an asset with the Government is, we rather think, a matter of current account, and is not open to the objection adduced against it by the *Herald*.

As regards the paper issues, the *Herald* would appear to be greatly at fault, owing to an entire misapprehension of the effect which would be produced by the employment of the twenty millions of *riyos* in the treasury in the manner of which it speaks. It is said that one hundred millions of paper cannot be redeemed with twenty millions of gold; and this is, of course, true. But admitting for a moment that the aggregate amount of the paper issues

reaches one hundred millions of *riyos*, a proclamation to the effect that such paper, if sent to the treasury, would be paid in gold, would simply have this effect;—it would bring in a few millions of *riyos* of the paper currency, and when people saw they could get gold for their notes without difficulty, they would cease to apply for it. The whole floating currency of a country cannot be withdrawn from circulation in this way. Paper is far more convenient than gold, and we may rely that if the measure we hint at were adopted, the effect of it would be that which we predict.

The notes lately printed by the Treasury are not, as is alleged, intended to be added to the paper circulation of the country. They will simply replace the notes formerly issued by the *Daimios*, which will be called in and exchanged for the new paper, the main advantage to the holders of the old paper being that they will receive a bond to the payment of which the Government is pledged, and, which, instead of being limited to a local circulation, will be current throughout the whole country.

As regards the foreign debt which OKUMA states at five and a-half millions, we must presume that this represents only the first loan, the second loan requiring some twelve and a-half millions to be added to the estimate. We can only presume that this sum is not put down in this part of the account because the money sent from London to represent it is at present untouched. It is idle to suppose that a debt of this amount, just contracted in the face of the world, is ignored because it does not figure in the provisional statement of the debt which stands at the foot of the Financial Statement. The figures connected with the internal and external debt are shortly to be given to the Public, and when this is done it will be time to impeach them if they are manifestly incorrect.

We agree with the *Herald* in as far as it states that no entirely accurate statement can be given in regard to the expenditure and income of the country at this moment. It is obvious that the task of getting in all the accounts of the old *Han* must be a long one. But we certainly think that a fair, probable and moderate estimate of them has been made, and the fact that the Government has committed itself to this Statement as a point of departure, weighs much with us. This view of the question is not touched by the writer in the *Herald*. To us it appears to afford a larger guarantee for the substantial accuracy of the Statement than anything else.

#### THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

IT is astonishing how much good may be done by a little wholesome criticism and a consequent good searching enquiry. It is not eighteen months ago that many of us were seriously afraid that we should have to abandon the General Hospital altogether. It was deeply in debt and negligently administered. It was in disfavour. It had notoriously become the haunt of a set of worthless dissipated vagabonds who were no sooner cured of the diseases produced by their evil courses and discharged from the Institution, than they again sought its protection until re-established health enabled them to pursue another course of this vicious revolution. Of course, there were also patients of a different character, who had claims on the humanity of the community and were proper recipients of its bounty or attention. But the funds of the Institution were far too largely preyed upon by these "Revolvers," as the Americans happily call them, and there was a strong general feeling that they were too easily admitted, too leniently dealt with, and too easily re-admitted after they had ceased to be proper objects of benevolence.

It is obviously difficult to deal with cases of this kind. The claims of humanity do not lose their force because disease or distress are brought about by vicious acts. But it is a weak dissipation of the benevolent feelings, demoralizing alike to those who indulge and to those who profit by them, which permits of and thus encourages the applications for assistance of men who make a mere trade of their miseries, live and thrive on the bounty of others, and who are not so much incapable of moral restraint and moral endeavour as disinclined to face the labour, privation, frugality and perseverance which these virtues or—as we shall more plainly call them—these duties impose. Yet with a knowledge that all was going wrong in the Institution, and that persistence in the method with which it was administered must end in its bankruptcy and dissolution, so great was the passion for making civil speeches, that it was only upon an amendment to a motion for a general vote of thanks to every one connected with the establishment, from the Committee down to the lowest officer, that a resolution was arrived at to subject the whole Institution to a searching enquiry. And it is only just to say that the proposition for a Commission of Enquiry came, not from those who felt justly dissatisfied with the financial and general state of the Hospital, but from one of the Committee. It was, if we remember rightly, Mr. RUSSELL ROBERTSON who proposed it, and he did so with the knowledge of the working of the Institution which he had derived from his experience as a Committee-man. We all know the result. The Commission reported unfavourably of the management, but dispensed its blame so equitably, and yet with so much regard to the feelings of the paid and honorary officers of the Institution, that the Committee, animated by the same spirit as Mr. ROBERTSON had shewn, accepted the Report and recommendations of the Commission almost without amendment, reformed the machinery of the Hospital, and lent their best endeavours to drag it out of the Slough of Despond into which it had fallen. Mr. KIRBY gave his gratuitous services as Treasurer, which saved \$50 a month, the Community came forward as handsomely with money as it always does on occasions of this kind, and the satisfactory Report read on Thursday last testifies to the result of all this good sense and united endeavour. The debt is reduced from \$2,874 to \$551, the Acting Consular Chaplain testified to the vast change which had been made during the past year in the sanitary condition, comfort, cleanliness and general economy of the Hospital, and we have now an Institution creditable to us as men of humanity and men of business. Not the least among the improvements has been the establishment of a Ladies' Visiting Committee, which is certain to conduce to greater cleanliness, propriety, and the increased comfort of the patients.

As there was no *verbatim* report of the speeches made at the meeting, and the short epitomé of them which appears elsewhere in our columns omits to mention the facts, we think it our duty to state here that a warm tribute of thanks was paid to Mr. KIRBY by the Chairman for his efficient discharge of the onerous, and not altogether agreeable self-imposed task, of keeping the accounts and canvassing for subscriptions for the Hospital, while testimony equally valuable was borne to the services of Mr. HENRY ALLEN, an American gentleman who has identified himself warmly with the interests of the Institution, and to whose kindly and constant care and visits much of its present efficiency is due.

#### THE PAST TEA SEASON.

The *Hioigo News* has the following on the subject of the *resumé* of the Tea season of 1872-73 which we published in one of our recent numbers. The figures 5,537,225 lbs. were obtained from a trustworthy House of business here, possessing a branch at Kobé, and were understood to refer to *Export* not *Coastwise* shipments.

As Tea shipped here from Kobé in native packages will after its preparation here be naturally included among the Yokohama Exports the error is easily intelligible. It would be better, we think, that the amount should be included in the returns of that port only whence it is finally shipped outwards.

#### THE TEA SEASON, 1872-73.

Under this heading we notice in the last issue of the *Japan Weekly Mail*, a retrospect of the past season, and we would call attention to a very apparent and considerable discrepancy in the figures of the Total Export, both from Kobe and the two ports together. An error in the printing of the Total Export of 1,000,000lbs, reduces our export to figures in accordance with our Chamber of Commerce Report of May 18th last, say 5,537,225lbs., of which 948,908lbs. were shipped coastwise (to Yokohama) and 191,878lbs. to China (principally Bancha), so that our actual export to America and Europe would be but 4,396,641lbs., or equal to

about.....	piculs 36,300
to which must be added	
the coastwise shipments	
to Yokohama, say.....	„ 7,100

piculs 43,400

(not inclusive of Bancha), which would be the amount of Tea purchased in Kobe during the past season.

Looking at the figures of the Yokohama Export for the same time, as given in the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Report, we find a Total Export to America of 11,756,272lbs., or equal to about piculs 97,000, (of which piculs 7100 are coastwise shipments from Kobe), giving a Total Export from Yokohama and Kobe of piculs 133,300, or in exported lbs. say 16,152,913.

Referring to the above figures it is hardly necessary to say that the estimate of piculs 173,000 as the produce brought to the two sister ports is far in excess of what it really was. Adding piculs 10,000, for estimated stock of all kinds on hand at the end of the season, to above settlements, we only arrive at piculs 143,300.

While considering it our duty to point out the above error, in order to correct any false impression which might otherwise get into circulation in connection with the trade of this port, we wish to state that in the views—one and all—of the writer of the article to which we have referred we entirely concur.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR TRADE REPORT FOR HIOGO AND OSAKA FOR 1872.

BRITISH CONSULATE,

Hioigo, April 4th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward in duplicate the Returns of the Trade and shipping of the ports of Hioigo and Osaka for the past year.

The Returns of Imports and Exports have been compiled at this Consulate, as in former years, from the “application for Permit” forms received at the Custom House, the Custom House authorities not having yet adopted any proper system of preparing the Returns themselves. There is a marked improvement in the manner in which the application forms have been filled up, the description of the merchandize having been inserted in nearly all cases. The Returns made from them, moreover, would seem to represent more accurately, the actual amount of trade. It will be seen from Table 1 A., that the amount of trade as given in that Return is in excess of the amount given in the Return furnished by the Chamber of Commerce, and, as I explained in my Report for 1871, this is what ought to be expected, as in framing the latter returns no notice is taken of numerous minor consignments and shipments for which permits have to be obtained.

#### IMPORTS.

The value of the Imports in 1872, as will be seen by Table 1 B., was nearly double the value of the Imports in 1871. There has been an increase in nearly all departments except that of arms and ammunition, the de-

mand for which has almost entirely ceased. Large numbers of Rifles in good condition have been sold as low as a dollar each, and during the past year instead of the Import trade of former years, it has been found profitable to export them.

#### EXPORTS.

Show even a larger proportional increase. This has been caused in a great measure by an abnormal export of rice and of copper and bronze, but there is also a steady increase observable in the staple articles of tea and tobacco.

The price of rice was reduced so much by the abundant harvest of 1871, that the Government was induced to abandon the rule which prohibited the export of this article of food, and during the past year not only the rice received in payment of the current taxes, but also large quantities which had accumulated in the granaries of the different provinces, before the direct administration of these had been taken over by the Central Government, have been shipped off to a foreign market, principally to China and England. All these shipments, however, have been made on Government account, and the restriction on the export of rice on private account has in no way been relaxed. It is, I think, to be regretted that the Government while disposing of the produce which belonged to it in the best market that could be found, had not allowed the same liberty of trade to all the people.

A large portion of the bronze exported has been furnished by the Buddhist temples. The discouragement given to that sect by the Government, anxious to favour and foster Shintoism, the ancient national religion, and the appropriation to Imperial purposes of the revenues of many of the temples, have induced the priests to realise as much of their moveable property as possible; and the massive bells which formed such a striking feature of these temples have, with other bronze articles of use or ornament found their way into the hands of foreign merchants. The high prices of copper at home made it profitable to ship the bronze to England and there extract from it the copper which it contained.

As I forwarded in October last a report by Mr. Wilkinson on the tea trade of this district, I need not here go over the same ground again. But, I may observe that the prospect entertained when that report was written, that the trade of the present season would be largely in excess of any previous season, has for so far been realised. But the low prices in America have lately exercised a depressing influence on the market here, and consequently a considerable portion of the increased yield of the present year has not found purchasers. As to the general course of the trade, the returns for the past year confirm the conclusions drawn by Mr. Wilkinson, "that the total exports are increasing," and that of the shipments direct, "an increasing proportion is going to the United States."

The shipments of tobacco show a steady increase, and this leaf promises to become an important article of export. The production which has already reached considerable dimensions is likely to increase so long as the present scale of prices is maintained. The kind brought to Osaka and Hiogo for sale come principally from Bichiu, and Bungo in the island Kiushiu. Small samples have also been brought this year from Tosa and Awa, where the cultivation is being extended. The tobacco is picked and sorted in the warehouse of the foreign merchant. It is then shipped to London, where, during the past year, it has found a ready market. The demand for it has increased, it is said, in consequence of a scarcity of other light tobaccos of a similar sort.

#### SHIPPING.

Shipping shows an increase especially at Osaka, at which port was shipped a large portion of the rice exported on Government account. The extent of this increase may be seen from the following tables:—

##### BRITISH SHIPS ENTERED.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1872	At Hiogo 92	60,709	1872	At Osaka 35	23,939
1871	" " 62	26,557	1871	" " 6	2,556
Increase in 1872 30		34,152	Increase in 1872 29		21,383

##### FOREIGN SHIPS ENTERED.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1871	At Hiogo 152	222,760	1872	At Osaka 20	8,419
1872	" " 144	207,876	1871	" " 5	2,254
Decrease in 1872 8		14,884	Increase in 1872 15		6,165

##### RECAPITULATION.

Total increase at Hiogo in 1872	...	Vessels 22 of	19,268 tons.
" " " Osaka	"	44 "	27,548 "

Total increase at Hiogo and Osaka in 1872	"	66 "	46,816 tons.
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As has been shown in table 7, the excess of foreign shipping over British at Hiogo is due to the frequent voyages made by the Pacific Mail steamers. If the number and tonnage of these steamers were deducted British shipping would show a considerable excess over that of all other nations put together.

A large traffic is still kept up by the ferry steamers plying between Hiogo and Osaka, and I am glad to observe that the best of these steamers which are under foreign management, are gradually obtaining a larger share of the trade, and that consequently the number of the more dangerous boats is being reduced. This natural result had been greatly retarded by the action of the Custom House authorities, especially at Osaka, in favouring native steamers. But as the trade has increased they have begun to experience the difficulty of preventing fair competition.

##### AGRICULTURE.

There was in 1872 as in 1871 an abundant harvest. But the action of the Government, already referred to, in monopolising the export of rice, of which such a large portion of the produce consists, has prevented the farmers obtaining, from the increase of production, the advantage which a free market would have given them.

##### PUBLIC WORKS.

In the early part of the past year, the Hiogo authorities published a plan of roads which it was proposed to make on the slope of the hill behind Kobe. The work was shortly afterwards begun, and has since been carried on with considerable energy. In the native town of Kobe, moreover, a large number of houses has been cleared away to make room for a wide street, which is to extend the whole length of the town from east to west.

In consequence of these improvements a large increase has taken place in the value of land and house property. A great number of houses has been built on the hill slope; and the former site of the Ikuta river has been levelled for the purpose of being laid out in streets.

On the foreign settlement at Hiogo consisting of 126 lots, the last five were recently disposed of by the local Japanese authorities, at prices which show that the favorable opinion hitherto entertained as to the value of property on the settlement still continues.

Building has been carried on steadily during the year, and the largest warehouses and stores built by foreigners in Japan have been erected at this port. The streets which are regular, spacious and well drained, have been macadamised; and large wells are being sunk in different parts of the settlement, in order to give a more abundant, and a more convenient supply of water for the extinguishing of fires. New municipal buildings are being erected in a central position. These will consist of a municipal hall, which will contain accommodation for the municipal superintendent, and the foreign police, a prison, and permanent sheds for the fire engines. The streets have hitherto been lighted with kerosine, but arrangements will be made with a company recently organised to light them with gas.

At Osaka also a municipal hall is now in course of construction. The paving and draining of the streets of that settlement have long since been completed, a few dwelling houses and godowns have been erected on the settlement. The pier for ferry steamers has been considerably extended. In the native town iron bridges are

gradually replacing the old wooden structures, and a new iron bridge is being constructed across the main river which will connect the settlement with the town on the right bank.

Large additions have been made to the Imperial Mint buildings for the minting of copper coin and for the manufacture of sulphuric acid; these additional works, however, have not yet been completed.

In 1870, I entertained the hope that the proposed railway would be pushed on with equal rapidity from both ends. But this has not been done, and, while the Yedo and Yokohama section has for several months past been opened to the public, the slow progress on the line between Hiogo and Osaka has given rise to fears that it will not be completed till late in 1874. The line between Osaka and Kioto has been surveyed and, it is said, that a large quantity of material has been prepared, but the order for its construction has not yet been issued, no further steps have been taken with regard to the proposed railway to Tsuruga. This is to be regretted as such a line could scarcely fail to be profitable to the Government; besides adding very much to the prosperity of this port, unless Tsuruga were opened to foreign shipping.

The telegraph between this place and Osaka, Kioto, Yokohama and Yedo, notwithstanding the too frequent interruptions in the working of it, has proved a great convenience. The line, however, from this place to Nagasaki, although it has been in working order for several months past has for some unaccountable reason not yet been thrown open to the public. Two or three days have consequently to be lost in forwarding messages to Nagasaki by steamer, and this place, in common with Yokohama and Yedo, is deprived of the advantage of direct telegraphic communication with the rest of the world.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

I need not here allude to the unsettled question of land rents referred to in my former reports, beyond stating that this is still the cause which prevents many of the foreign residents from carrying out their long cherished intention of building residences on the hill slopes.

The Osaka authorities following the good example set by the authorities of Kioto, have instituted many public schools, in which instruction is given in English, French, and natural science.

The following table shows the value of the coins struck from the opening of the mint (on the 4th August, 1871) until the end of 1872.

	1871. 4th Aug. 31st Dec.	1872. 1st Jan. 31st Dec.	Total. 4th Aug. 71 31st Dec. 72.
	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
Silver .....	3,263,011	4,263,789	7,526,800
Gold .....	1,695,499	24,632,925	26,328,424
Total .....	4,958,510	28,896,714	33,855,224

The want of the silver yen which has ceased to be coined since April last, has occasioned much inconvenience. But it is scarcely to be expected that the coinage will be resumed so long as the Government finds it more profitable to export silver in bars to China to be converted into sycee.

In conclusion I beg to draw your attention to the increase in the number of foreign residents given in table 8, as affording another proof of the promising prospects of these ports, which on account of their advantageous situation can scarcely fail to prosper.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) ABEL A. J. GOWER.

Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.,

H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary,

&c., &c., &c.

(For Tables see page 442.)

#### MEETING OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL SUBSCRIBERS.

A MEETING of those interested in the General Hospital was called for 2 P.M. yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce, but it was very scantily attended. Sir H. Parkes occupied the Chair and called on the Chairman of Committee to read the Yearly Report which was done by Mr. Wilkin. This entered fully into the proceedings of last year, and bore ample testimony to the reform which has been made in the Institution during that time. It showed a largely reduced debt and a fair proportion of income to expenditure, and testimony was subsequently adduced to show how greatly the general condition of the Hospital had improved since the last meeting of the Subscribers.

A few questions were asked in regard to matters alluded to in the Report of the late Commission and having been replied to,

Mr. W. H. Smith moved the adoption of the Report, a vote of thanks to the Committee, and a request that they would continue in office. Anticipating the seconding of this, the Chairman expressed his pleasure at presiding over a meeting at which so satisfactory a statement had been made, and remarked on the excellent spirit which had been shown by the Committee in adopting so freely the recommendations of the Commission which had criticized their action, closing this part of his remarks with a quotation from the Report of the Commission which he thought of special value. He then shortly treated the question of Charity Patients, and while anxious that the reputation of the Institution for benevolence and good feeling should be properly maintained he showed from the records an undue trespass on its resources at times arising from the too protracted stay of the Charity Patients.

Dr. Done seconded Mr. Smith's motion and the meeting closed in the usual manner.

#### REPORT OF THE YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR THE FIFTEEN MONTHS ENDING 31ST MARCH 1873,

Since the General Meeting in April of last year, the working of this Institution has been subjected financially to a more severe test than in any previous period since its formation. For the whole term of 15 months, the total time i. e. estimated by days during which patients of all classes, (but excluding Charity patients), remained in the Hospital only just exceeds three fourths of the similar time during the 12 months of 1871. The Committee have the pleasure to report, nevertheless, that by dint of strict economy, and aided by the liberal support of the friends of the Hospital, not only has no further deficit been incurred, but that the old debts have been almost entirely cleared off, and the accounts show a balance due to the Treasurer of only \$550.01.

During the 12 months ending 31st December, 108 patients were admitted, making with 11 under treatment at the commencement of the year, in all 119. During the three months ending 31st March 1873, 20 were admitted, making with 10 under treatment on 1st January, in all 30. Of these numbers, 23 last year and five this year were charity patients.

The days for the 15 months are as follows:

1st class	216 days	as against the 12 months of year 1871,	240 days or 90 per cent.
2nd "	511 "	"	800 " " 63.85 "
3rd "	2,479 "	"	2,764 " " 89.70 "
4th "	173 "	"	359 " " 48.20 "
Charity	1,592 "	"	2,828 " " 56.30 "
Total	4,971 "	"	6,991 " " 71.10 "

It will be observed that the proportion of charity patients has decreased very considerably, and the Committee may here remark that while never refusing a real by destitute and needy case they have used all means to check unnecessary expenditure under this head, and whenever practicable have procured passages for the sufferers to their own homes, thus benefitting themselves and relieving the hospital.

As usual the list of patients represents almost every nationality on the Globe.

A detailed synopsis from the Surgeon-in-charge accompanies this, and is marked A.

It is not necessary to refer to the decrease of admissions, further, than to say, that it seems to be ascribable mainly or solely to a more healthy condition of the settlement, and to the more limited stay of shipping in the harbour.

The Committee have now to present the Treasurer's Account, marked B, showing a balance in hand of \$144.04, but a



supplemental statement of dependencies, marked C, shows \$550.01 due to the Treasurer. The Committee wish to acknowledge the liberality with which the community responded to the appeal for help; the donations and subscriptions having amounted to \$5,293.38.

The Expenditure after deducting what has been paid for old debts, and adding present liabilities, amounts to \$9,501.25, of which \$5,371.96 belongs to what has been called "Variable expenses," and \$4,129.29 "Established expenses."

These sums divided by the total number of days—say 4,971—give \$1.08 per diem for "Variable expenses," and 83 cents per diem for Established expenses—together \$1.91—an average which compares favourably with that of 1871.

It will be remembered that at the adjourned General Meeting held on April 9th, in last year, a commission consisting of Drs. Done and Buckle, and Messrs. Walsh and Howell, was appointed to examine into, and report upon, the working of the Hospital.

The Commission finished their Report on the 15th July, and on the 31st idem it was presented to, and discussed at, a public meeting.

The Committee owe their special acknowledgments to the Commission for their painstaking efforts, and very careful detailed report and recommendations. The working of the Hospital has been systematized in accordance with their suggestions as far as possible, and the Committee think there is cause for congratulation in the more economical administration of the funds and in the improved condition of the premises. Towards these ends they have had the full co-operation of the Surgeon and the Steward.

And here the Committee must warmly acknowledge the services of Mr. Kirby,—who volunteered to act not only as Treasurer, but to honorarily undertake the duties of accountant; and these, under the system prescribed by the Commission, are sufficiently onerous.

A Ladies' Visiting Committee has been appointed during the past year, who have combined with the grateful duty of visiting the patients such little attentions to them as tend to cheer and encourage, and who have also provided a good deal of new linen at very small cost.

It remains to refer to a proposal emanating from the Sisters of Mercy of the Convent of the Holy Child Jesus, and which has been put by them in two forms:—viz., to procure two of their body from France at a moderate expense, who shall, on arrival, reside in the Hospital and undertake to look after the linen, preparation of food, nursing, dispensing, and general management for such remuneration as would be sufficient to supply them with clothing and necessaries; or, secondly, that they would take over entire charge of the Hospital (subject in either case to the supervision of the Committee) guaranteeing its expenses, but at the same time making use of the Subscription List.

The Committee have felt that any change of this nature was too radical in its character for them to entertain, and it is therefore referred to the General Meeting of subscribers.

In conclusion the Committee beg to tender their resignation. Yokohama, 24th May, 1873.

#### STATEMENT.—THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, 31st March, 1873.

##### LIABILITIES.

To J. Thompson & Co. old account.....	\$ 186.38
„ Dr. Dalliston old account.....	75.50
„ Lane, Crawford & Co.....	1,412.92

Total.....\$1,674.80

To Balance.....\$ 550.01

##### ASSETS.

By Patients account, March, 1873.....	\$ 420.00
„ Mr. Livingstons account.....	32.25
„ Mr. Ino. de Bous.....	18.00
„ Mr. J. Huggans, Balance.....	46.00
„ Messrs. Pitman (and) or Macrae.....	424.00
„ The Maria Luz's account.....	40.50
„ Cash in hands Treasurer.....	144.04
„ Balance.....	550.01

Total.....\$1,674.80

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 31st March, 1873.

E. C. KIRBY,  
per W. D. DEVINE Treasurer.

#### THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

31st DEC. 1871, TO 31st MARCH, 1873.

Dec. 1871 to balance .. .. \$ 487.81

Revenue—Patient's account .. ..	5,496.50
Donations and Subscriptions, 1872 .. ..	5,293.38
Return Insurance .. ..	22.50

„ 11,300.19

To balance .. .. 144.04

JANUARY 1872, TO 31st MARCH, 1873.

By Steward's disbursements and native wages .. ..	\$ 1,766.36
„ Steward's salary, 14 months at \$75 .. ..	1,050 \$ 2,816.36
„ Undertaker's account 1871 1872 .. ..	93.00
„ A Pillon, Claret .. ..	127.00
„ Accountant's salary 1871 .. ..	180.00
„ Aerated Waters .. ..	56.00
„ Lane, Crawford & Co., 1871 provisions .. ..	1,831.93
„ Lane, Crawford & Co., pro- visions, groceries and fuel, 1872 .. ..	2,475.48
„ Kahie & Co. .. ..	180.00
„ J. North & Co., medicine .. ..	406.46
„ Dr. Dalliston 14 ms. salary .. ..	1,400.00
„ Insurance .. ..	272.50
„ Ground Rent .. ..	176.79
„ Medical Hall on account old balance .. ..	51.89
„ Preserved milk .. ..	30.50
„ Dr. Dalliston on account old balance .. ..	800.00
„ Printing and books .. ..	40.75
„ Advertising meetings .. ..	11.00
„ Potty expenses .. ..	2.49
„ Cash in hand .. ..	144.04
„ Jardine, Matheson & Co., blankets, 1871 .. ..	204.00
	\$11,300.19

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 31st March, 1873.

E. C. KIRBY, Treasurer.  
per W. H. DEVINE.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL. (June 18th, 1873.)

GENTLEMEN,

My task in presenting you with a report, this year, is neither arduous nor unpleasant; there being little or nothing to add to that which I had the honour of laying before you last year. Yokohama has been free from all diseases which can be attributed to defect of climate or want of sanitary measures. Again we have passed a year, not only free from epidemics of contagious or zymotic fevers, but almost free from isolated cases. All the cases of Small-pox treated in the Hospital have been imported hither; and, with only one exception, the same statement holds good with regard to Typhus and Typhoid fevers. I have before noticed the frequency with which Bright's disease, and affections of the heart present themselves here, and the experience of the past year is not improved in this respect: the proportion they bear to the total of admitted cases is very great.

Formerly—we had a considerable number of patients afflicted with the result of a long course of excessive drinking; and another form of debauchery supplied many of our patients. But the books are much less burthened with statistics of this kind than formerly. Many, who were periodical visitors from the former excess have succumbed to their infatuation and their ranks do not seem to be recruited.

The knowledge of these circumstances has constituted the pleasantest part of my present report. But the health of the settlement, equally with the last year, added to the accident that comparatively few ships have visited the port during that time—have caused the number of inmates of our wards to be very few; so that the income of the Hospital, as a self supporting institution, has I fear, been small.

I am happy to add, in conclusion, that keeping in mind the economy necessary to be exercised, the Hospital has never been in a more efficient condition than it is at present, and should, unfortunately, a demand for its utility arise, I think this will be found to be the case: and I give much credit to the present Steward of the institution in that I am able to make this statement.

I have the honour to be,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
J. J. R. DALLISTON.

The Committee  
Yokohama,  
General Hospital.

## RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HIOGO AND OSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.	FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.				FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.			
	Hiogo.		Osaka.		Hiogo.		Osaka.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Cotton Goods</b> ... ..	190,003	\$ 434,506			277,979	\$ 700,916	1,600	\$ 4,080
From England and other Countries ... ..	1,710	4,420			1,750	4,550		1,750
Hiogo \$1,157,675 ... ..	4,610	18,140	4,890	\$ 13,560	4,074	16,296	500	2,000
Osaka \$ 19,560 ... ..	3,500	6,825			5,457	10,541		
Total \$1,177,235 ... ..	500	650			1,040	1,352		
From Open Ports ... ..	700	2,065			2,100	6,195		
Hiogo \$1,140,790 ... ..	10,972	29,624			25,992	70,178		
Osaka \$ 8,850 ... ..	21,460	58,371			29,407	79,987		
Total \$1,149,640 ... ..	5,162	65,557			5,463	69,380		
From England and other Countries ... ..	19,711	22,470			20,846	23,764		
Hiogo \$1,140,790 ... ..	20,585	59,079			9,099	26,114		
Osaka \$ 8,850 ... ..	8,338	378,128			2,245	101,811	28	1,270
Total \$1,149,640 ... ..	6,135	215,140			2,169	8,676		
From Open Ports ... ..	1,961	3,000			8,984	12,000		
Hiogo \$1,140,790 ... ..	1,900	29,025			1,040	15,340		
Osaka \$ 12,800 ... ..	21,575	119,907			33,552	204,667		
Total \$1,470,236 ... ..	18,806	132,062			2,980	20,510		
From England and other Countries ... ..	1,748	13,337			2,611	19,159		
Hiogo \$1,333,290 ... ..	7,278	236,210	100	3,250	13,382	434,915		
Osaka \$ 6,000 ... ..	59,998	539,982			36,173	325,557		
Total \$1,339,290 ... ..	3,118	31,880			8,984	39,840		
From Open Ports ... ..	370	2,100			1,773	12,453		
Hiogo \$1,333,290 ... ..	7,108	57,029			2,100	14,700		
Osaka \$ 6,000 ... ..	16,216	56,756	1,500	5,250	1,145	9,961		
Total \$1,339,290 ... ..	2,150	10,750			4,355	15,242		
From England and other Countries ... ..	620	1,860			250	1,250		
Hiogo \$1,333,290 ... ..	1,631	11,217						
Osaka \$ 6,000 ... ..	460	1,380						
Total \$1,339,290 ... ..	11,892	71,352			2,500	15,000		
From Open Ports ... ..	4,625	22,812			7,375	33,157		
Hiogo \$1,333,290 ... ..	350	1,750			160	800		
Osaka \$ 6,000 ... ..	2,625	30,000			1,556	20,000		
Total \$1,339,290 ... ..	63	6,800			20	2,000		
From England and other Countries ... ..	6,500	20,000						
Hiogo \$1,333,290 ... ..	121	35,750	531	4,300	3,129	20,000		
Osaka \$ 6,000 ... ..	78	1,694			73	17,209	121	665
Total \$1,339,290 ... ..	331	2,151			22	922		
From Open Ports ... ..	521	68,144	763	44,049				
Hiogo \$1,333,290 ... ..	151	7,550			5	250		
Osaka \$ 6,000 ... ..	7,044	56,352	470	3,760	1,790	14,320	49	392
Total \$1,339,290 ... ..	3,240	24,920			454	3,632		
From England and other Countries ... ..	10,916	109,020	271	2,710	1,630	1,630		
Hiogo \$1,333,290 ... ..	461	46,100	15	1,200	1,354	11,900	4	360
Osaka \$ 6,000 ... ..								
Total \$1,339,290 ... ..								

## RETURN OF THE IMPORT TRADE OF HIOGO AND OSAKA DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.		FROM ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.				FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.			
		HIOGO.		OSAKA.		HIOGO.		OSAKA.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Miscellaneous	Leather	311	18,680	36	2,160	53	2,650		
From England and other Countries	Furniture	194	9,700			15	3,000		
Hiogo \$721,498	Cigars	27	5,400			1,100	11,208		
Osaka \$108,607	Island	2,048	20,599	215	2,267	83	17,000		
Total \$830,105	Watches and Clocks	94	19,800	42	8,400	384	3,072	23	224
From Open Ports	Flour	1,569	12,532			90	2,900		
Hiogo \$171,037	Clothing	151	4,000	24	700	112	397		
Osaka \$10,094	Paint, Oil and Turpentine	848	2,761	141	529	3,494	20,964		
Total \$181,151	Kerosine	2,762	16,572	50	300				
	Barley	120	240						
	Boots and Shoes	97,150	145,735	9,450	14,175	10,800	16,200	2,700	4,050
	Soap	4,561	9,122	434	868	36	72		
	Stores	1,986	19,860	38	283	283	2,830		
	Windowglass	860	3,440	152	608	255	1,020		
	Ship Chandlery		15,500				9,160		
	Umbrellas	1,337	17,381	610	7,930	899	11,687		
	Books and Stationery	133	13,300	24	2,400	20	2,000		
	Milk	380	5,700	240	3,600	75	1,125		
	Sewing Machines	188	16,450	48	4,200				
	Hats	2,320	23,200	230	2,300				
	Matches	79	3,850	50	2,500	200	8,000		
	Candles	425	2,125	100	500				
	Glassware	147	4,270						
	Slates	70	280	8	32	10	40	17	68
	Potatoes	1,890	18,900	579	929				
	Sundries and Merchandise	45,237	248,718	197	1,970	2,606	26,060	500	5,000
	Sugar	14,077	138,731	14,832	81,576	700	3,650		
	Bean Oil	2,773	2,773						
	Bean Cake	714	2,856						
	Japan Wood	23	2,612						
	Saffron	863	91,232	9	1,100	10	1,244		
	Safflower	161	1,610						
	Sheep and Pigs		140,000						
	Sundries								
From Open Ports	Total	\$ 300,035	\$ 4,000,156	55,490	\$ 246,623	601,756	\$ 2,674,472	6,213	\$ 27,609
Hiogo \$11,034	Treasure	876,352	3,894,900	178,875	795,000	167,287	743,500	76,500	\$ 340,000
Osaka \$ 2,000	Grand Total	1,776,387	7,895,056	234,365	1,041,623	769,043	3,417,972	83,713	\$ 367,639
Total \$13,094									

## RETURN OF THE EXPORT TRADE OF HIOGO AND OSAKA FOR THE YEAR ENDING, 31st DECEMBER, 1872.

Description of Merchandise.	TO ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES.				TO OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.			
	HIOGO.		OSAKA.		HIOGO.		OSAKA.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk .....	13	\$ 45,526	125	\$ 53,261	59	26,078	26	\$ 11,492
Silk Waste .....	993	72,489	39	2,847	33	2,409		
Silk Worm Eggs .....	27,700	33,240	7,610	9,132	7,500	9,000		
Cocoons .....	193	19,300	24	2,400				
Tee .....	5,288,859	1,322,213	139,650	34,913	598,175	149,544	316,291	79,073
Tobacco .....	11,118	133,416	11,604	139,248	400	4,800		
Camphor .....	6,022	92,137	2,654	40,606	1,000	15,300		
Copper .....	33,950	543,200	22,112	333,792	4,200	67,200	1,075	17,200
Bronze .....	17,290	276,640	10,870	173,820	5,082	81,312	3,850	61,600
Wax .....	4,107	82,140	2,575	51,500				
Rags .....	13,867	20,801	6,816	10,224				
Seaweed .....			20,134	70,469	24,000	84,000	1,158	1,737
Coal .....	2,326	16,282			2,164	15,148	3,000	10,500
Isinglass .....	115	345	1,425	4,275	1,075	3,225	425	1,275
Shells .....	686	2,058	1,185	3,555				
Biche-de-mer .....			1,444	6,648				
Cuttle fish .....	1,100	18,700	2,109	35,853	270	6,885	100	2,550
Awabee .....	2,650	67,575	1,344	34,272				
Fish .....	710	11,005	519	8,045				
Medicine .....	75	825	125	1,375	2,117	23,287	3,217	35,387
Bark .....	517	2,068						
Curios .....	1,776	88,800	320	16,000				
Sulphur .....	1,275	7,650	3,172	19,032				
Timber & planks .....	51,710	3,700	12,700	910	2,360	44,000		
Cattle .....								
Rice .....	536,054	804,181	537,837	806,756				
Miscellaneous .....		65,000		16,000		29,000		9,000
Total .....		\$3,729,291		\$1,948,933		\$ 562,188		\$229,814
Treasure .....		£471,876.15.-		£410,976.-		£951,095.-6		£78,750.-
Grand Total .....		£1,310,967. 4.6		\$3,775,493		£1,077,587.6.6		\$4,789,277
				£849,485.18.6				£130,458.3.-
								\$579,814



COMPARATIVE TABLE OF CUSTOM HOUSE AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS.  
IMPORTS—HIOGO AND OSAKA, 1872.

Custom House Returns (Exclusive of Treasure).....	\$6,948,860	
Chamber of Commerce (Exclusive of Treasure).....	6,905,173	
Excess of Custom House Returns (Exclusive of Treasure).....		\$ 48,687
Custom House Returns of Treasure Imported.....	\$5,773,400	
Chamber of Commerce Treasure Imported.....	4,461,071	
Excess of Custom House Returns of Treasure.....		\$1,312,329
Total Excess of Custom House Returns of Imports.....		\$1,356,016

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL EXPORTS FROM HIOGO AND OSAKA  
ACCORDING TO THE CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS AND ACCORDING TO THE RETURNS OF  
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Chamber of Commerce Returns (Exclusive of Treasure and Rice).....	\$5,374,537	
Value of Rice of which the quantity only is given in the Chamber of Commerce Returns.....	1,610,937	
Chamber of Commerce Returns (Exclusive of Treasure).....	\$6,985,574	
Custom House Returns (Exclusive of Treasure).....	6,470,226	
Excess of Chamber of Commerce Returns.....		\$515,248
Chamber of Commerce Returns of Treasure Exported.....	\$8,226,309	
Custom House Returns of Treasure Exported.....	8,500,879	
Excess of Custom House Returns.....		\$274,570
Total Excess of Chamber of Commerce Returns.....		\$240,678

GENERAL SHIPPING RETURNS WITH VALUE OF CARGO, 1872.

BRITISH.

ENTERED.				CLEARED.				TOTAL ENTERED & CLEARED.			
Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Value of Cargo.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Value of Cargo.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Value of Cargo.
Hio go 92	60,709	2,260	£450,000 0 0	97	63,010	2,409	£375,000 0 0	189	123,719	4,669	£825,000 0 0
Osaka 35	23,939	696	£ 55,702 0 0	34	23,152	671	£348,071 12 0	69	47,091	1,367	408,773 16 0

FOREIGN.

ENTERED.				CLEARED.				TOTAL ENTERED & CLEARED.			
Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Value of Cargo.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Value of Cargo.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crew.	Value of Cargo.
H'go 141	207,876	4,870	£1,051,791 6 0	137	205,843	4,832	£590,582 15 6	281	413,719	9,702	£1,642,149 1 6
Osaka 20	8,419	536	6,000 0 0	20	8,497	548	£142,146 9 6	40	16,916	1,084	£ 148,146 9 6

HIOGO. OSAKA.

HIOGO. OSAKA.

HIOGO. OSAKA.

Total British and Foreign Entered.			Total British and Foreign cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared		
No. of vessels	236	55	No. vessels	234	54	No. Vessels	470	109
Tonnage	268,585	32,358	Tonnage	268,853	31,649	Tonnage	537,438	6,407
No. of Crew	7,130	1,232	No. of Crew	7,241	1,249	No. of Crew	14,371	2,458
Value Cargo	£1,591,791 6 0	£61,702 4 0	Value Cargo	£965,582 15 6	£190,218 1 6	Value Cargo	£2,167,374 1 6	£551,920 5 6

NOTE.—The apparently excessive tonnage of 281 foreign vessels entering and clearing, over 189 British vessels entering and clearing at Hio go is due to 174 Pacific Mail steamers of 372,890 tons entering and clearing; deducting these, the purely foreign merchant shipping return is:—107 ships entered and cleared of 40,829 tons. Excess, therefore, of British over foreign shipping 82 vessels entered and cleared of 82,890 tons.

## Law Report.

### IN H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Germain Le Bailli, sailor of the *Eastern Star*, charged with manslaughter.

Dr. D. V. Simmons, M. D., sworn:—Last evening about ½ past 7, I was met by a man enquiring for a doctor, saying the 1st officer of an English barque had been stabbed by one of the men. I told him I was a physician; he requested me to come off immediately. On coming on board I found the man in question lying on deck with his breast exposed, showing a wound on left side of breast at least 14 inches long. I felt his pulse but could find none. From his general appearance I concluded he was dead. The wound would not have caused death by itself.

The whole of the evidence was here read over to the prisoner, who made no remarks on it.

Prisoner's statement:—The second mate has not told the whole truth. He was drunk at the time, and therefore does not know what he was doing. Both of the mates were beating and knocking me about the whole afternoon, and one of them threatened to kill me, and used very abusive language. I took little notice of him, as he was drunk. All the afternoon they drank gin. Towards evening the second mate ordered all the sails to be loosed, and I said, "all right." He said, "I will make you answer better next time." They then beat me again, and I drew a knife and stabbed the first mate, and then threw the knife overboard. At eight o'clock the police took me on shore.

### U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before C. O. SHEPHERD, Esq., Consul.

People of the U. S. *vs.* Wm. Curtis *v.* McMurray.

This was a charge of assault to which the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Curtis deposed that an altercation arose between himself and the prisoner, whom he had charged with breaking two panes of glass at the *Cliff House*, and which ended in the prisoner striking him.

Mr. Frischling stated that he was present on the occasion. Mr. Curtis betrayed some excitement, and Mr. McMurray requested him to be quiet and to go away. He saw marks of a blow on Mr. McMurray's face, but did not see him struck.

The prisoner alleged that Mr. Curtis had charged him with destroying his property at the *Cliff House* which he denied. Mr. Curtis caught him by the vest and they closed. He did not strike Mr. Curtis' face. He left his house as soon as requested to do so.

The case was dismissed; prisoner to bear the costs.

Cook & McLean, two seamen of P. M. S. S. *New York*, pleaded guilty to a charge of drunkenness.

They were fined one dollar and costs.

## Extracts.

### IMPRISONMENT FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

[The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following upon this subject, to which recent events have imparted special importance. As a resumé of the law in this matter it must prove of interest in all settlements where British interests are largely represented.]

There are few more popular or plausible cries in the present day than that which is directed against the practice of sending workmen to prison, under certain circumstances, for breach of contract. We need not remind our readers of the arguments upon the subject which have been employed by Mr. Harrison. They are obvious enough, and lie on the surface of things. To us, however, they are altogether unsatisfactory. In order to understand the subject thoroughly it is necessary, in the first place, to refer to the law complained of. The matter is now regulated by the 30 and 31 Vic., c. 141, the Master and Servant Act, 1867, and the important sections of the Act are the 4th, 9th, and the 14th. The 4th and 9th sections provide in substance that whenever the employer or employee neglects or refuses to fulfil any contract of service, or when the employed neglects or refuses to commence his service, or absents himself from his service, or when any difference or dispute arises as to the rights or liabilities of either of the parties, or touching any misuse, misdemeanour, misconduct, ill-treatment or injury to the person or property of either of the parties, the party aggrieved may lay an information, upon the hearing of which

the Justice may either direct the fulfilment of the contract or annul it; or he may impose a fine on the party complained against up to £20. He may also direct the party against whom the order to fulfil a contract is made to find security for his doing so, and if he fails to do so commit him to prison for three months. By section 14, if the Justice thinks "that any injury inflicted on the person or property of the party complaining, or the misconduct, misdemeanour or ill-treatment complained of has been of an aggravated character," and has not arisen or been committed in the *bond fide* exercise of a legal right existing, or *bond fide* and reasonably supposed to exist, and that pecuniary compensation will not meet the circumstances of the case, the Justice may inflict three months' hard labour.

These are the provisions complained of. It has been pointed out by many persons that whatever may be their merits or demerits they affect the employer as well as the employed. The point which has not been so much noticed is that they closely resemble other provisions of the law which affect all classes of society alike, and to which no one objects. Sections 4 and 9 simply put Justices in petty sessions and police magistrates in a position with regard to disputes between master and servant closely analogous to that in which the superior courts stand to all persons who enter into a contract or undertaking, which they can be compelled to perform specifically. If a person who has contracted to sell a house to another refuses to do so upon being ordered by the Court of Chancery to perform his contract specifically, he is liable to be imprisoned for contempt. If the Court of Queen's Bench issues a mandamus and it is disregarded, the person to whom it goes is attached. Every court of justice must have power to enforce its orders. It would be idle to issue them if it had not. The 9th section of the Act is simply a means by which in one particular class of cases an easy method is provided of getting orders for specific performance made and enforced. It is closely analogous to the jurisdiction conferred upon all civil courts by the Act for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt (32 and 33 Vic., c. 62, sec. 5), which enables any court to commit to prison for six weeks whom it has reason to believe to be able to pay a judgment debt, and to have neglected or refused to pay it. This is distinctly a punishment for contumacy. It is a case in which a person who refuses to fulfil a civil obligation which the law has imposed upon him is punished in order to compel him to fulfil it. There is no difference at all between the two cases. In each instance a person having been directed by competent authority to discharge an obligation is punished for his refusal to discharge it. Not to do this would be to stultify the law. It would render all contracts with a person too poor to pay damages precarious, or rather one-sided. The workman would always be able to get his wages out of his master. The master would have no remedy at all against the workman.

No doubt section 14, which applies to "aggravated misconduct, misdemeanour, or ill-treatment," and which authorises not merely imprisonment but hard labour in such cases, is of a somewhat different character. To say that it is liable to abuse by prejudiced magistrates is only to say that it shares the imperfections which are inseparable from investing any one with any discretion at all in such matters. How any one can doubt that it is needed is to us unintelligible. Innumerable acts, dangerous in the highest degree to life and property, may be caused by breaches of contract with respect to which it would be a mere farce to ask for damages. A sick nurse who has engaged to attend a person remote from other help leaves him in the middle of the night. To take the cases suggested by Mr. HARRISON himself: an engine-driver walks away from his engine or a signalman from his post at a moment's notice. If such an act caused death, as it easily might, it would probably amount to manslaughter, but if it only caused serious danger it ought not to go unpunished. Yet it is a mere breach of contract. In the Indian Penal Code there is a chapter (chapter xix.) on the criminal breach of contracts of service, which applies to the breach of contracts of service during a voyage or journey, breach of contract to attend on and supply the wants of helpless persons, and breach of contract to serve at a distant place to which the servant is conveyed at the master's expense. Provisions so narrowly limited would not be suitable to the vast variety of forms which the contract of service assumes in this country, and when the words of the Act and the remedies open to parties aggrieved are fairly considered, it appears to us that the section can hardly inflict any real hardship. Three things must be shown before a case can be brought within the Act. 1. That either the injury inflicted on the person or property of the complainant, or the misconduct, misdemeanour, or ill-treatment complained of was aggravated. 2. That it was not only wrongful, but was actually known by the party to be so. 3. That pecuniary compensation would not meet the circumstances of the

case. If all these conditions are fulfilled, is not the case one for punishment? A close analogy may be found for the opinion that it is in the Act to which we have already referred for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Generally speaking, a false representation is merely a civil wrong; but if a man becomes bankrupt, and if within four months of his bankruptcy "he, by any false representation or other fraud has obtained any property on credit, and has not paid for the same," he is liable to two years' imprisonment and hard labour. Here is an instance in which a civil wrong becomes a crime *ex post facto*, the reason being that the fact of bankruptcy deprives the persons wronged of any other remedy against the wrongdoer. Is there any substantial difference between a fraud and a wilful breach of contract inflicting aggravated injury or accompanied by aggravated misconduct which cannot be compensated by damages?

It is frequently said by way of prejudice that there are many heartless and cruel breaches of contract which are left unpunished by law, and that it is inconsistent to permit them to escape while labourers and artisans are brought under the sections referred to. This appears to us to be a mere fallacy. It would of course be impossible, for the most obvious reasons, to make breach of contract generally criminal, and, as a general rule, which, though rough, answers the purposes of legislation, it is usually convenient to say that in the case of breaches of contract for which damages can be recovered, damages are the proper remedy, but it requires no great experience to know that cases do from time to time occur in which a breach of contract is morally as great a crime as robbery. Sometimes, indeed, such breaches are committed for the express purpose of causing bankruptcy and ruin. A man may know that the fulfilment of his contract with B is necessary to enable B to fulfil a contract with C, failure in which will ruin B, and he may break his contract maliciously and advisedly in order that B may be ruined. The only reason for not punishing such acts is the extreme difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of distinguishing such cases from others, and of proving that any particular breach of contract fell within the class in question. The attempt to make such acts criminal would in all probability do more harm than good. This, however, does not affect the policy of dealing with a special class of breaches of contract which can be defined as crimes. Half a loaf is better than no bread in criminal as well as in other matters.

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### ARRIVALS.

June 16, *Mercury*, British 3 masted schooner, Thomas, 364, from Nagasaki, June 8th, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
June 17, *Salamis*, H. B. M.'s despatch vessel, Hon. A. Littleton, 835 tons, from Shanghai, June 7th.  
June 19, *Otago*, American ship, Thorndike, 853, from Cardiff, January 20th, Coal, to M. M. Co.  
June 19, *Malacca*, British steamer, Gaby, 1,274, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

June 20, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Dearborn, 1,914, from Shanghai and Ports, June 12th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
June 21, *Colorado*, American steamer, Warsaw, 3,686, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

June 15, *Eastern Star*, British barque, Lankester, 312, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
June 18, *Nil*, French steamer, Samat, 1,006, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
June 17, *Teviot*, British steamer, Nisbett, 1,216, for Kobe, Part Original, despatched by Adamson Bell & Co.  
June 17, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
June 18, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lamacheffsky, 498 tons, for Potropaulovski, General, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.  
June 20, *August Friedrich*, German barque, Nielsen, 387, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Chinese.

#### PASSENGERS.

Per M. M. steamer *Nil*, for Hongkong.—J. O. Carroll, Santel, (Missionary), G. Moritz. For Batavia.—F. Goddeus. For Marseilles.—Neuhoff, Haras, Schokker, Hunnink, Kermarec, Lagrèe, (Lieut. de Vaisseau).  
Per *New York*, for Hogo.—Mr. A. Schultz and servant, Miss Fielding, M. Herdofsky, Messrs. Antisell, and O'Brien, 8 Japanese, in the cabin. 57 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—Lieut. Com. Crowningshield, U.S.N., Mr. Pereleshine, Mrs. J. B. Gilb and child, 1 Japanese and wife, and 1 Japanese, in the cabin; 24 in steerage. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Niobra, and Mr. J. Dowd.  
Per *Malacca*, from Hongkong.—Miss Phillips, Messrs. P. Mazzachi, G. K. Dinsdale, T. Bonar, R. O. Clark, O. Cawley, 1 European, and 18 Chinese on deck.  
Per *Oregonian*, from Shanghai. For Yokohama.—Mrs. H. Dearborn and 3 children, Miss Cargill and sister, Mr. J. R. Richard and wife, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Dr. Elliott and servant, Mr. E. C. Kirby, Mr. H. Van Cleek, Miss S. Clark, Messrs. B. Roth, Thomson, D. Joseph, and 105 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Capt. E. Terry, U.S.N., Rev. W. H. Hall, Messrs. P. R. Chandler, C. E. Pannefather, D. H. Smith, 28 Chinese Students, and 2 guardians, Mr. John Stewart, U.S.N., Miss A. McDonald, Messrs. P. C. Van Buskirk, W. Murray, Wing Ping Wing, Wing Wing Ho, and 25 in the steerage.  
Per *Colorado*, for Yokohama.—Messrs. J. M. Sandforth, E. Reddell.  
For San Francisco.—Mr. A. Drake and three Chinese boys.  
For Europe.—Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and two children.

#### CARGOES.

Per M. M. steamer *Nil*, for Hongkong:—  
Silk ... .. 82 Bales.  
Waste Silk ... .. 19 Bales.  
Per *Malacca*, from Hongkong:—  
Sugar ... .. 9,678 bags.  
Sundries ... .. 972 packages.  
Mats ... .. 125 bundles.  
Iron ... .. 1,851 bundles.  
Leather ... .. 95 bundles.  
Battans ... .. 60 bundles.  
Per *Oregonian*, from Shanghai:—  
Treasure ... .. \$460,300.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

#### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	14th	29.94	66.0	62.0	59.6	.511	.800	E.	67.0	62.0	64.5	.00
Sun. ....	15th	29.95	68.0	63.2	60.1	.526	.769	N. E.	70.0	61.0	65.5	.00
Mon. ....	16th	29.99	72.0	67.5	65.2	.622	.794	E.	72.0	57.5	64.7	.00
Tues. ....	17th	30.01	67.5	63.0	60.4	.525	.781	E. N. E.	75.0	61.5	68.2	.00
Wed. ....	18th	30.02	67.0	64.0	62.3	.562	.856	Calm.	71.0	60.5	65.7	.09
Thurs. ....	19th	29.96	66.0	63.5	63.4	.585	.915	Calm.	71.5	61.5	66.5	.24
Fri. ....	20th	29.82	65.0	63.5	62.6	.569	.922	S. E.	70.5	61.0	65.7	.88
Mean .....		29.96	67.4	63.8	62.0	.557	.834		71.0	60.7	65.8	.17

CAMP, Yokohama, 20th June, 1873.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,  
R. M. L. I.

## REPORTS.

The *Colorado* reports very bad weather from the China coast into port; strong head winds with a heavy sea, and altogether unusually rough and stormy.

The *Oregonian* reports thick weather across the China Sea; through the Inland Sea experienced fine weather, and from Kobe to Yokohama met with thick rain, strong S.S.E. winds and a heavy sea.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Glaucus" str.

FROM LONDON.—"Singapore" str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Denbighshire," "Clausina," "Jason" via Newport.

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Royal Minstrel"; "Quern" February 11th.

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Ivanhoe," July 27

YOKOHAMA.—"John Milton."

"Vanguard"

FROM FALMOUTH.—"Canaan."

FROM CARDIFF.—

FROM HAMBURG.—"Mikado."

FROM NEW YORK FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Klasi ore."

## LOADING.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—"Lap Tek" str; "Colombo" str

AT LIVERPOOL.—"Sarpedon" str; "Deucalion" str.

AT GLASGOW.—"Braemar Castle."

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"So'ent," "Ceylon," "Fiery Cross"

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Beemah."

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Eme."

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Windhover."

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Hanover."

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Westbury."

## FREIGHTS &amp; CHARTERS.

LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.—45s. weight; 40s. meas. Per Steamer via Suez Canal 85s. meas.

LONDON TO HIOGO.—50s. weight; 45s. meas; via Suez Canal 85s. meas.

LONDON TO NAGASAKI.—50s. weight or meas. Per str., via S. C. 90s. meas.

NEWCASTLE.—(Coal per keel) to Yokohama or Nagasaki.

CARDIFF, NEWPORT or SWANSEA.—(Coal per ton) to Yokohama or Nagasaki 40s.

## RATES OF INSURANCE RULING IN LONDON.

A I. 3/8ths. Carrying general cargo to North China and or equivalent classes. Japan.

Goods in Tarpaulin..... 80s.

Do. " Tin..... 50s.

Do. " F. P. A..... 40s. to 45s.

Coal cargo..... 105s.

STEAMERS OVERLAND—Goods..... 30s.

Tin or F. P. A..... 20s. to 25s.

Specie..... 15s.

Do. via CANAL—Goods..... 45s.

Do. in Tin..... 35s.

Do. F. P. A..... 27s. 6d.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,**

COLEMAN STREET, LONDON,

**EXPORT DRUGGISTS,**

**MANUFACTURERS** of every description of CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHICAL, and other PREPARATIONS. OIL PRESSERS, DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, DEALERS in Patent Medicines, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and Appliances, Glass Ware, Confectionery, Medical Books, and Shop Fittings, and every description of Druggists' Sundries, Paints, Colours, Dyes, &c., &c.

Upon application, Messrs. **BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.** will forward their Price Current, containing more than Twenty Thousand prices.

Messrs. **BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.** are thoroughly conversant with the Japan Markets, and are prepared to receive commission orders for any articles of British Manufacture, and having made this an important branch of their business, they are enabled to select the cheapest and best goods, securing the extreme discounts; they likewise receive consignments of produce.

Yokohama, June 21, 1873.

52ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Imperial Government Railways.

## OPENING OF THE SUMIDA RIVER AT TOKEI.

## SPECIAL TRAINS.

ON SATURDAY, the 23th Instant, being the occasion of the Ceremony of OPENING THE RIVER, to accommodate intending excursionists, SPECIAL TRAINS will be despatched at the following hours and at the Ordinary Fares:—

Yokohama to Shinbasi.... 7.30 p.m.

Shinbasi to Yokohama.... 11.30 p.m. & 12 Midnight.

Calling at all Intermediate Stations except Tsurumi.

## NOTICE.

IN consequence of the Excursion Arrangements for the 28th Instant, the 7 p.m. Down Train from Shinbasi to Yokohama will not run on that day.

BY ORDER.

Yokohama, June 21, 1873.

td.

## NOTICE.

## Imperial Government Railways.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of Iron and other Materials and Stores required at Kobé, for the construction of the Kobé and Osaka Railway.

Schedules of the Articles required and Forms of Tender will be furnished on application at the Office of the Chief-Superintendent of Stores at Yokohama and at Kobé.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Director of Railways and Telegraphs must be delivered at his Office, Yokohama Station, not later than Noon, on Monday, the 23rd June, 1873.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

BY ORDER.

Yokohama, June 2, 1873.

tf.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM H. CONDIT and Mr. HENRY C. Low in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December last.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

Yokohama, June 14, 1873.

d., w. & m. 1m.

## NOTICE.

THE Business of the *JAPAN MAIL* will be carried on as usual at No. 32 Water Street, whither it is requested that all communications for the Office may be addressed until further notice.

Yokohama, June 16, 1872.

## NOTICE.

IT is requested that all communications relating to the Manager's Department of the *Japan Mail*, may for the future be addressed to the MANAGER, and not as heretofore to the undersigned.

A. H. PRINCE.

Yokohama, June 7, 1873.

tf.



# Yokohama Market Report.

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 21st, 1873.

MAIL ARRIVALS during the past week are confined to the P. & O. steamer *Malacca*, on the 19th inst. This steamer also brings the cargo of the Ocean S. S. *Nestor*, and the *Colorado*, from Hongkong to San Francisco, brings that of the *Glaucus* of the same line. The *Otago* with a cargo of Cardiff Coal for the M. M. Co. is the only sailing vessel from home.

The *Nil* took 82 bales of Silk for Marseilles.

ALTHOUGH these would appear to be no improvement in the rates obtained for most goods there is a much larger enquiry and a greater number of buyers are present in the market. It may therefore be legitimately hoped that we shall soon witness rather more competition, and that the lowest point in prices of most staple articles has at length been reached. The apprehensions as to the rice harvest which the long continued drought justified are happily set at rest by the abundant rain.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—In *Cotton Yarn* there has been but little doing, and prices are easier especially for 28-32—*Shirtings* are neglected though rates are much the same as last quoted. In *Velvets* since the large sale reported 10 days ago, the market has somewhat recovered. *Turkey Reds* are difficult of sale. And in other goods the business has been of a trivial nature.

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.—The market for *Woollens* remains unchanged and most articles continue neglected. Stocks of *Mousselines de Laine* having considerably diminished, the Japanese evince a desire to clear out what little may be still available, and prices have somewhat risen in consequence, viz: to 18 to 19½ cts. for *Unies*. It may be presumed, that the demand of the last two or three days will in a measure again subside as soon as new arrivals shall have come forward.

IRON AND METALS.—The state of our Market is unaltered and prices are maintained. We hear of no sales having been made during the past week.

SUGAR.—Continues in small demand but at somewhat improved rates. The weeks settlements amount to piculs 5,000 leaving a stock on hand of 68,000.

RAW COTTON.—Sales piculs 209; Stocks on hand 1,000.

RICE.—Owing to the long continuance of dry weather the value of native grain had risen fully 50 cents per picul during the past fortnight. The last three days rain which must prove incalculably beneficial to the farmers, has, however, altered the position of the market and rates have declined to the antecedent figure.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		Crape Lastings ditto ... ..	6.00 to 8.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.20 to 2.22½	Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... ..	4.00 to 5.00
8 " " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.40 to 2.42½	ditto (plain) ditto ... ..	4.50 to 6.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto... ..	2.52½ to 2.58	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... ..	7.00 to 8.50
9 lbs. " " " " 44 in. "	2.95 to 2.98	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Mousselines de laine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in peryd.	0.16 to 0.19½
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... ..	2.40 to 2.65	ditto (printed) ... ..	0.24 to 0.32½
64 to 72 " ditto... ..	2.75 to 2.90	Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	No demand.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. 7 " " " " " "	1.60 to 1.70	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	"
Drills, English—16 lbs. ... ..	1.80 to 1.90	Long Ells (Assorted) ... .. per pce.	"
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... .. per doz.	3.80 to 3.85	Blankets ... .. per lb.	"
Brocades & Spots (White) ... .. per pce.	0.25 to 0.80		
ditto (Dyed) ... ..		<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... ..	1.25 to 2.50	Iron flat and round ... .. per picl.	4.50 to 5.00
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. per lb.	0.83 to 0.95	" nail rod ... ..	4.50 to 5.50
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	7.60 to 9.00	" hoop ... ..	5.50
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "		" pig ... ..	
Taffanelass (doubleweft) 12 yds 43 in. "	2.40 to 2.65	" wire ... ..	11.00 to 12.00
ditto (single weft)... ..		Steel ... ..	
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		Lead ... ..	5.50 to 6.00
No. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.00 to 39.00	Tin Plates... .. per box.	10.50
" 28 to 32 ... ..	42.00 to 43.25	Coals (English) ... .. per ton.	
" 38 to 42 ... ..	42.00 to 45.00	Sugar—White No. 1 ... .. per pol.	8.50 to 8.80
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		No. 2 ... ..	7.75 to 8.80
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Assed. per pce		No. 3 ... ..	6.50 to 6.75
ditto Black... ..	14.50 to 15.00	*Brown (Formosa)... ..	3.70 to 4.60
ditto Scarlet ... ..	18.00 to 18.50	(Canton) ... ..	
Union Camlets ditto ... ..		(Swatow) ... nom."	3.25 to 3.50
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	18.00 to 14.00	Black ... ..	
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo) "	15.00 to 15.50
		Rice:—Canton—Cargo ... ..	
		Saigon—Cargo ... ..	

## YOKOHAMA MARKET QUOTATIONS.

## EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Very few transactions have taken place in the Silk Market during the week owing to the very small and inferior stocks of Hawk Silk; Book Silks are in very poor demand. Prices paid were about the same as last week.

About 20 bales of New Silk have come down, but up to this point no actual business has been done. One house is reported as having settled four bales at \$650, but the silk has not yet been inspected. Dealers are asking from \$650 to \$660; they seem, however, to be inclined to sell at about \$620 to \$640. It is not possible to form a correct idea as to the quality of the new crop Silk in general from the sample bales which are now to hand; these we find, however, of a very middling quality, much too full in size, mixed in colour, eased and unclean.

**TEA.**—Native holders of the staple seem doggedly determined on not offering their stocks freely on this market, and business, although of fair importance, is restricted to classes ranging from *Low Fine* downwards. Settlements for the closing week amount to 4,000 piculs, making a total since the departure of the last American mail of some 7,200 piculs. Prices shew little material alteration as stocks are not allowed to accumulate, and arrivals barely meet daily requirements. The outgoing steamers will take from here about 800 tons, equal to some 10,000 packages, principally *New Crop*, but during the past week some amount of old stock, has changed hands. The broken state of the weather for the past few days must somewhat retard supplies coming in, but at present, pending the arrival of the incoming American mail but little anxiety to purchase exists. We append closing rates. Market decidedly lower with a downward inclination.

**COPPER.**—Is now difficult to obtain, being very firmly held at \$22 to \$23 per picul for best refined. *Gun Metal* is quoted at \$15 to 16, and can only be purchased in small parcels.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS.
<b>Silk:—</b>		per picul		
<b>HANKS.</b>	{ Maebashi } Extra nominal...	none.		
	{ and } Best ... ..	none.		
	{ Shinshiu } Medium ... ..	\$620.00 to \$650.00	24s. 10d. to 26s. 0d.	frs. 70 to frs. 73
	Inferior ... ..	\$550.00 to \$600.00	22s. 3d. to 24s. 2d.	frs. 62 to frs. 68
<b>OSHIU</b>	Extra ... ..	none.		
"	Best ... ..	none.		
"	Medium ... ..	\$600.00 to \$650.00	24s. 2d. to 26s. 0d.	frs. 68 to frs. 73
"	Inferior ... ..	\$530.00 to \$580.00	21s. 6d. to 23s. 5d.	frs. 60 to frs. 66
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior to Best ... ..	\$550.00 to \$600.00	22s. 3d. to 24d. 2d.	frs. 62 to frs. 68
<b>KOSHU</b>	Best ... ..			
"	Medium ... ..			
"	Inferior ... ..			
<b>SODAI</b>	Best ... ..			
"	Medium ... ..			
<b>KORIZEN</b>	Best ... ..			
"	Medium ... ..			
"	Inferior ... ..			
<b>MASHITA</b>	Best ... ..			
"	Inferior ... ..			
<b>HACHON</b>	Best ... ..			
<b>TUSAN</b>	... ..			
<b>Tea:—</b>				
Common ...	nominal ...			
Good Common ...	do. ...			
Medium ...	do. ...	\$28.00 to 31.00		
Good Medium classes, nominally,		32.00 to 35.00		
Fine and Full Fine (settlements)		36.00 to 40.00		
Finest ...	" ...	41.00 to 45.00		
Choice ...	" ...	46.00 to 50.00		
Choicest ...	" ...	nominal.		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
Rice ...	per picul	\$ 2.00 nominal		
Mushrooms ...		\$26.25 to 27.00		
Lainglass ...		None.		
Sharks' Fins ...		\$18.00 to 38.00		
White Wax ...		\$13.00 to 14.00		
Bees Do. ...		None.		
Cattle fish ...		"		
Dried Shrimps ...		"		
Seaweed, ...		\$ 1.00 to " 4.00		
Gallnut ...		None		
Tobacco ...		\$ 6.50 to 12.00		
Awabi ...		\$23.00 to 33.00		
Camphor ...		None		
Japanese Oil ...		"		
Beche de Mer ...		\$30.00 to 50.00		
Ginseng ...	per lb.	\$ 2.00		
Alum ...	picul	None.		
Coal ...		\$ 7.00 to 12.00		
Sulphur ...		\$ 2.20 to 2.50		



## MISCELLANEOUS.



## SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

Have proved beyond question that

## ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

In the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. Perfectly from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of life, it prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

## CAUTION.

Each Bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the Cork as formerly. All with CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

## ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

## ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patronised and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout China and Japan.

## ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND &amp; SONS, 20, Hatton-garden-London.

Yokohama, September 1872.

12m.

## TO BUYERS OF BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

G. T. TOBY, 19 &amp; 21, BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON, S. E. ENGLAND.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,

Having extensively enlarged his Manufactory, and added all the latest improvements in Machinery, is prepared at the shortest notice to ship in any quantity, and to any Port in India, Japan, China, and the Eastern Seas, all kinds of

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Orders forwarded direct to G. T. TOBY should be accompanied with a remittance or a reference to a London House. G. T. TOBY's Goods are well-known and highly-appreciated in the Colonies and other parts for their durability, comfort, and Fashion.

Most favourable Terms to Large Buyers.

Sample cases forwarded on application.

Yokohama, June 22, 1872.

6ms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## JOHN MOIR &amp; SON

Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh,

## Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

ESTABLISHED 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickle and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

d12m.

## BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.

## CAUTION.

## BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsule are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.

## ELLWOOD'S

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER

## CORK AND FELT HELMETS

ARE MANUFACTURED

## WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER,

and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

SAMPLE ROOMS—98, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

## Hats, Caps, and Helmets.

Every description manufactured at the Works of

## J. ELLWOOD &amp; SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, LONDON, S. E.

Contractors to the Police Forces. Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

\* \* Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

d14.



# The Japan Mail.

A Fortnightly Summary of Intelligence from Japan, for Transmission to Europe and the United States, via Suez and San Francisco.

VOL. IV No. 14.]

YOKOHAMA, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873.

[PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM.]

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## DIED.

On the 8th instant, suddenly, at No. 83, Yokohama, Captain THOMAS ROBERTSON, aged 54 years, deeply regretted.

## Summary.

SINCE our last fortnightly summary the following have been the Mail arrivals and departures:—P.M.S. Str. *Great Republic* from San Francisco on 9th instant; M.M. Str. *Nil* from Hongkong on 12th instant, and P. & O. Str. *Malacca* on the 16th instant. The departures have been:—*Avoca* for Hongkong on 9th instant, *Nil* 16th instant, and *Quang Se* for San Francisco to-day.

It is officially announced that the Japanese Government has decided to remove the prohibition which has hitherto existed against the export of rice, and that free trade in this grain will be permitted from 1st August.

There have been fewer disturbances reported from the Interior during the past fortnight, and it is to be hoped that the conciliatory policy of the Government will tend to allay present discontent and to remove all cause for future trouble. In most cases the requests of the country people have been equitably met, and a readjustment of taxation made in conformity with their means and circumstances, and much satisfaction is expressed on all hands.

THERE is every reason to expect that the present rice harvest will be on the average favourable. In this district and its surroundings, and throughout the North the prospects of an excellent crop are reported. Southern journals report that the long delayed rain has in many cases arrived too late, and that a deficient harvest must be anticipated. Cargoes of grain are already being imported to Nagasaki from Amoy.

THE Essashu riots are at an end. The excessive taxes have been remitted and the rioters are pardoned.

THE Mikado and the Empress have visited the Kaitakushi (Agricultural department) Model Farm in State, and have expressed much gratification at all they have witnessed there.

THE celebration of Anniversary day by the American teachers of the Nanko (College) on the fourth of July has occasioned some unpleasantness. The Japanese officials having learnt that a firework fête was in contemplation intimated their desire that this should be postponed or given up. The

foreigners, however, appear to have neglected to obey the request and the assistance of the Police was called in. The U.S. Consul is said to support the views of the American teachers on the ground that they were at liberty to amuse themselves as they pleased in their own compounds.

TELEGRAMS from the South reported an alarming subsidence of land at Hiroshima on the Inland Sea. Later accounts have allayed the apprehension which this news occasioned, and it is now ascertained that four bridges and seven houses only have been destroyed. No lives have been lost.

THE rabbit mania shows some tendency to revive and importations, on a small scale, are being renewed.

THE charge of assault against Capt. Blakiston has been heard at Hakodate, and has resulted in that gentleman being fined, with costs, in the aggregate sum of \$432.50.

THE *Iron Duke* and other Men of war which were for some little time at Yokohama have left for a visit to the North Russian Coast Ports.

It is stated that for the future all Government Edicts will be issued in Japanese characters as well as in Chinese.

INTELLIGENCE from Hiogo of the 16th instant announces that heavy rain was then falling and that the prospects of the rice crop were sensibly improved.

TELEGRAPHIC communication with the South has been interrupted during the past fortnight, but the service has now been resumed.

THE government has been requested to make a reduction in the River Tax which the protracted continuance of dry weather renders necessary.

THE Empress has visited the Silk-reeling Factory at Tomioka with which she has expressed herself highly satisfied.

THE Government announces that it will to some extent be prepared to consult the wishes of the inhabitants of the various *ken* in appointing local officers. They are therefore ordered to transmit the name of the person whose appointment would be most desired.

A considerable difficulty has been of late experienced in obtaining permission to reside or travel in the interior, and we are given to understand that all applications are now systematically refused.

THE statement that the volcano at Vries Island is at present inactive is contradicted. Large volumes of smoke have been observed to rise from it.

DURING their passage to this port the crew of the British ship *Ziba* exhibited gross insubordination. They have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

THE Shosho to whose action the unfavourable state of business has been, in many quarters, to some extent imputed, is said to be contracting its operations.

It is stated that several parcels of Silk which were offered without success to Yokohama merchants have been returned to the interior for home consumption.

The condition of business during the past fortnight exhibits no improvement. In Imports many articles of commerce are out of demand and sales show no profit. Silk is in limited supply, and Tea is brought down in quantities only sufficient to meet the current demand.

The weather during the fortnight has been dry, and has within the past few days become sensibly warmer.

# THE SUNDAY QUESTION IN RELATION TO THE FOREIGN COLLEGE.

THERE seemed at one time a very strong probability that the Government would make the observance of our Sunday general throughout the public departments. Statements to this effect were freely credited, circulated, and published abroad; and the religious world expressed much natural gratification at the announcement. Considering the large number of foreigners in the service of the Government, and the tenacity with which all of us cling to the European custom of making the Sunday a holy-day, or a holiday, as our views may dictate, it might perhaps have been well to ordain that the first day of each week should be set part as a day of rest, and an additional reason for doing so was obviously presented by the recent change from the old Japanese calendar to that of the European nations. But the difficulty of dealing with the question was not small. The Japanese have many holidays, either consecrated by their religion or set apart for purposes of rest and relaxation, and the observance of these, together with Sunday, would manifestly entail a great waste of time in the public offices. It would be impossible to get any respectable class of foreigners to consent to give up their Sunday, and it would be unreasonable that they should claim the Japanese holidays as well, unless they consented to take these instead of that yearly holiday which is granted to all public servants. Even were this the case, they would have a smaller share of working days in the year than might fairly be demanded of them, as a month, or six weeks at the outside, is ample holiday for men who cannot claim that they are ordinarily overworked. But as the foreigners, though numerous in the aggregate, form but a small part of the Civil Staff of the Government, it would be impossible to close the public offices on Sunday on their account alone. It would be equally impossible to keep open the public offices on the Japanese holidays and expect that two or three foreigners should be the only occupants of them on these occasions. On both sides, therefore, there are difficulties. On the one side, that of giving the foreigners far more holidays than they have any right to expect. On the other, keeping them at work in the midst of the vast solitudes of a public office on a native holiday.

But we can understand no good reason why the public offices should not be closed on the first day of every week, and why a corresponding and regularly increasing curtailment of the native holidays, as they affect the public departments, should not simultaneously be made. It would obviously tend to bring about an unification of the holidays of natives and foreigners, and would prevent the now necessitated resort of the latter to the public offices for business on Sundays—in itself not a desirable thing. But instead of advancing further in the good direction in which one or two moves were certainly made, the Government has made a retrograde step, and this in a department where of all others it would be sure to excite the greatest amount of dissatisfaction and resistance. We allude to the Nanko or Foreign College, which has hitherto been closed on Sundays. The change contemplated is to give to the teachers what are called the *ichi-roku* holidays, viz; the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st and 26th of each month, and to compel them to teach on Sundays the usual lessons of the week. If we are rightly informed, notice has been given to the masters that on their failure to comply with this order their agreements will not be renewed, and that no fresh engagements will be made with men who will not conform to it.

Now, what will be the consequence of such an order? Every man of any self-respect will at once refuse to renew his engagement on such terms. It matters little what his views of the origin or obligations of the Sunday may be. One may claim for it the divine sanction attaching to an ordinance directly given by THE ALMIGHTY. Another may see in it merely the time-honoured provision of a wise legislator, born of the most gifted race the world has yet seen, whose wonderful genius has laid its impress on the European mind and moulded many of our most cherished customs and observances into their present form. Another may regard it solely as a holiday established by the Church, and consecrated to man's religious necessities or adapted to his needs for relaxation and enjoyment. For the purposes of our present argument we care little which of these views is adopted. We insist only that under one or other of these convictions, every foreigner who retained an atom of pride, self-respect, or love of the institutions under which he received his own education, would at once and indignantly refuse obedience to a mandate which struck at all of them. And to whom must the Japanese resort for substitutes for the teachers they so wantonly insult and expel? The answer is clear. They must apply to men who, for the sake of money, will abandon one of their most cherished customs and privileges, and whose discharge of their work must be divested of any other feeling than that of the obligations arising out of a contract.

Now, no one who has paid any attention to history or who has given any serious attention to the way in which the world's work is carried on, will deny that much of the purest enthusiasm in the work of teaching and the self-sacrifice this involves, have been found in men whose religious sense has been the guide of their lives, the foundation of their morals and the mainspring of their motives. Look abroad in the world and observe the class of men to whose hands, by common consent, the civilized nations have entrusted the education of their youth. We wish to take no narrow view of this question. Orthodoxy has nothing to do with geography, mathematics, grammar and natural philosophy. But we say that if the Japanese require teachers, they must search for them either from those classes and ranks of men in which we look for them ourselves, or resort to a class of men whom we ourselves refuse to employ as teachers. Our conclusions are the results of long national experience. Are the Japanese likely to do well in abandoning this? Can they find any more solid ground to move on than this experience? If so, what is it? If not, why reject it. We insist that the life and example of the teacher are amongst the greatest forces with which he works, and that there is far more guarantee for the quality of these amongst the class of men from which we select our own teachers, than amongst men who, having abandoned their national customs, are likely also to abandon the restraints with which those customs are intimately associated. The Japanese have already had some experience of the evil of placing the education of their youth in the hands of worthless and incompetent men, and it is only lately that their Foreign College has been purged of teachers who were as ignorant of their duties as they were misleading by their example. What guarantee do they expect that the men they may hereafter engage are qualified to instruct their youth and may be relied on to exemplify in their own lives and conduct the standard of the European or Christian gentleman? Are they insensible to the value of this, or do they imagine that the duties and dictates of conscience can be taught and enforced by men the very terms of whose engage-

ments will prove that their consciences have already lost all strength and tenacity of fibre?

Again; do the authors of this most unwise mandate know that they have men at present in their employment whom no inducement would prevail on to accept a renewal of their engagements on the altered terms—men who have learnt the Japanese language, who have endeared themselves to their classes by their kindliness, their patience and their singular aptitude for their task? What wonder that when bidding his pupils farewell on Tuesday last at the close of the public examinations, Dr. BROWN's voice should have faltered with natural emotion at the thought that the kindly intercourse between himself and his pupils was severed, that from that day forward their education must pass into other hands, and that the affectionate regard which had sprung up on both sides must wane by the common law of our nature?

We anxiously beg the Minister of Education, or whoever may be the Head of the department entrusted with the settlement of this question, to re-consider his late decision upon it. It is with no affected interest in this country and people that we make the appeal to him. On a wise solution of it depends in no slight degree the intellectual and moral welfare of thousands of youths many of whom must be destined to play important parts in this country. If well instructed, led by good example, and fortified by high resolve, these youths will render good service to the country in times which must grow more difficult, perhaps more troublous, as the movement of the Empire becomes more rapid, its aspirations more definite, and its social condition more complex. Foreign nations will regard this new mandate with grave disappointment and misgiving on account of its distinctly retrogressive character. It strikes at one of the most cherished observances of Christendom, dismisses for no other fault than their firmness of purpose many men capable of doing them excellent service, and threatens to substitute for these men who, in all probability, will prove as intellectually incapable as they must be morally pliable and therefore worthless.

#### FOREIGN EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

WE observe that in a short epitome, published elsewhere during the week, of the contents of the last number of the *Phoenix*, a little serial treating of Chinese and Japanese subjects published in London, it is stated that there is an interesting collection of letters on the subject of Education in Japan addressed by prominent American public men to Mr. ARINORI MORI, ex-Minister for Japan at Washington. The interest taken by the Americans in this subject is extremely creditable to them, and contrasts favourably with the apathy exhibited towards it in England. But reasonable allowance must be made on our behalf for the grave dread we have of all visionaries who venture to treat upon important subjects, and Mr. MORI has proved himself so unpractical and reckless a visionary in his educational views, that little apology need be offered for our having paid no attention in England to his vagaries. When a man has once seriously made a proposition to carry over the English language bodily to Japan, and there tinker it for easy adaptation to the wants of this people, there is no further necessity for arguing with him. As a nation we are singularly impatient of the rapid sciolism which treats questions on which wise men who know all that has been antecedently said and written on them, have pronounced definitely. The Americans, however, have in them a kindly tolerance which rather encourages this superficial treatment of grave questions.

They love the spirit of enterprize, and rightly believing that the world is yet young, and that the future has a thousand yet unthought-of improvements in its hands, they are less inclined to treat men like Mr. MORI harshly than we are. It is thus, we suspect, that he finds himself addressed by numbers of public men in America on a subject which he has treated with ludicrous incapacity, and though Mr. MORI is a poor peg to hang any grave contribution to a question upon, we are far from saying that these gentlemen have erred in addressing him upon one in which he has earned notoriety, if not fame. We have not been fortunate enough to see the number of the *Phoenix* in which these letters have appeared, and are thus unable to estimate the value of the views or suggestions they embody. But their subject matter is one to which we have given some little attention, and in the few words following we shall endeavour to convey an idea of what seems to us the special difficulty which the Japanese have to contend with in regard to it, limiting our remarks, however, to that section of it which bears on the imparting of Western knowledge—as we must shortly and rather clumsily call it—to the youth of this country.

Now, there are three ways in which this can be done: The first, by employing Europeans who shall teach in an European language the subject matter of the lessons. The next, by employing Japanese who have acquired our knowledge, or such branches of it as they would be required to teach, and who would impart it in their own language. The third, by employing qualified Europeans to teach in the Japanese language the subjects embraced in the college curriculum.

Beginning with the last, in order to dismiss it at once, we may say that this must not be expected and is hardly to be thought of. The difficulties it involves are enormous on account of the intractable nature of the Japanese language, the length of time required for its mastery in any sufficient measure to enable the student to lecture in it, and the entire absence from it, at least at present, of a scientific terminology adequate to the accurate definition indispensable for the pursuit of science. We believe that the accomplished Professor of Mathematics in the Naval College at Yedo gives his instruction in the higher branches of the science in Japanese; but the difficulties of the feat are bewildering, and constitute no sort of ground for the hope that men of equal patience and ability can be found to undertake such tasks.

We have, then, to choose between the two first methods named.

Now, it will be obvious that if the lectures are to be conducted in an European language, the first question which arises relates to the amount of knowledge of that language acquired by the pupils. And here we find boys of ten and eleven years of age as advanced as boys of sixteen or eighteen who have approached the study later in life. But though in one branch of learning their knowledge is equal, their knowledge of other branches is wholly unequal, and the condition of their respective minds absurdly unequal. It is no grave disadvantage to a boy of ten to pursue his study of a foreign language in a book which teaches him nothing but that language. But it is a grievous disadvantage to a boy of nineteen to learn a series of childish phrases, and then to have imparted to him matter which at ten years of age ought to have been thoroughly familiar to him. The mental dynamics rightly attributed to the study of a foreign language are but slightly operative in such sentences as 'I have a large dog and she has a small cat.' It is only when a certain advance has been made in a foreign language, and the

mind begins to work upon it with art comparable to that of the metal-worker, that the mind itself gains strength from the effort. Much as has been said for and against the making of Latin verses as a means of developing the mental powers, we have only to give an instance to show what astonishing ingenuity it may produce. The instance is old, but it serves our purpose. An Eton boy was required to put the following lines of Colley Cibber into Latin verse.—The subject is the well-known "Blind Boy."

My day or night myself I make  
Whene'er I sleep or play,  
And could I ever be awake  
With me 'twere always day.

The translation produced was as follows, and has always seemed to us an astonishing instance of ingenuity.

Namque diem ludi faciunt mihi, somnia noctem,  
Et nisi dormire, nox mihi nulla foret.

Consider the ingenuity requisite for producing the happy inversion of the thought of the original which is found in the pentameter of the translation! Other things being equal, we cannot see why the boy who executed this feat should not have planned Lord DUNDONALD's scheme for burning the French fleet in the Basque Roads, or the same hero's feat when in danger from two great Spanish men-of-war, of running his little vessel, under cover of a fortunate mist, between his huge antagonists, and by discharging both broadsides at once into them, inducing each to hammer into the other almost to their mutual destruction while the shot passed over his own head. When an English boy is set to make Greek iambs upon the Battle of Worcester, his mind soon finds plenty of material to work upon. He is either Roundhead or Cavalier in his sympathies, and soon betrays the side to which he leans. In one case he expatiates upon Liberty and the falseness of the King; in the other he denounces rebellion, dilates upon the hats and feathers of Charles's partisans, praises his love of the fine arts, crams Bright, Bradlaugh and Beales into two crushing lines, and forebodes evil if any one of them should ever gain a vestige of power. All this may appear very absurd, but it is quite certain that a boy's mind is very much and very healthily exercised by the effort requisite to produce such results. But what if a boy of the same age is being taught English in such phrases as the one we cited, which represents not unfairly the average intellectual height of these early books, and then receives instruction in geography, arithmetic, history and other matters suited to the capacity of the children of nine and ten years of age with whom he sits in class, in virtue of their equal knowledge or ignorance of English? Surely this is terrible. Granted the fact that a Japanese youth of eighteen who has not been under a foreign teacher knows nothing of history except that of Japan and China, and nothing whatever of science or the humanities; still his mind is that of a young man, and he could, in all probability, grapple with one of the problems which life presents to young men as well as an European of his own age. To place him in a class with children of ten, not, be it remarked, for learning English alone, but for informing, developing and exercising his mind, is ruinous to it. Yet this happens and must happen as things are at present.

Against the disadvantages attendant on this system—or perhaps rather, the system of which this is one of the concomitant evils—it may be pleaded that the foreign Professor, if well chosen, has a moderately good acquaintance with his own language and the branches of knowledge he is employed to teach. Instruction in French by an Englishman, or in German by a Frenchman, commonly produces lamentable results, and we have always been

convinced that the fine full-flavoured British accent which characterizes our fair countrywomen when speaking French, and which shows at least its own good sense by never deserting them, is the indelible result of those early lessons received either at the maternal knee, or from the English instructor whose testimonials vouched for the Parisian accent of their idealized possessor. Nor is this unimportant. The pronunciation of our language is extraordinarily difficult to a Japanese, and it is remarkable how slowly he makes any improvement in this respect. A German boy in England or an English boy in Germany, reading in the foreign language he has been learning for a year, is not only very intelligible, but is generally very fairly correct. It is quite otherwise with young Japanese. They long remain utterly unintelligible to any one who is not following them with a version of what they are reading, and it is singular to observe how little difference of accent there is between the youngest beginner and a scholar of some advancement. It is well therefore that our language should be taught them by those to whom it is a native tongue. It would also be well that our Western knowledge should be imparted by one whose mind has been entirely formed by it, and not by one in whom it is, as it were, a later intellectual deposit. It is quite true that if we could obtain a large staff of thoroughly qualified Japanese, all the young scholars would enjoy the inestimable advantage of having all this desired knowledge conveyed to them in their own tongue with all the assistance accruing from familiar illustration, apt and well-known allusion, from historical reference and national association. But, at least for many years,—and here we find ourselves facing the first of our alternatives—this will be impossible, at least as a general system. What should be done, as it appears to us, is to institute as many primal schools as possible where English is taught from text-books which not only teach our language, but which convey solid information and are suggestive of thought. We know it will be said that the acquisition of the language is work enough in class. And we agree that it is so for boys of nine or ten. But we are sure that it is otherwise with youths of a more advanced age. The mind may be stimulated and informed at the same time that the new language is imparted. It is quite as easy to teach a boy English in a sentence which informs him that the sun is ninety-three millions of miles from the earth, and that the air we breathe extends to the height above it of forty miles, as in such sentences as those which form the staple reading of the early lessons given to children.

The whole subject is one which demands careful thought, and above all sensible treatment. It is one to which we shall shortly recur, trusting meanwhile that the large number of persons engaged in education in this country will give us the benefit of their experience, either to correct any errors into which we may have fallen or may fall, or to add additional force to any of our arguments which may promote the cause of education in Japan.

#### SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1872.

HAVING completed the publication of the Trade Reports and Returns for the year, we have arrived at the Summary of them which will be found elsewhere. To recapitulate its contents here would be useless. Our duty is rather to draw fresh attention to a subject prominently alluded to in this Summary, and to which we have recently ourselves devoted some efforts, in the hope that they would conduce to the abolition of an evil which



is paralysing our trade, ruining our merchants, and acting as adversely to the real interests of this country as to those of the Western countries with which Japan has commercial treaties. We allude to the monopolising action of the guilds, and chiefly to that of the *Shōsha*, of which special mention is made in the Memorandum before us.

Now, it would be idle to argue that the Japanese are not perfectly at liberty to form themselves into any associations they please for the purpose of conducting their trade with us, provided always that the action of such associations does not contravene clear provisions in our treaties. Such action might even be extremely ignorant and short-sighted, detrimental to the interests of trade and the prosperity of the country, false to admitted axioms of Political Economy and vexatious to our merchants. All this, however, would give us no more ground for diplomatic remonstrance than we should have if the Japanese preferred their own manufactures to ours and refused to sell us their silk under three guineas a pound. All we could do under such circumstances would be to lament a course so destructive of our mutual interests, and make every effort to enlighten those who were deceived by any specious arguments on which it might be based. But it is otherwise when a Government, bound by commercial treaties to see that no impediment is placed in the way of a free and unrestricted intercourse between the foreign and native buyer or seller, becomes either an active party to, or the moving power in, an Association which steps in between the two parties and says "You shall neither buy nor sell without my permission or through my intervention." If this is not acting in restraint of trade, we do not know what is. The small trader or country shopkeeper in Japan is not permitted to go to the foreign merchant and deal directly with him. He is compelled to go to a Guild which has previously instructed its active members, who are the working agents, not to buy any given articles over such and such a price; or to sell other articles under a given limit. All freedom, all wholesome competition, all vigour, is destroyed by such a system, and the beneficent stream of trade, instead of overflowing its banks, and bringing fruitfulness, wealth, contentment and happiness with it, is narrowed into a selfish channel, divested of all its benevolent effect, and made subservient alone to individual and exclusively class interests. We earnestly wish we could induce Japanese statesmen to take wider and more liberal views of these questions. Are they so satisfied with the condition of the country that they see no necessity for improving it? What are these disturbances of which each succeeding day brings the news? What is this paralysis of trade of which we are all witnesses, and by which we are all sufferers? How easy it would be to turn all this discontent and complaint and poverty into contentment and satisfaction and wealth. Is it a light thing that the present policy of the Government is bringing it into collision with its subjects, whose blood is shed and whose homes are devastated and impoverished in consequence? What are all these outbreaks but the signs of discontent at an increase of taxes necessitated by a policy at once expensive and unproductive of the benefits which form the real justification for organic changes of policy? The country could well support all these changes and the expense they entail were the commercial policy of the Government made more liberal, less conducive to class interests, and more conducive to the general welfare.

And we cannot but remark here upon a growing spirit among the officials of this country to make the machinery of the State subservient to their own purposes and inter-

ests. They are unfortunately in only too close proximity to countries where no scruple appears to stand between men burdened with the responsibilities of office and the high charge of government, and the perversion of their powers into the channel of their own interests. The deadly canker of bad political example is eating its way into Japanese official life, and rendering more active and virulent than formerly the poison which is always more or less latent in men in power who are unguided by a strong sense of honour or high official tradition. We are afraid we shall soon see political "rings" in this country, using the commercial machinery of these guilds to work markets or exchanges or currencies for their own purposes. The germ of some such combination was sufficiently apparent in an attempt made not three weeks ago to close one of the great public Departments under false pretences. We warn the Government that any combinations of this nature will be severely dealt with if they involve breaches of faith with foreigners, and we should be sorry to see it draw down on itself any animadversions on such grounds.

#### REVIEW.\*

##### BARON DE HÜBNER'S TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

These two volumes contain the record of a well-ordered and well-employed holiday. The veteran Austrian diplomatist, released for a time from the toils of the public service, devoted the greater part of the year 1871 to a tour in America, Japan and China;—his objects being, as he well expresses it, to see in the Rocky Mountains and the virgin forests of Sierra Nevada, the fight between nature and civilization,—to see in the Empire of the Rising Sun the efforts which some remarkable men are making to start their country on the path of progress, to see in the Middle Kingdom the passive but constant resistance which the spirit of the Chinese opposes to European innovation.

It is obvious that a work of this kind must bear a sketchy and superficial character. Vivid and brilliant as the Baron's pages undoubtedly are, they are first impressions and as such they must be judged. We all recollect the story of another diplomatist, Baron Bulow, who was accredited to the Court of St. James. He declared that after having been six weeks in England he was prepared to write a book on it; and after being a year it seemed to him a hard task; and after two or three years he had given up all idea of making the attempt, and was profoundly penetrated with a sense of the insurmountable difficulty of the subject. Now we are persuaded that if Baron Hübner had resided for two years at Washington, Yedo or Peking, he would not have printed his impressions of Americans, Japanese or Chinamen. He has given us, however, a most readable account of his tour, and if he has not thrown new light on certain well-worn themes, he has shewn us how new places, institutions and persons have impressed a practised student of men and things.

There is one most admirable feature in the Baron's book. We mean his capacity for candid appreciation. He is no pupil of the *nil admirari* school. He sees excellences eagerly, and enjoys them when he does see them with a freshness and intensity one would not have expected from a man long used to the weary round of political life. If he has a fault it is that he errs on the side of exaggeration, and distributes superlatives too freely. His book is written in French and the language seems to have blown this vice into him:—Thus, to quote three instances: the temples of Shiba remind him of Versailles; the figures of the Forty-seven *rōnins* at Yedo recall the Spanish sculptures of the seventeenth century; and the shops in Shanghai awaken memories of Oxford Street and the Strand. It is clear that the Baron was not in a critical mood, but after giving himself a roving commission resolved to enjoy his tour to the uttermost.

One of the charms of these volumes is the way in which the conversations of the writer and his travelling

\* Promenade Autour du Monde 1871 par M. Le Baron de Hübner. Ancien Ambassadeur, Ancien Ministre, Auteur de Sixte-Quint. Paris 1873. (1181 pages.)

companions are reported. In the States he met some of the most prominent men in the country and he gives capital summaries of their views on the questions of the day. The engrossing subject at the time was of course the Alabama Arbitration, and the observations on this topic (vol. 1, p. 45) we specially commend to our readers' notice. There is also much food for thought in the conversation with an American gentleman at Washington given a few pages later on. The following sentence—though it is not perhaps a pleasant one to quote—strikes the key note of some very important reflections.

"Oui, disait le gouverneur, après avoir complaisamment avalé le plat sucré de mes compliments, oui, nous sommes une grande nation, un *glorieux* pays, mais nous sommes malades, nous souffrons des suites d'une enfance précocité et d'une croissance trop accélérée. Comme adolescents, nous avons trop embrassé, et nous nous extenuons par un travail exagéré. Il est possible, il n'est pas probable que nous vivions vieux. L'Union, je le crains, n'a pas d'avenir."

"Yes," said the Governor after having swallowed the sugared compliments I paid him, "yes, we are a great people, a glorious country, but we are ill: we are suffering from the consequences of a precocious infancy and an over-rapid growth. In our youth we undertook too much, and we are wearing ourselves out by overwork. It is possible—it is not probable—that we should attain a great age. The Union has, I fear, no future."

The descriptions of Chicago, the Capital of Mormonism, San Francisco, &c., are all excellent, and the first volume forms an enchanting guide-book for any one purposing to return home by the American route. The Baron's views of the political situation in this country have been freely commented upon in European papers, but we reserve our notice of this portion of the Tour for a separate article. Enough to say that the action of the Daimios is to this acute observer an utterly insoluble problem. He professes himself unable to understand it. As a question of special interest at this moment we append some remarks on the Audience Question.

"L'admission des Envoyés est considérée par les hommes d'Etat Chinois comme une affreuse humiliation, comme un malheur national, parcequ'elle démontrera au peuple que le *fil du ciel* n'est ni le seul, ni le plus puissant souverain de l'Univers. Cela explique ce peu d'insistance que les ministres d'Angleterre et de Russie ont apportée dans les pourparlers sur cette épineuse question; car ils n'ont aucun désir, et personne ne peut avoir le désir de hâter la chute de la dynastie régnante. La Diplomatie Française est plus exigeante; si elle réussit, ce qui me paraît problématique, c'est au Cabinet de Versailles que reviendra l'honneur d'avoir ouvert les portes du palais Impérial, et c'est sur lui que pèsera la responsabilité des conséquences."

"The admission of the Ambassadors to audience is considered by the Chinese statesmen as a frightful humiliation, a national misfortune, since it will prove to the masses that the *Son of Heaven* is neither the sole nor the most powerful sovereign of the Universe. And this explains the reticence of the Ministers of both England and Russia in urging the consideration of this knotty question, since they have no desire to hasten the fall of the ruling dynasty of the Empire. French diplomacy has been more exacting: Should it succeed—and this seems to me to be at least problematical—the honour of having opened the doors of the Imperial Palace may be claimed by the Cabinet of Versailles, upon which also the grave responsibility of this step must rest."

It would have been a proof of an astuteness greater than that which usually falls to the lot of Diplomats if the Baron had foreseen that this knotty point would be finally settled by the Japanese.

In his lighter touches Baron Hübnér is peculiarly happy. He has a vein of genuine and genial humour, and he can sketch a character or describe a ludicrous incident with excellent taste and evident re-joyment at the time of writing. He appears to have had a very pleasant sojourn at Canton, and of course made the acquaintance of the well-known Archdeacon. What can be more graceful than this description: "Après l'avoir vu un quart d'heure vous vous imaginez le connaître depuis votre enfance, et vous regrettez de ne pas avoir quelque terrible secret sur la conscience. Quel soulagement on aurait à le lui confier!"

"After having seen him for a quarter of an hour you can fancy you have been acquainted with him since childhood, and you regret that you have not some terrible secret weighing on your conscience. What consolation might not one experience in confiding it to him!"

And then follows the story of the Phrenologist and the Bonze which is so characteristic that we cannot omit it:—

"Vous n'avez jamais vu de près une tête de Bonze," me dit-il, "cela en vaut pourtant la peine." Le hasard veut qu'en ce moment une douzaine de Bonzes passent tout près de nous. Ils marchent un à un: *taciti, soli, senza compagna*. "La tête de chacun," dit mon guide, "est marquée d'autant de petites taches blanches qu'il a fait de vœux. Ce sont des brûlures. Vous pouvez voir." A ces mots, il saisit la tête d'un des Bonzes, la baisse à la hauteur convenable, et commence ses explications avec le sang-froid d'un professeur s'adressant à son auditoire. Les compagnons de celui dont nous allons examiner le crâne ont jugé prudent de s'esquiver à grands pas. "Voici le vœu de la chasteté." Ici, un mouvement convulsif de la tête de Bonze. "Steady" dit mon guide, et il continue. "Les autres points blancs sont; vœu d'abstinence du vin, vœu de ne pas tuer de porc, vœu de ne pas manger de viande, vœu de respecter dans les étangs des temples la vie des carpes, et ainsi de suite."

De temps à autre la tête, objet de nos études, remue, mais l'Archdeacon la tient ferme, répète son *steady* et poursuit son cours d'anatomie sacrée. A la fin il rend la liberté au bonze qui, plus surpris que fâché après un échange de phrases polies et de *chin chin* s'empresse de rejoindre ses confrères. "Et les vœux des bras," s'écrie l'Archdeacon, "nous les avons oubliés." Il appelle le bonze, qui bénévolement revient sur ses pas, rétrousse la manche de sa tunique et nous laisse voir sur ses bras décharnés une foule de brûlures, indiquant autant de vœux tous plus étranges les uns que les autres."

"You have never," said he, "seen a Bonze's head—it is well worth looking at"—At this moment, by chance, a dozen Bonzes pass close to us—they walk in file: *taciti, soli, senza compagna*. "The head of each Bonze," said my guide, "is marked with the same number of small, white spots as he has made vows. These are burns: you can see for yourself." At these words he seizes the head of one of the bonzes, depresses it to a convenient height, and begins his explanation with the coolness of a professor addressing his audience. [By the way the companions of the Bonze who is under examination have thought it right to depart very quickly.] "This is the vow of chastity"—a convulsive movement is here made by the Bonze. "Steady," says my guide, who continues:—"The other white points are, vow to abstain from wine, vow not to kill pigs, vow not to eat meat, vow to respect the carp that live in the ponds of the temples and so on." From time to time the subject of our studies moves, but the Archdeacon holds him firmly, repeats his *steady*, and continues his study of sacred anatomy. Finally he gives the Bonze his liberty, who rather surprised than angry, after an exchange of polite phrases and *chin-chin*, hastens to follow his companions. "The vows of the arms," cries the Archdeacon, "we have forgotten them." He recalls the Bonze who kindly returns, tucks up the sleeves of his tunic, and exhibits on his fleshless arms a mass of burns signifying a number of vow each one stranger than the other."

We must now say farewell to Baron Hübnér for the present, hoping that he will soon be able to take another holiday, and that he will carry out his intention of visiting India at an early date.

## SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE FOR 1872.

### MEMORANDUM.

THE annexed Tables A, B, C, D give a general view of the Foreign Trade of Japan for the year 1872 in comparison with that of 1871.

The result exhibits a very material increase in the Trade of the year both in Imports and Exports. This increase amounts to nearly eight and a half millions in Imports and more than five millions in Exports, the aggregate increase being thirteen and a half millions as is thus shewn in Table A.

	Imports. \$	Exports. \$	Total. \$
1872.....	26,188,441	24,294,532	50,482,973
1871.....	17,745,605	19,184,805	36,930,410
Increase in 1872	8,442,836	5,109,727	13,552,563

This increase is general both in the Import and Export side at all the Ports. At Kanagawa it amounts to nearly seven millions of dollars; at Hiogo-Ozaka to more than five millions of dollars; at Nagasaki to nearly three quarters of a million, and at Hakodaté to one hundred and thirty one thousand dollars.

Table B shews that in Imports this increase had amounted to millions of dollars in Cotton manufactures, to more than five millions and a half of dollars in Woollens and Woollen and Cotton mixtures, and to nearly a million and a half of dollars in foreign goods of a miscellaneous description. The only decline observable under the general headings of this Table is in Metals and Arms and Ammunition.

In Cottons the demand has been greater for Yarns than for piece goods, in respect to which the importation of Kanagawa for 1872 shews a material diminution as compared with those of 1871. But the increase in the supply of Woollens and Woollen Cotton mixtures at the same port has been very remarkable and has more than quadrupled that of 1871. One item, Flannel, which has found no mention in the returns of previous years, was imported in 1872 to the extent of \$1,284,160 Cloth shews an increase of more than a million of dollars and improvement in quality and value as well as in the quantity of the various foreign textile fabrics may be noticed. The increasing demand for foreign manufactures is clearly attributable to the growing taste of the Japanese for foreign dress.

In nothing, however, this large increase in the importations of foreign goods it must be admitted that these have proved in excess of the demand, and that large stocks of all kinds remain undisposed of—various circumstances have combined to produce the present stagnation of trade which is observable in export as well as in import transactions. A native association of merchants known as the Shôsha, and which has the support of a Government connection and is allowed to issue notes, is believed to have done much to impede operations by maintaining native produce at fictitious values and thus checking sales upon which the ability of the Japanese to purchase foreign goods depends. This result is caused by the Shôsha making large advances in their own paper to the native dealers in Silk and Tea and thus enabling them to hold their produce against the offers of foreign buyers. The extent and character of the privileges granted by the Government to the Shôsha have not yet been clearly ascertained, but the tendency of this association appears to be to create a vast monopoly of the trade, which, if persisted in, must have a very injurious effect upon the true commercial interests of Japan.

Of the Total foreign Imports into Japan for 1872 amounting as shewn in Table A to \$26,188,441 it is known from Home Commercial Tables that one half at least have been shipped from England. The value of our Exports to Japan in 1872 as declared at our own Custom House amounted to £2,963,400 or at the exchange of 4/6 to \$13,335,300; but in addition to direct importations from Great Britain considerable shipments are sent to Japan from China, and thus it may be seen that the importation of British goods into Japan during 1872 has been in excess of Three millions sterling.

The same commercial Tables shew that Japan maintains its character as a special market for Yarns. The consumption of these goods is already greater in Japan than in China. In 1872 England supplied Japan with fourteen million pounds of Yarns, and China with little more than eight million pounds, but in Cotton Piece Goods the latter country took ten times the quantity shipped to Japan. Turning to exports it will be seen that there has been a decrease in Silk—the staple of the Trade of upwards of a million of Dollars, but the transactions in other articles of Export are much larger than those of 1871. The export of Tea has increased to the extent of three quarters of a million dollars, over that of the previous year, Copper to little less than a million, while the four articles of Tobacco, Wax, Camphor, and Dried Fish taken together shew an advance in value on the shipments of 1871 of about another million of Dollars.

Rice appears for the first time on this occasion on the Export side of the Japan Trade the total value of the shipments from Kanagawa and Hiogo-Ozaka being estimated at \$3,122,931. It should be remarked however

that these shipments were not made in the ordinary course of trade as the export of Rice from Japan is prohibited, but solely by and on account of the Japanese Government themselves, and consisted of the surplus of the Rice tax received by them in kind. The mode adopted by the Government for the disposal of this surplus has been generally condemned. Instead of putting the Rice up to public auction and giving due notice of the sales, which would have attracted purchasers and freight from adjacent markets, the Government preferred to become dealers themselves and to favour a particular foreign firm with their brokerage. The out-turn, as was natural under such circumstances, proved less favourable than it would have done if open competition had been allowed. It is to be hoped, however, that the attention attracted to this subject will in the end induce the Japanese Government to free this particular industry from the prohibitions which now weigh upon it. The Japanese farmer has at present no inducement to grow more Rice than can be consumed at home, and large tracts of land are allowed to lie barren in consequence. In time of dearth Japan purchases Rice at high cost from abroad, but debars herself in years of plenty from disposing of the surplus of her harvests. The exportation of Rice, if freely permitted, would do much to turn the balance of foreign exchanges in favour of Japan, and to provide her foreign trade with an abundant supply of cheap tonnage.

One item in the export headings shews a diminution which is not without significance. The export of Coal has fallen from \$470,600 in 1871 to \$324,000 in 1872. This shews how little has been done under the system at present pursued by the Japanese Government to develop the mining interests of the country. Instead of allowing mines to be opened by private enterprise, and thus stimulating the industry of the country, the Government appear to aim at securing to themselves the possession and working of all mineral deposits, and the result thus far of this restrictive policy has been to check the few enterprises which had already been started for the working of coal beds with the assistance of foreign skill and capital.

The large operations in Treasure which as shewn by Table C are seventeen millions and a half of dollars in excess of those of 1871, are chiefly to be accounted for by the Bullion dealings of the Japanese Government. Large sums have been shipped by them both to and from America and to and from China. It is obvious that such shipments could not in all cases have been undertaken for the supply of the Mint. According to Mr. Consul Gower's report this establishment coined nearly twenty nine million dollars worth of coin in 1872 but the slowness with which the new coin is allowed to pass into circulation is another unexplained feature in the Japanese finance of the day.

The returns of shipping exhibit a favourable comparison with those of 1871 which may be mainly accounted for by the demand for Tonnage created by the shipment of Rice above alluded to. The total British tonnage entering all the Japan Ports was 382 ships of 204,077 tons of which 31 vessels of 24,823 tons were Mail steamers. The total foreign tonnage was 520 ships of 756,427 tons which includes 293 entries of American mail steamers of 629,136 tons, and 28 entries of French mail steamers of 27,000 tons. Deducting the mail steamer tonnage the general tonnage of British ships amounted to 351 ships of 179,254 tons, and the general tonnage of Foreign Ships to 199 ships of 100,291 tons.

The progress of Public Works forms an interesting feature in the Reports of H. M.'s Consuls. The first section of the Trunk Railway intended to connect Yedo and Yokohama with Kiôto, Ozaka and Iiiôgo has been opened and already attracts more traffic than it can conveniently carry on a single line of rail. The section connecting Iiiôgo with Ozaka will be opened, it is hoped, in about twelve months. The telegraph wires have been stretched for some months past from Yedo to Nagasaki, but the line which is 830 miles long, is not yet pronounced in working order. When finished it will connect Yedo and Yokohama, Iiiôgo and Ozaka, and Nagasaki with the telegraphic system of the world, and the delay in this useful work, when apparently so close upon completion, is therefore the more to be regretted. It has been found, however, that the jealous desire evinced by inexperienced

Japanese officials to take an early share in the execution and management of such works, and to confine within the narrowest limits the powers and influence of the foreign employés of the Government occasions numerous obstructions and delays, and causes less real advance in works of

solidity and utility than might otherwise have been looked for from so enterprising a people.

H. B. M.'s Legation,  
Yedo, May 1873.

#### A.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF FOREIGN TRADE WITH JAPAN 1872.

##### DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

PORT.	1872.			1871.		
	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	TOTAL.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	TOTAL.
Kanagawa .....	\$20,063,125	\$15,456,805	\$35,519,930	\$14,445,231	\$14,431,486	\$28,876,717
Hiogo and Ōzaka .....	4,246,779	5,678,224	9,925,003	1,739,342	2,081,790	3,824,132
Nagasaki .....	1,856,549	2,742,786	4,599,335	1,545,432	2,379,946	3,925,378
Hakodate .....	21,988	416,717	438,705	15,600	291,583	307,183
Niigata .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	26,188,441	24,294,532	50,482,973	17,745,605	19,184,805	36,930,410

##### LOCAL TRADE BETWEEN THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN.

PORT.	1872.			1871.		
	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	TOTAL.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	TOTAL.
Kanagawa .....	No	Returns		\$ 448,728	\$765,853	\$1,214,581
Hiogo and Ōzaka .....	\$2,702,081	\$792,002	\$3,494,083	1,769,980	847,817	2,617,797
Nagasaki .....	72,747	203,172	275,919	89,636	143,537	233,179
Hakodate .....	233,695	259,536	493,231	167,410	203,578	370,988
Niigata .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	4,265,430	2,475,754	1,960,785	4,436,539

#### B.—SUMMARY OF IMPORT & EXPORT TRADE BETWEEN JAPAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

##### IMPORTS.

DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE.	KANAGAWA.	HIOGO AND ŌZAKA.	NAGASAKI.	HAKODATE	NIIGATA.	TOTAL 1872.	TOTAL 1871.
Cotton Manufactures ...	\$8,374,703	\$1,177,235	\$513,217	...	...	\$10,065,155	\$8,011,478
Woollen do. ...	4,654,191	1,470,236	210,587	...	...	6,335,014	2,056,789
Mixed Cotton & Woollen	1,237,166	...	...	...	...	1,237,166	...
Metals .....	318,974	42,905	54,763	...	...	416,642	536,291
Arms and Ammunition	83,616	...	...	...	...	83,617	293,120
Miscellaneous Foreign..	3,293,213	830,165	544,561	\$21,988	...	4,689,927	2,398,433
Eastern Produce .....	2,101,261	726,238	533,421	...	...	3,360,920	4,449,494
Total .....	20,063,125	4,246,779	1,856,549	21,988	...	26,188,441	17,745,605

##### EXPORTS.

Raw Silk .....	\$7,178,500	\$ 175,123	...	...	...	\$7,353,623	\$8,416,712
Silkworms' Eggs .....	1,920,787	42,372	...	...	...	1,963,159	2,184,688
Tea .....	3,061,625	1,357,126	\$1,026,687	...	...	5,445,438	4,651,292
Copper .....	443,378	896,992	12,740	\$435	...	1,353,545	416,630
Tobacco .....	22,568	272,664	274,108	...	...	669,340	269,359
Wax (vegetable) .....	6,270	133,640	207,632	...	...	347,542	161,834
Camphor .....	1,441	132,743	18,695	...	...	152,879	138,575
Dried Fish .....	52,362	217,048	156,089	148,028	...	573,527	324,029
Coal .....	...	...	324,400	...	...	324,000	470,600
Rice .....	1,411,994	1,610,937	...	...	...	3,122,931	...
Miscellaneous .....	1,357,880	839,579	622,835	268,254	...	2,988,548	2,151,086
Total .....	15,456,805	5,678,224	2,742,786	416,717	...	24,294,532	19,184,805



**C.—TREASURE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED AT THE OPEN PORTS  
DIRECT AND INDIRECT.**

PORT.	FROM & TO OTHER COUNTRIES		FROM AND TO OPEN PORTS.		TOTAL 1872.	TOTAL 1871.
	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.	IMPORTED.	EXPORTED.		
Kanagawa .....	\$7,310,951	\$5,273,132	\$ 729,755	\$2,920,489	\$16,234,327	\$9,460,547
Hiogo and Ōzaka .....	4,689,900	3,923,790	1,083,500	4,577,089	14,274,329	4,052,136
Nagasaki .....	199,040	380,247	866,005	188,090	1,633,382	1,685,873
Hakodate .....	5,000	.....	675,533	29,449	709,982	137,006
Niigata .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	12,204,891	9,577,169	3,354,793	7,715,117	32,851,970	15,335,562

**D.—RETURN OF SHIPPING ENTERED AT ALL THE OPEN PORTS,  
BRITISH.**

PORT.	1872.		1871.	
	SHIPS.	TONNAGE.	SHIPS.	TONNAGE.
Kanagawa (General) .....	101	55,395	149	73,197
„ Mail steamers .....	31	24,823	24	26,112
Hiogo and Ōzaka .....	127	84,648	68	29,113
Nagasaki .....	107	36,353	87	33,027
Hakodate .....	16	2,858	21	5,480
Niigata ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total .....	382	204,077	349	166,929

**FOREIGN.**

NATIONALITY.	KANAGAWA.		HIŌGO AND ŌZAKA.		NAGASAKI.		HAKODATE.		NIIGATA.		TOTAL 1872.		TOTAL 1871.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
American (General)..	16	10,127	10	9,834	13	7,270	30	27,034	...	...	69	54,265	109	55,202
„ Mail steamers	108	263,605	87	186,445	98	179,086	...	...	...	...	293	629,136	269	603,544
French (General)....	8	4,255	6	4,257	6	3,255	...	...	...	...	20	11,767	42	28,656
„ Mail steamers	28	27,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	27,000	...	...
German .....	20	8,052	40	11,962	11	3,981	6	1,061	...	...	78	25,056	83	27,563
Dutch .....	2	520	3	706	1	260	1	230	...	...	7	1,716	17	4,991
Swedish & Norwegian	1	230	1	219	3	1,062	1	304	...	...	6	1,815	12	3,792
Danish .....	...	...	3	756	2	685	...	...	...	...	5	1,441	12	3,300
Russian .....	2	996	...	...	3	147	...	...	...	...	5	1,143	11	5,258
Hawaiian .....	2	476	5	1,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,962	5	1,935
Non-Treaty Powers..	2	1,126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,126	...	...
	190	316,387	155	215,665	137	195,746	38	28,629	...	...	520	756,427	560	734,241

**RUSSIAN DESCENTS IN SAGHALIEN AND  
ITORUP IN THE YEARS 1806 AND 1807.**

By W. G. ASTON.

*Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan,  
7th June, 1873.*

THE following account of Russian descents in Saghalien and Itorup has been prepared from a collection of Japanese manuscripts comprising the private correspondence of officials on duty at Hakodate, together with proclamations and other official documents.

The causes of these Russian descents are to be looked for in the events of the previous four or five years. The Russians had already made several attempts to open trade with Japan. Applications of this kind which were made to the Japanese authorities in Yezo were always referred to Nagasaki, and at last an embassy was sent there bearing a letter from the Czar to the Tycoon in which a Commercial Treaty was asked for. The Russians were delayed

at Nagasaki for several months awaiting the answer of the Japanese Government. It was to the effect that they could by no means deviate from their ancient policy of seclusion, and was accompanied by an order from the Government of Nagasaki to quit that port immediately.

The irritation felt by the Russians at the ill-success of their mission must have been increased by an event which took place about the same time. Fourteen Russians who had ventured to land on the island of Itorup in hopes of being allowed to trade were seized by the Japanese garrison there and thrown into prison, where they remained till the following year when they made their escape.

In the autumn of the year 1806 two small Russian men-of-war arrived at Kushunkotan the principal Japanese settlement in Saghalien. The united crews of these two ships amounted to no more than sixty-four or sixty-five men. On arriving at Kushunkotan, we are informed that they fired poison-smoke-guns, after which a party landed in boats and pillaged the godowns, carrying off the rice and whatever other valuables they could find. They also

carried off seven or eight of the Aino inhabitants and one Japanese soldier, setting fire to the place before they went. The Russians nailed up a plate of copper on the Torii of the temple of Benten with an inscription to the following effect:—

I. It is unjust of the Japanese to prohibit trade with the Russians in Saghalin.

II. If the Japanese should change their minds and wish for trade, they might send a message to Saghalin or Urup.

III. If the Japanese persisted long in refusing justice, the Russians would ravage the northern parts of Japan.

The approach of winter prevented the Russians from carrying their menaces into effect this year. One of the ships retired to Urup for the winter, and the other to Kamschatka.

Meanwhile, the news of the Kushunkotan affair had produced great alarm and excitement. The copper tablet was sent to Yedo, where it seems to have been taken as a declaration of war by Russia. Active preparations were made for repelling any future attacks which might be made. A body of 150 men was despatched at once to Kushunkotan, but arrived too late to be of any service. Two hundred Tsugan soldiers were soon after posted at Soya, a settlement near the northern point of Yezo, and opposite to Kushunkotan. The garrison of Itorup was increased to 200 or 300 men, and by the spring of next year that of Hakodate was raised to about 2,500 men, mostly retainers of the northern Daimios.

Extensive preparations were also made on the main island of Japan. Bodies of troops were stationed at all the seaboard villages in the northern provinces, and the Daimios were urged to increased vigilance in guarding their coasts.

The diary of an official who was travelling northward about this time gives a lively picture of the bustle and excitement along the great northern highway. Couriers were constantly passing backwards and forwards between Yedo and Hakodate, and between the Daimios' yashikis in Yedo and the provinces, carrying dispatches wrapped in oiled cloth covers; and the road was thronged with troops equipped in the old fashion—some with bows and arrows, and others with spears and matchlocks—while occasionally a Daimio or Governor monopolized the way with his train. The transport service necessary for these movements of troops and officials was a grievous burden on the farmers, and many of them, to escape it, preferred to abandon their holdings and conceal themselves among the hills.

Another writer gives the following account of the train of a Governor of Hakodate.

The procession was preceded by a man whose duty it was to clear the way by the well-known "Shitani! Shitani!" the signal for every one to squat by the roadside till the great man had passed.

Next came a body of 12 foot soldiers, in two files of six men each.

Next two war-couch blowers.

Two drummers.

Eight matchlock men.

Two men carrying ammunition.

Two men carrying arrows.

Eight archers.

Three Samurai.

Three men carrying the emblems of the Governor's rank.

Two men with the Governor's private matchlocks.

Two men with the Governor's bows.

Two men carrying the two lances indicating the Governor's rank, with two others as reliefs.

Six foot-soldiers.

Two halberdiers.

The Governor himself on horseback, his horse led by two grooms,

Six Samurai.

Two doctors.

Three men bearing—one, the Governor's sandals, one his umbrella, and one his camp-stool.

Two men bearing the lances of officers in the Governor's train.

Three men with baggage.

Three men with the Governor's tea and luncheon necessities.

Two men to preserve order on the march.

Two grooms with spare horses.

Two men with straw shoes, etc., for horses.

Several subordinate officials with a suite of from two to nine persons brought up the rear, the whole amounting to 123 persons. This body of men seems to have been considered a warlike force, and is spoken of as an army; but of the entire number only thirty-six seem to have been really fighting men.

In the spring of 1807, as soon as the sea was open for navigation, the Russian ship which had wintered in Kamschatka joined her consort which had remained at Urup, and shortly after they appeared in company at one of the Japanese settlements in Itorup.

At this time the Japanese colony of Itorup was in a tolerably flourishing condition. It had been established more than ten years before, and had now a population of more than a thousand Ainos and 350 or 300 Japanese, including five women. Most of the Japanese were, however, soldiers from Nambu and Tsugaru. There is no mention of any trading population, except a *sake*-brewer from Akita who had established a brewery to supply the garrison. The Aino population was engaged in the fishery of *masu*, a species of salmon. Its oil was expressed, and both oil and refuse sent to Hakodate. In the winter the Ainos hunted the bears for their skins.

The climate of Itorup is described as being not very severe in the early part of the winter. In February, however, the sea freezes for fifty or sixty *ri* and remains frozen until May. Snow falls along the sea-shore to a depth of five or six feet, and in the mountains to a depth of thirty feet or more; and the ground freezes to such a depth that it requires weeks of warm weather to thaw it. It is not till the end of July that all traces of frost disappear.

There were two Japanese settlements in Itorup. The chief one was at Shana where the garrison was stationed. A building had been erected at great expense for the officials from Yedo and their troops, which is described by the *sake*-brewer as exactly like a Daimio's Castle. It was surrounded by a stone wall, no doubt an uncommon sight in those parts. There was a minor establishment at a place called Naiho.

It was at Naiho that the Russian ships first made their appearance. The Japanese account states that about 200 men landed, fired muskets and great guns, broke into the guard house and carried off clothes and other valuables, setting fire to the settlement before returning to their ships. They also carried off with them five Japanese whom they had taken prisoners. The remaining inhabitants fled to Shana, where the Russians made their appearance a short time after.

The two principal officers of Shana were absent, and the duty of defending the settlement fell upon a subordinate named Toda Matadayu. He had at his disposal a force of over 200 men armed chiefly with matchlocks, and the Castle was defended by a few small cannon, posted however in such a position that they could be fired in one direction only.

Notwithstanding the advice of his colleagues who reminded him of the behaviour of the Russians at Naiho a few days before, Toda resolved to try to open negotiations with them. He sent the chief interpreter of the settlement with 4 or 5 other Japanese and a number of Ainos to meet a party of 17 (one account says 20) Russians who landed near the Castle. The interpreter and his party were fired into, and one of the Ainos killed. The interpreter was himself shot through the thigh, but the Ainos hoisted him on their shoulders and carried him back to the Castle. There was now a good deal of desultory firing on both sides. The Russians ensconced themselves behind an oil-pressing shed which stood on the beach, and the Japanese did not venture out from their castle. The distance between the combatants was 160 yards, and as both parties were well sheltered little damage was done on either side. The only casualties we hear of were one Russian and two Japanese killed, and a few wounded. In an hour or two from the time they landed, the Russians re-embarked to the great delight of the Japanese garrison, who were overjoyed at their easy victory over the dreaded "red men," as they called the Russians. So secure did they feel on that night that they neglected the most ordinary precautions. Before the appearance of the

Russian ships we hear of watch-fires kept burning, and night-guards posted on all the neighbouring headlands; but everything of the kind seems to have been neglected on this night, when a force landed from the Russian ships. Soon after dusk they were able to approach the Castle before any alarm was given, and the first intimation of their presence was a volley of musketry. There was no time to organize any resistance; every one was seized with a sudden panic and fled to the hills, with the cry "*ware ichi*," or "*saue qui peut*." They did not feel safe till they had reached a hill-top a *ri* distant from the castle. Here they halted, and as everything seemed quiet they ventured down to the sea beach; but as they espied a Russian ship not far from the shore, lying in wait as they thought, to intercept their retreat, they again took to flight and concealed themselves in the woods. That night when all were buried in sleep, they were awakened by a loud cry from Toda. Unable to endure the disgrace of defeat he had committed suicide in the approved Japanese fashion by disembowelling himself. One of his comrades pertinently remarked that it was all very well for Toda to die, but that it was a pity he had not chosen to die honourably in battle rather than die the death of a dog as he had done. After Toda's death his men made the best of their way through the hills and woods of Itorup towards Kunashir. They suffered great hardships on the way, having for three days nothing to eat except such roots and berries as they could find. Some un-hulled rice boiled in one of their helmets was thought a great luxury. From the western end of Itorup they crossed over in boats to Kunashir, and from there they afterwards returned to Hakodate.

The Russians could not at first believe that the Japanese had really abandoned their Castle. They feared an ambush, and waited till morning before entering. They then carried off all the rice, *sake* and *shoyu* they could find, and, what hurt the vanity of the Japanese more than anything else, the ornamental spears and halberds set up at the entrance to the Castle. Their next step was to burn everything,—the Castle, the barracks, the brewery, even the huts of the Ainos. The desolation was complete—nothing was left. They then returned to their ships leaving behind two unfortunate men who had got drunk and had fallen asleep in a shed. Here they were afterwards discovered by the Ainos, who with the help of a Japanese who had not joined the general flight transfixed the poor fellows with spears as they lay asleep. Their heads were afterwards salted and sent to Hakodate along with their clothing and arms.

The news of the Itorup affair spread rapidly throughout Japan. The officials on duty at Hakodate wrote reports of it in their letters to their friends at Yedo. These letters were some times addressed to a large circle of acquaintance and were at any rate eagerly copied and passed from hand to hand. Among persons who had not access to such authentic sources of information, the wildest rumours were rife. One account raised the number of Russians to 500 men; another made them all 11 or 12 feet high; while reports of Russian ships being seen at various points along the coast were daily invented. The Government at last resolved to put down these rumours by a proclamation. This proclamation stated that a variety of rumours had become current in regard to some officials who had been sent on a visit of inspection in connexion with the arrival of some foreign ships off the coast of Yezo and Saghalien, and summarily prohibited any more talk on the subject.

The Government also urged the northern Daimios to redouble their vigilance. Matsumaye seems to have shown some remissness for we find that about this time his territory in Yezo was taken from him, lands being provided in exchange on the main island of Japan and a subsidy granted him to defray the expense of removal. The northern ports were closed to the native junk traffic, and no junk was allowed to put to sea from any port in Oshiu or Dena.

The next appearance of the Russians was off the port of Hakodate. They entered the strait from the west, so they probably came round by the north of Yezo through the Strait of La Perouse or Anjwa. They appear to have merely passed through the Hakodate Strait without making any hostile demonstration. Great preparations had been made by the Hakodate Generals in the way of re-

views, councils of war, watch-fires and the like, but more essential matters seem to have been neglected. Of ammunition in particular the supply was extremely scanty. Economy was the order of the day, and so rigidly were expenses cut down that there was not enough ammunition in the place to hold out for a single day's fighting. The important duty of keeping a look-out for the enemy's ships was entrusted to a merchant named Kimbei, a sort of harbour master for the port of Hakodate. He neglected to attend to it, and the consequence was that the appearance of the Russians took everybody by surprise. Many of the towns-people and of the wives and children of the officials and soldiers took refuge in the hills. As an instance of the unprepared state of the garrison it is stated that the gunners of a cannon in one of the batteries having applied for ammunition for their gun, were told that there was no shot, and were served out twenty pounds weight of lead instead. They accordingly set to work to melt it into balls. There was only enough for two, and when they were made and carried down to the batteries, the Russian ships were already out of sight.

Soon after leaving Hakodate the Russian ships fell in with a war-junk which had left that port some days before with a reinforcement of twenty men for one of the Yezo settlements. It was commanded by Morishige Sachu, an officer who had the chief credit with the Hakodate garrison of the economical administration of affairs. Another officer was associated with him in command, but owing to a quarrel which they had about the best mode of fighting the Russians, Sachu's colleague went ashore leaving him in sole command. On board this junk was a cannon throwing a shot of about five pounds, one jingall, ten matchlocks and about 300 pounds of powder. This was considered a very respectable equipment, and Sachu was much blamed for allowing his guns to remain in the hold and not mounting them in such a way as to be able to fight his junk properly. But Sachu probably followed the wisest course open to him. As soon as the Russians opened fire, he and his men got into their boats and made for the nearest land, leaving their junk to be rifled and burnt by the enemy. The Hakodate officials were so delighted with Sachu's misadventures that it almost consoled them for the national loss which had been sustained. They were all agreed that he should have committed *harakiri*, and that if he had been a true *sumurai* he would have done so.

We next hear of the Russians at Ruitaka a small settlement near the Kushunkotan in Saghalin. Here they burnt and pillaged as usual. There seems to have been no garrison in Saghalin at this time. The Matsumaye men had held it previously, but they had before this retired to Soya.

From Ruitaka the Russians crossed over to Rūshin a small island near the entrance to Soya harbour. Here they found four junks mostly laden with stores for the Soya garrison. These junks they rifled and burnt, carrying off amongst other booty a 10-pounder bronze cannon captured by Taikosama from the Koreans. The officers in charge of the junks reported to their Government that they had been wrecked in a storm. At Rūshin the Russians sent ashore the prisoners taken at Kushunkotan and Itorup. To one of them was entrusted a message to the Japanese Authorities which was taken down in Japanese and ran as follows:—

#### TO THE GOVERNOR OF MATSUMAYE.

The distance between Russia and Japan being but small, our Emperor sent his officers across the sea to request that trade between the two countries might be permitted. If due inquiry had been made and a treaty of commerce concluded, all would have been well, but although our officers went repeatedly to Nagasaki they were sent away without an answer. Then things took an unpleasant turn, and our Emperor commanded us to give you a specimen of his power in return for your refusing to listen to his first request. If you persist in refusing his offers we will take all your northern territory from you and if possible get an answer out of you in that way. The "Red men" can always come to Saghalin and Itorup and chase you about.

If you comply with our wishes, we shall always be good friends with you; if not, we will come again with more ships, and behave in the same way as we have done before this year.

OROSHIYA.

This paper was delivered to the principal Japanese official at Soya who composed a defiant reply which however he had no opportunity of forwarding. He also concocted a scheme for inviting the Russians ashore and massacring them, but this plot was disconcerted by a storm which compelled the Russian ships to put to sea.

At this point the series of papers from which the above account is taken comes to a close. It is to be regretted that they do not contain an account of Golownin's capture which took place a few years later.

## LEAVES FROM A POCKET-BOOK.

### No. 10.—THE STORY-TELLER'S NARRATIVE.

(Continued.)

THERE was not in all the western provinces a wilder spot than the valley of Katase, where the fragments of thirty shattered torrents shed themselves unceasingly upon the sinuous path that crept by their issues below, and nurtured everywhere dank mosses, roofing the homes of the centipede and the clock and hiding the trail of the deadly *manushi*. Huge caverns, eating their way into the hearts of the mountains, breathed upwards a ghastly vapour that never went out to meet the moonlight, but crept heavily behind the rocks and under the white arms of the dying pines as though it shrank from the advent of those mighty blasts that often, leaping the crests of the mountains, wrenched the hollow willows from their scanty beds and changed the hush of the valley into a deafening howl.

The road winding round a huge boulder of rock within forty paces of the entrance to Katasedani led the traveller suddenly up to a stony plateau, looking down from whence on the gloomy passage that lay before him, many a wayfarer would fain have given half the contents of his purse for the presence of even a matted tavern to welcome his halting feet. And never more unhappy was the absence of such shelter than on the evening when Fukuharasama and his retinue saw the sombre shape of the cliff Kokuseki bending over their path in the misty glooming, for the sodden earth was mottled with patches of melting snow, and a rising wind, already thrusting aside the drifting clouds, carried up from the east sheets of icy vapour, and ruthlessly swept away all the pomp of the delegate's procession. No longer did any voices issue from the numbed lips of the criers; the Nambu steed, passive in the hands of a single groom, paced dully on with drooping ears; the forty gentlemen, girding up their loins and knotting their kerchiefs round their heads, splashed through the muck and mist seeking one another's footsteps, and the bearers of the *norimon* staggered and slipped, ankle deep in mud and snow. Fukuharasama, pulling his wadded cloak over his head and shrinking back from the touch of the raw vapours, lay dozing in the corner of his *norimon*. He dreamed that the glowing blush of a hundred charcoal logs was reddening all the air around him, and that the dimpled fingers of Same, the fairest *geisha* in Ozaka were daintily filling his cup with muffled wine, while from the streets below echoed the cries of the olive and chestnut vendors. Presently disturbed by some quicker motion of his bearers, he awoke to find that although the voices of the olive vendors were only the renewed shouts of his own criers, the charcoal glow and mayhap the fumes of the muffled wine were realities—realities as incredible as they were delightful. For just drawn back from the stony plateau sufficiently to escape the vapours that swept outwards from the valley, two rows of stout pine poles laid their heads together in a nook of the cliff, and held up towards the scudding clouds a triple fold of comfortably plaited rice straw. Within, a splendid profusion of charcoal gleamed and crackled in the centre, filling the hut with delightful waves of warmth, and summoning from the huge kettle that seemed to float in their undulations a song kinder at that moment to the delegate's ears than even the musical laugh of Osame herself.

It may well be conjectured that Fukuharasama and his followers, filled as they were with astonishment and gratitude for such an unexpected happiness, were little disposed to cavil at the roughness of the host's greeting or the paucity of his utensils; nay the delegate himself, perhaps because he was loath to hasten his followers by any reflection of their master's waiting without, or perhaps because he desired to realize in

part the fancies of his dream, actually condescended to enter the rough shanty, and graciously signified his readiness to taste the contents of three fat casks that stood carefully swathed in the corner. "Poor wine I'm afraid you'll find it gentlemen," said the gruff old host as he drew out the spigot from the topmost cask, "but poor as it is it would never have been here to-night except for your coming." "Indeed," said the delegate, "did you then expect us?" "Yes, Sir, I knew that you could not fail to pass this way, and a hundred customers or thereabouts in one month is enough to warrant a man in making some preparations." "Yes" repeated the old tapster with much emphasis on his numerals, "one hundred customers in one month is not a bad beginning for an inn at the back of Kokuseki."

"Not a bad beginning by any means, but where do you expect to get the second half of your number seeing that we only give you the first?"

"The first *now*, but the second on your journey back, Sir, for I suppose you'll return to the castle by the same route. That is if you *do* return, gentlemen, for to be sure one never can tell how long business may detain one. Many a man never travels the same road twice, gentlemen, for business is as uncertain as a wife, always going wrong where you least expect it."

The latter part of this speech was delivered rather in the form of a soliloquy than a remark, and although there was nothing at all curious either in this greybeard's speculations as to his visitors return, or in his theories as to the similitude of business and wives, yet the tone of his voice was so mysteriously hypothetical and his whole air so much at variance with his hostship, that even the exit of the steaming wine bottle from the bowels of the black kettle, became in his hands a doubtful event, and was watched with breathless interest by every one of his guests, from the delegate to the grooms.

And what wine it was, to be sure! How strange and yet how grateful its fine flavour in those mountain wilds, and how, as cup after cup slipped down their throats more smoothly than velvet, each and every one of the company found the passage of the inhospitable valley become a more and more remote idea! How ingeniously did they discover new methods of extolling the aptness of the black kettle, and the staunchness of the log shanty, and how the breath of every fresh brew exhaled some new excellence of bouquet or vintage, till at last the sweet face of Osame began again to look out at Tukaharasama from the red heart of the charcoal, and the sound of the drifting sleet grew fainter and fainter in the ears of the forty nodding gentlemen.

But even more inexplicable than the presence of the log hut and its peerless wine was the conduct of the old host at this juncture. He seemed to be suddenly possessed with the liveliest solicitude lest his guests should be benighted in their passage through the valley, and at the same time tacitly put aside as perfectly untenable all idea of their passing the night in his hostelry: he even went so far as to tell Fukuharasama that it were better he turned his *norimon* back to Ozaka than suffered the sunset to see him at the mouth of Katase, and showed such a disinterested unwillingness to tap the second tub of "Saki" that the delegate, little disposed to brook advice from any and still less from the keeper of a mountain inn, swore that if the old man was so anxious about their safety he should guide them through the valley or carry his bill to Ozaka for payment. Strange to say not the slightest opposition was offered to this proposition by the host, but merely remarking that as he had neither neighbours nor visitors he wanted no caretaker, he left the charcoal fire and the two remaining tubs of "Saki" in possession of the house and set out at a sturdy pace in front of the procession.

The wind had by this time gathered a steady force and was ruthlessly pushing the raw air into every corner and crevice of the valley, while heavy drops of rain and sleet sopped down into the half melted snow and dimpled the face of the slimy mud. It was impossible to exclude that bitter vapour. In vain the delegate hid himself away among his cushions and wraps; colder and colder grew the air, and at every breath he



inhaled the wind seemed to rush down his throat and tear at his entrails with an icy grip, till at last he gathered his feet under him and bowing his head upon his knees almost groaned aloud. He would fain have stopped his *norimon*, but what help could there be in such a place, for they were now in the very middle of the valley and so encircled by mist and gloom that a moment's halt would have been intolerable. Stop, however, the *norimon* did, and that in a very unexpected way, for two of the bearers, suddenly reeling, fell forward on the ground, and instead of attempting to rise lay writhing and twisting in the mud. Fukuharasama had scarcely time to observe that more than half of his followers were staggering like drunken men, before he heard a sound of voices coming as it were from the mists overhead, and bitterly then did the delegate curse that halt on the plateau of Kokuseki, for he knew that the wine had been poisoned, and that he had seen Osame's face for the last time in the charcoal pictures. Vain to attempt resistance; for not one of the forty gentlemen was capable of drawing his sword, and so occupied were they by the consciousness of their evil plight that they scarcely recognised their host of the plateau in the leader of the Toyoka bandits who now swarmed down the rocks on either side of the road. Full twenty years of his life had the host shaken off since he set out as the delegate's guide, and the words that he now addressed to his late guests had no touch of age or infirmity.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I am very sorry to see that the wine you had at my poor inn has not agreed with you, and more especially sorry to be obliged under such circumstances to ask you for a loan of your garments. Let me assure you that we have no wish to offer you any personal violence, and that we greatly regret your having found the wine so much to your liking"—he had a most annoying way of referring to that wine—"but we have some imperative business in the village of Iwamura, and without the dresses you now wear we cannot possibly accomplish it. Pray allow my men here to assist you in disrobing." A pleasant night and a pleasant place in truth for such a performance, but even a naked encounter with the icy wind could scarcely enhance the misery of the delegate and his followers at that moment. Passively they suffered themselves to be stripped to their loin cloths, and an hour later the sleet drifted over the faces of fifty naked corpses in the valley of Katase, while five new criers cleared the way for the host of the Kokuseki Inn as he lay back among the cushions in the *norimon* of Fukuharasama.

Meantime the yashiki of Yamaru was busied with preparations for the reception of the delegate. Men who are on the eve of a great fraud are more than commonly careful of circumstance and arrangement; and Kuramoto, knowing the character of the man he had to deal with, and conscious also of the character of his own dealings, spared no pains to place between himself and enquiry every possible obstacle of ceremony and hospitality. Before the vestibule fifty *tsubo* of plaited *Igusa* waited to receive its first impress from the delegate's foot, and from its outer border a triple rim of "Bingo" matting led to the outer gate, beyond which two heaps of freshly dredged sand stood ready to construct a virgin road for the honoured visitor. No sooner did the delegate's *norimon* appear in sight than a hundred hands scattered this sand in a circle, throwing it always inwards lest any grain might be trodden by inferior feet, and over this, through four rows of foreheads bowed to the earth, the delegate passed to the vestibule within.

It might have occurred to one who watched this pageant without being himself concerned in it, that the delegate's face expressed more amusement than gratification as he received the profuse salutations of Kuramoto and the chief officers of Yamaru, and possibly also such an one might have judged that the exact rules of etiquette were as studiously abridged by the visitor as they were exceeded by the visited; but Kuramoto took little note of these things, for his nature being to give everything that cost nothing and to take everything that came for nothing, he was always glad to have a balance of any sort in his favour. So the reception passed off very comfortably, and Kuramoto felt that his part had been completely acted, as, looking up for moment after his last bow at the door of the

delegate's room, he saw Fukuharasama's eyes resting with apparently much satisfaction on a little parcel that lay beside his tea-tray, a little parcel very neatly wrapped in paper of blue and silver, and having a tiny piece of dried "sea-ear" inserted beneath the deftly-tied knot of red twine that encircled it.

"Yakeishibo," said the delegate to one who seemed to be his chief attendant and who never ceased smoking except to fill his pipe, "Yakeishibo, just untie this thing and see what it contains."

Yakeishibo, laughing quietly, and plainly persuaded that the contents of the packet are not perishable, rips it open with one slash of his dirk and displays three comely rouleaux each inscribed with the letters "Hiyak'kin." The two men look at one another for a moment and then the delegate says:—

"Yakeishibo, I must confess that this is the first time I have had the pleasure of performing the duties of the office I hold to-day, and perhaps for that reason I find myself a little puzzled by this package of three hundred *riyo*. How does it appear to you?"

"Good money, Sir, good money; and better now than it ever was when Kuramoto had it" replies Yakeishibo, designedly obtuse.

"Yakeishibo" says the delegate "you may be an excellent judge of coin, but you are certainly a poor actor. Suppose, however, that you were Fukuharasama, would you take this money or would you return it?"

"Would I take it or would I return it, Sir? Well, I should be inclined to think of that after I had spent it."

"Hum! Does it not then occur to you that when a man tries to buy a thing for three or six times its value he may be bidding for the good will of the owner as well as the possession of the article?"

"Yes Sir, it does occur to me, but it occurs to me at the same time that when a man pays his bills with stolen money he cannot well question the items."

"Yakeishibo," says the delegate laughing, "you are the very man to be Fukuharasama's adviser. Just order some supper and let us try what sort of wine they keep at Tamaru. We'll discuss the question of the three hundred *riyo* when we get back to Ioyoka."

So Yakeishibo orders supper, and in doing so finds himself struck by a great many brilliant ideas. He remembers, comically enough, that the delegate has the greatest partiality for eel pasties, sturgeon cutlets, omelettes, tender cuttle fish, seaweed jelly and a host of other delicacies, and moreover that the delegate always likes to sup with his attendants—especially his chief attendant—and see them partake without restraint of the same food as himself. Yakeishibo delivers himself of these reflections more in the garb of fortuitous information than interested suggestion, interspersing his conversation at the same time with sundry wondrous histories of the *Ōzaka cuisines* in general and the castle *Chefs* in particular, so that Kuramoto is constrained to enlist the resources of all the restaurants in Iwamura for the preparation of his visitor's supper, and hopes, as the sounds of revel come louder and louder from the state apartments, that no feeling of indigestion may interfere with the delegates serenity when he breaks the seal of Nakatsukasa's will on the morrow.

The quantity of wine that was consumed that evening in the yashiki of Yamaru has long ago come to be regarded as a pleasant fiction and need not therefore be detailed now, more especially as it appears to have been entirely without effect upon its consumers; for the delegate's handsome face was scarcely flushed as he bid his followers good night and walked into his bedroom after supper. There, lighting his pipe and throwing open the *amado*, he sat looking out into the noble garden that surrounded three sides of the Tamaru yashiki. He seemed to be a great admirer of scenery and at the same time very careless of temperature, for despite the frosty air he watched the moon creep many feet above the camelia shrubbery and heard the cry of the watchman often repeated without the gates before stretching out his hand to close the sliding doors. "A cold spot that valley of Katase," he muttered to himself, his clear eye troubled by a cloud of pity and remorse,—a bitter

\* 100 *riyo*.

"spot in truth and a wild place to lie without a coffin. I wish it could have been otherwise but the man was not worthy of his office. Taiko, Taiko," and now the look of pity changes to one of deadly hate and antagonism, "it was a bloody moon that saw your birth, and it will be a happy hand that gives you to the grave."

Another moment and the "*amado*" had been closed when from behind the camelia shrubbery there came a sound which to an unpractised ear might have been the quick sliding of a sash, but to the delegate was the stroke of a sword upon wood. He knew at once that some one was cutting a passage into the garden within a few yards of his door, and yet he neither shut that door nor changed his position, but merely looking round to see that his own sword was within easy reach, sat perfectly unconcerned in the broad path of the moonbeams. Once and yet once again the stroke was repeated, and then a little mist of snow-flakes was shaken from the camelia leaves as the figure of a man pushed its way through them. A mere boy he seemed of some seventeen or eighteen summers, his face emaciated and deadly pale, but rigid with an inflexible purpose, and in his hand the naked sword whose strokes had cut him a passage. Scarcely has he advanced five steps when he stops astonished, for the delegate's eyes meet his and the delegate is speaking to him in a very gentle, but determined voice.

"Young man I have no doubt that some good reason has induced you to choose this curious way of letting yourself in, but unless you have some further use for your sword you had better put it up, and you will not perhaps think me rude if I say that I should like to know your name before you come any further."

Thus addressed, the lad, quickly sheathing his sword, bows his head to the ground and says: "Sir, my name is Shozayemon Kinya. I have no words to apologise for my rudeness in breaking in thus like a common robber, nor is it the certain forfeit of my life that deters me from seeking admission at the proper entrance, but I conjure you by the suicide of my father and the murder of his master to hear my story and suffer me to fulfil the trust that alone makes my life valuable." "Kinya" says the delegate compassionately, "before you say any more, come in and sit down: you look cold and tired." But these words seem utterly to confound the young man. He looks up at the delegate with a wild glance of uncertain hope, the blood flashes for a second into his pallid face, and staggering in his attempt to rise he had fain rested his hands upon the ground again, when he finds himself supported by a strong arm and almost lifted into the room. He is conscious of being seated on a wadded quilt beside the brazier, of seeing the moonlight and the frost shut out, of hearing the delegate order some one whom he calls Yakeishibo to have food and wine brought immediately, and then the return of the hopes that starvation and misery had expelled from his heart, the comfortable fire breathing on his frozen limbs, the kind strong voice of the delegate bidding him eat and forget the past, and telling him that his story is already known and his father's memory honoured:—all these things breaking down the barriers of his manhood, he drops his head upon his hands and has no power to restrain his happy tears.

That night Kinya slept in the delegate's room and the delegate heard all the story of Nakatsukasa's murder, and how since that day Kinya had lain concealed in the hills scarcely eating or drinking, knowing that Kuramoto had sworn to have him buried before Nakatsukasa's will was opened, and that night, too, the delegate received from Kinya's hands the last letter that the lord of Yamaru had ever written.

But Kuramoto, knowing nothing of these things, slept with Taka's fair head resting on his arm, and cast up the totals of many princely revenues in his dreams.

So when the sun had just climbed the hills and looked in for the second time on the corpses in the valley of Katase, all the households of Yamaru and Kuramoto met in the hall of audience to hear the will of Nakatsukasa. Kuramoto, as he handed the sealed paper to the delegate, said that his master's confidence had already made known to him the provisions of the will, and that he trusted the delegate would confirm them; adding that the presence of a lawful heir in the yashiki of Tamaru that day was the happiest thought of his own life.

The delegate, bowing to the agent, received the will, and reverentially breaking the seal, read the contents in silence, after which, withdrawing his eyes from the paper, he fixed them so long and so steadfastly on Kuramoto's face that a stir of astonishment passed through all the audience.

"Kuramoto" he said, the date of this will show it to have been written within ten days of Nakatsukasa's death:—was it written then and did you witness it?" "Yes," answers the agent, puzzled, but still confident, "I remember that my master, feeling more than usually weak at that time, deemed it wise to make his will and did so in my presence."

Thus answered the delegate, again looking long at Kuramoto's face said deliberately.

"Kuramoto, this will is a forgery."

"A forgery," cried the agent pale to his very lips and speaking like a man out of breath, "how can Nakatsukasa's own writing be a forgery, and who would forge a will leaving a man's property to that man's own and only son?"

"Very true, Kuramoto, but observe that though this will might have been written by Nakatsukasa when he was twenty years of age, it could never have been written by him after the palsy of twenty years sickness, and remember above all that Denkichichi is your own and only son, not Nakatsukasa's."

At these words a frenzy seemed to seize the agent. Springing suddenly to his feet he drew his dirk, and threw himself madly on the delegate, but strange to say at this juncture none of the delegate's followers troubled themselves to assist their master, nay, Yakeishibo was even seen to laugh quietly and put his hand to his tobacco pouch as though he saw that the time for a comfortable smoke was not far distant. Neither did this attack cause the delegate himself much concern. Scarcely rising from his seat he caught Kuramoto's wrist in an iron grip, and wrenched his arm with such terrible force that the agent, crying out in his agony, fell grovelling on the ground.

That evening Kuramoto, Taka and Denkichichi were crucified outside the village, and Kinya, the son of Shozayemon, was declared by the delegate heir to the two estates of Yamaru and Kuramoto.

But four days after the news of these things reached Ōzaka, those fifty corpses were found in the valley of Katase, and the Government, supposing that this murder was the act of Kuramoto's household, arrested thirty men who had most shared the Agent's confidence, and exposed their heads for three days in the market place of Iwamura. So the memories of Shozayemon the faithful, and his master Nakatsukasa, were fully avenged, and many a year passed before men knew that the saviour of the house of Yamaru was none other than ISHIKAWA GOYEMON.

## Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT OF KANAGAWA.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN.

June 30th, 1873.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

EX-PARTE RANGAN *in re* WILKINS.

In this case the debtor agreed with the petitioning creditor, some time previous to the 26th day of September, 1872, that the latter should lend him certain sums of money for the purpose of entering into trade as a storekeeper. Some time previous to the 1st of October 1872, the debtor in partnership with William Black had purchased, of John Wynn and another, their stores fixtures, &c., on the premises of No. 10, Bund. They did not take possession of the said premises, fixtures and stores until the 1st day of October and upon the same day a sum of \$500, was handed by the petitioning creditor to the debtor. I am of opinion, then, that when the said \$500 were handed to the debtor he was a trader within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act.

A promissory note was given either shortly before or simultaneously with the loan of money, payable six months after date.

It may be assumed for the purposes of this case that the debtor ceased to be a trader before the promissory note became due I do not say that he *did* cease to be a trader, but in the view I take of the case it becomes unnecessary to decide the question.

The promissory note became due and was not paid. On the 18th day of April 1873 the petitioning creditor obtained judgment upon the promissory note for \$541.87.

He then obtained a debtors summons in the prescribed form against the debtor, and the debtor not having complied with the directions in that summons he presented the petition for adjudication against the debtor which is now under consideration. The summons was directed against the debtor as a trader, and the following points were raised by Mr. Dickens on the hearing of the petition.

1st.—That the debtor was not a trader within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act Section 6.

2nd.—That consequently no act of Bankruptcy had been committed by not complying with the directions of the summons to pay or compound for the debt, within seven days.

3rd.—That the debt was not *justly* due.

4th.—That there was no property and,

5th.—That the petitioning creditor was the only creditor.

The learned Counsel did not much insist upon the last two points, and I think they are untenable.

As to the third point that the debt was not justly due, it is admitted that the debt specified in the debtor summons is a debt at Law, and the 6th Section of the Act says that the debt of the petitioning creditor "must be a liquidated sum due at law or in equity." The third point is therefore in my opinion untenable.

The second point depends upon the first and I therefore come to that as the main and only point in the case. Is the debtor a trader within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Laws and for the purposes of this petition.

I am of opinion that he is. The case of *ex-parte Griffiths* in re *Mortyn* 22 L. J. Bankruptcy p. 50 seems to me to conclude the present case. It is on all fours with the present with these two exceptions.

1st.—That there the judgment had been recovered upon a bond not on a promissory note, and,

2nd.—That it was decided under the Act of 49.

That a promissory note only suspends the remedy on the original debt may be proved by any text book, and in *Drake and Mitchell* 3 East 251, a bill of exchange was given and judgment recovered on it yet it was held not to extinguish a previous debt. The 1st distinction therefore fails and as to the 2nd I entirely agree with what fell from Mr. Dickens as to the Authorities on previous Acts of Parliament. No authority is to be found on the present Act; we must therefore look to those on similar clauses of previous acts for an interpretation of doubtful points.

In the case of *ex-parte Griffiths* in re *Mortyn*, as in this, the debt was incurred during the trading. In that case as in this judgment was obtained for the debt, after the trading had ceased. In that case as in this a debtor summons was issued under section 72 of the Act of 49 which section made it an Act of Bankruptcy for a trader not to pay, secure or compound for a judgment debt within seven days after notice requiring payment. In that case as in this, the points were raised that that petitioners debt was the judgment debt, and was therefore not contracted during the trading, and that the debtor was not a trader at the time of the debtor summons being served. These objections were overruled and Lord J. Knight Bruce held that a trader who after becoming indebted, leaves off "trade is not to be heard to say to the creditors, that the trading has been left off if a question arises whether the trader can or cannot be, as a trader, made a bankrupt

"Second that . . . . . a judgment . . . . . which for many purposes extinguishes though not satisfying the original debt, does not do so against the creditor for the purposes of discharging him from making his debtor a bankrupt on the original debt remaining in every other sense unsatisfied" and he adds "I do not believe any lawyer will be found in the country to dispute either of these two propositions."

L. J. Turner concurred and said. "It is admitted that the word 'trader, may and in my opinion it does, mean a person who has actually traded although he may then have ceased to trade' and further on 'although he may have ceased to trade, yet so long as any debts have not been paid which were incurred during the period of carrying on the trade he must be considered as continuing to be a trader.'"

I am therefore of opinion that the case is concluded by authority the debtor is a trader for the purposes of this petition, he has committed an act of Bankruptcy under subsection 6 of section 6 of the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, and must be adjudicated a bankrupt.

June 30th, 1873.

True Copy.

Yokohama, 2nd July, 1873.

## Notes of the Fortnight.

THE person who writes under the name of Fukuoka, Vice-Minister of Justice, seems to be fond of fighting shadows. After the *Japan Herald* had acknowledged the error, into which it had been led by a mistranslation, of supposing torture to have been re-enacted lately by a Proclamation from the Prime Minister, he stills thinks it worth while to try to convince the already penitent. As the editorial note printed in the *Japan Herald* of the 9th instant, points out, it is comparatively of little importance whether the law about the application of torture to criminals who refuse to confess has been re-enacted. The question is whether the practice is sanctioned or not by Japanese law.

Now the 'new penal code' printed in 1871, and issued to the local authorities throughout Japan does sanction torture, by a paragraph which provides that it is not to be applied to persons under fifteen or over seventy-five years of age, nor to the infirm, and we have no reason to suppose that this code has been superseded by the revised code. The "constitution" of the Judicial Board sanctions torture in a still more direct manner. The usual procedure in a criminal case is to examine the accused and all other persons supposed to know anything about the crime which has been committed, and when sufficient evidence has in the eyes of the judge been obtained of the guilt of the accused, he is tortured as long as he refuses to confess. Torture commences in Japanese criminal procedure at the point where in European procedure the criminal's sentence would be pronounced. We may be quite certain that the principle would admit of the application of torture to a recalcitrant witness in a criminal case. In purely civil cases of course neither defendant nor the witnesses for him are tortured.

We cannot pass over the disingenuous proceeding of the person who calls himself Fukuoka, Vice-Minister of Justice, in heading the document which he has sent to the *Japan Herald* a 'translation.' If Pope's translation of Homer were put back into Greek, and the version so obtained were made to accord perfectly with the original, no one would for a moment think of calling that a translation into Greek of Pope's Homer. It is the same in the case of this letter. If it has been rendered once into Japanese for the approval of the person whose name is affixed to it, it certainly has been done back into the same English in which it was originally composed. For two things are evident, firstly, that no letter written in Japanese, if faithfully translated, could possibly assume such an essentially English form, and secondly that neither Mr. Fukuoka nor any other native is capable of so closely imitating the style and arguments of an Englishman or American.

We are convinced that the composer of this document is a person to whom the Japanese officials, his employers, have not faithfully communicated the contents of their code, and who, being unacquainted with the language in which it is written, is naturally forced to believe whatever they tell him by the mouths of their interpreters. It is only because we believe this that we can acquit him of being an accomplice in what is simply an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the civilized world.

APART from the more serious grounds for adverse criticism presented by the letter from the Vice-Minister of Justice which appeared in the *Japan Herald* of last Wednesday evening, can anything be conceived more unbecoming in tone, manner and matter? For this it is clear that he must not be held responsible, as he is doubtless unacquainted with our language, our customs, and the tone which alone is becoming on the rare occasions when it is necessary for a Minister to address the Public through the medium of the Press. But Mr. Fukuoka has been betrayed by some foreigner, who appears to have about as much idea as might belong to a cook-maid of the tone which should characterize a letter from a minister, into appending his name to a document intended to be one of a grave and important character. How far it is so may be judged from the following paragraph which it contains.

'You see, Mr. Editor, how far your assertions are from the truth. If, therefore, news of a nature calculated to disparage Japan in the eyes of the world "finds its way into the newspapers," as you ex-



press it, such news is simply an untruth; and in such case it is not his "Council" that the Mikado will have to blame (as you kindly suggest) for the propagation of such falsehoods, but your own journal which will have done its utmost to spread "to the uttermost ends of the earth," (provided always it reaches so far) its mistaken assertion?

He then proceeds to talk about the abolition of corporal punishment, and sneeringly suggests that "liberal England" shall set the example in her Indian possessions, and even in her own land." What is meant by this? The question was whether the practice of torture was sanctioned by Japanese law. If the writer of the letter which Mr. Fukuoka was betrayed into signing intends to say that England, either in India or at home, permits the use of the stick as torture to extract confession from accused persons, he must be an imbecile. The simple fact is that punishment by the lash, long abolished in our prison discipline, was revived, and with the very best effect, in the case of men convicted of garotting. The crime was one tainted with exceptional brutality and cowardice, and it was rightly thought that the lash would be an admirable corrective to it. To infer from this, or have the Japanese infer from it, that English law sanctioned the use of torture, is ridiculous. If he does not mean this, his observation has no earthly relevancy.

Mr. Fukuoka is then made to go round slapping the face of England—again—France, America and Russia. And what is the consequence? The foot-note of the Editor of the Journal exposes his bad logic, rebukes his "impertinencies," and reads him a lesson generally on the revolting practice of torture. And in all this he is perfectly right, while the Vice-Minister, possibly a grave judicial-minded man, anxious for the reputation of his country (though, we are bound to think, singularly lax in the statements by which he seeks to justify it) doubtless thinks he has been harshly used. The whole fault lies with the foreigner who wrote the letter; who headed it "Translation," well knowing that it was nothing of the sort; and who shows such a lamentable ignorance of the manner in which the duty he undertook should be discharged. It is truly deplorable that the Japanese should be made the victims of such employés.

THERE can be little, if any, doubt that the telegram from China sent to the American Minister, and published on Friday afternoon, respecting the Audience granted to Soyeshima at Peking, means that he was received by the Emperor. Later rumours say that all the Foreign Ministers were received at the same time, Soyeshima taking precedence in virtue of his rank. We may fairly presume therefore that the whole question has been settled, and the decision of the Chinese Cabinet upon it, acted on. We have elsewhere made some observations on this subject which may find a more or less general echo. But in view of the long subordination to it of matters of more real importance than the Audience Question, we question whether History, ten years hence, will not record with something of a smile the expenditure of time and effort which this concession—as the Chinese will call it—has cost. Meanwhile it can hardly be doubted that, owing to a very peculiar combination of circumstances, the presence of the Japanese Ambassador,—for as such Soyeshima must have been received—has contributed mainly to the solution of the difficulty.

It is intimated that the Government of Japan has decided to remove the existing prohibition against the export of rice from this country, and to permit free-trade in that grain at an early date.

We give this intelligence as it has reached us without, however, being able to vouch for its accuracy.

If we may believe current report some changes are likely to occur in the organisation of the *Shosha*. It is alleged that the operations of this Guild will for the future be largely contracted.

CAN anything be much more preposterous than the pretence that Mr. De Long, by presenting a Bible to the Mikado, violated the fundamental rule laid down for the guidance of American Ministers abroad that they shall make no presents to the Sovereigns at whose Courts they are resident? We

very much grieve to say it, but the experience of the past few years has proved to us conclusively that no imputation is too mean and too untrue to find its way into the party newspapers of the States. The antagonism which with us assumes the shape of sledge-hammer hitting or mordant satire upon the opinions or acts of a public man, takes, in America, the form of an unmeasured attack upon his character. And what is the consequence? No one believes a word the papers say, and a profession extremely attractive to men fond of that strife of opinion which is indispensable to progress and one of its best promoters, is represented by men who care for nothing provided they can make money by their journals. The Republicans revile the Democrats and the Democrats the Republicans. No one defends himself against charges which no one really believes, and the power which in England is very largely helping to govern it is, in America, wasted upon slander and personal vilification.

The Bible presented to the Mikado was one brought to this country for the purpose many years ago by the purest-minded philanthropist that ever visited Japan—we venture to say so in his absence—and who, thinking the time had come when it might be granted him to place in the Mikado's hand the book he ardently hoped would prove the future guide and light of this Empire, sought the intervention of Mr. De Long for this purpose, obtained the requisite permission, and presented his gift to His Majesty. That this act should be tortured into an illicit gift by Mr. De Long to the Mikado is enough to make one ashamed of one's human nature.

IN reviewing the Nagasaki Trade Report for 1872, we pointed out an apparent discrepancy between the returns of the amount of coal produced and exported during the year, and said that this required explanation—not doubting that it was susceptible of it. We have since been informed that the discrepancy arose from the non-publication of the tables showing the exports to other ports in Japan. Fifty four thousand tons were exported to Shanghai and Chefoo, the only ports out of Japan to which coal is sent from Nagasaki. Twelve thousand tons were exported to Yokohama, and the total of these two gives the export of coal for the year. The balance was shipped at Nagasaki for immediate consumption by the steamers plying to and from that port, or was on the wharf ready for delivery.

A Japanese lately arrived from Saghalien gives the *Nishin Shinjishi* a picture from that island. Kushin Kotan is the name of one of the villages of the Japanese, in which there are about 70 people. The Russians who occupy one half of the island have many soldiers thereon; and these are apt to make themselves from time to time very troublesome by going to the Japanese villages, getting drunk and giving a good deal of annoyance. For instance, on a certain Russian holiday lately, the soldiers entered the above-named village, and behaved very boisterously. They also stole the shoes of an official, and otherwise treated the whole race with contempt. It may well be supposed that there were among the Japanese some who were very eager to retaliate; and these showing fight, the Russians were easily put to flight. About 2 o'clock that night, or morning, a fire broke out in a fire-proof godown, containing nets for catching a kind of fish called *nishin*; and when the Japanese rushed to put out the flames, the Russians threw stones among them, and came up in great numbers to fight, and prevented the Japanese from saving their property.

In a state of great rage at such behaviour, the Japanese proposed to arm themselves with bamboo spears and other rough weapons, and to die rather than submit to such treatment; but the prudent officials pointed out to them that it was the policy of Russia thus to commence a scheme of aggression, by provoking a quarrel, and prevailed on their countrymen to refrain from violence. The difficulty the Japanese have had in peopling Saghalien may be easily understood from the above.—*Japan Gazette*.

A RATHER discreditable scene took place at the Nanko, or Foreign College, on the evening of the 4th July, the particulars of which may be found elsewhere. It may have been rather



narrow and unamiable of the Japanese to protest against the exhibition of fire-works by the Americans employed as teachers in the College, but it would have been far better manners to have respected the protest. The Japanese were, after all, the employers in the case, and the exhibition took place on their property. It is probable that a courteous note on the previous afternoon intimating the intention of the teachers to give vent in this intellectual manner to their national feeling would have met with a compliant response, at whatever uncomplimentary inferences to the sense of those who sent it. As this course was not adopted, the teachers should have respected a remonstrance which the Japanese had, in our opinion, a perfect right to make according to their own municipal laws. And even if we are wrong in this, the question is one of good manners, and of what is most fit and becoming in the relations existing between the teachers and their employers. We do not believe that the same conduct would under similar circumstances pass uncensured in any city in the world. Why, then, in Yedo? Of course, blood was roused, there was ample talk of shooting, and it was fortunate that matters went no further. But such things ought not to occur. They cause ill-blood, and make the Japanese imagine that we are deficient alike in nice feeling and in good sense.

THE charge at first preferred against Captain Blakiston of Hakodate by H. B. M. Consul, of feloniously killing and slaying a Japanese in February last, having been dismissed by the Chief-Judge of H. B. M. Supreme Court for China and Japan, he was tried in the Consular Court of Hakodate on the 28th ultimo, on the lesser charge of assault on two of his servants.

Evidence was adduced to prove that the correction administered had been moderate only, and resident members of various nationalities in Hakodate were called to prove the invariable neglect of the Japanese Authorities to their complaints of the misconduct of native servants and the impossibility of obtaining any redress in such cases.

The Court sentenced Captain Blakiston to a fine in the first case of \$400, of \$100 in the second case, with \$32.50 costs of Court.

It is impossible to express too strong a feeling of regret that any one in Capt. Blakiston's position should have laid himself open to the grievous charge on which he was first arraigned, or even to the lesser charge on which he was convicted, the gravity of which may be inferred from the amount of the fine inflicted. We entirely coincide with H. M. Consul in the view he has taken of the case, and are persuaded that the justice of the decision he has pronounced will approve itself to every right-minded man.

As the new Banking system proposed for this country is avowedly based upon the American model, it is important to know in what light it is regarded by high authorities. Hence the following paragraph from the *Economist* is valuable.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION IN THE AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM.—One of the most doubtful features in the National Banking system of the United States when it was established appeared to us to be the system of Government inspection under which the banks were put. This inspection was a necessary corollary from the principles of the Act, which provided a species of guarantee for the National Bank notes issued under it. The Government were entitled to take some means of ascertaining that the guarantee it provided in each case would be made good, by the banks really holding the capital they professed to possess, and complying with the other requirements of the law. But no Government, we said, could really make such an inspection in regard to 1,500 banks scattered all over the country, and even if it could ascertain that the accounts were formally straight, it could really ascertain nothing as to the *quality* of the nominal securities, which is always the vital matter. The failure of the Atlantic Bank in New York has shown that the Government inspection was useless for ascertaining even that everything was formally straight. The Clearing-house Committee have stated that the bank has available assets amounting to 550,000 dol's. while the liabilities are 615,000 dol's—a deficit of 65,000 dol's, to which has to be added a deficiency of 162,000 dol's for securities on special deposit embezzled by the cashier, making a total deficit of 227,000 dol's, in addition to the loss of 800,000 dol's. of capital. The question has accordingly

been asked, why the controller of the currency had failed to become aware of the loss of capital, which amounted to 180,000 dol's. *before* the defalcation? It appears that he had the bank examined twice during the year, but the examination proved of no value. We think, however, that this was without any fault of the controller, who has simply had thrust upon him a duty which it is impossible to fulfil. Time is only revealing the defects of the American national banking system. It calls into existence weak banks, which are able to issue notes with a kind of State guarantee, while its measures respecting the reserve have, as we lately explained, a singularly dangerous influence upon the banking arrangements of the most important banks of all, viz., the New York banks, which practically keep the reserve of the entire country. We are coming to a period in which banking systems are being severely tried, and looking at what is going on in Germany, Austria, and America, it cannot be said that our competitors have anything to boast of in that respect in comparison with ourselves.

A RIOT is reported in Maido *ken*. It is not of so great an extent as that at Fukuoka but it is making some heading and several villages and towns have been threatened. No particulars are given as to the cause of the riot nor of the strength of the rioters.

A GOVERNMENT order with respect to the receipting of bills announces that no receipt will be valid after the 1st October unless sealed, and not even then unless the seal bears the name of the recipient.

AN order has been issued by the Kiobusho to the effect that in electing officers of the different *ken* some attention will be paid to the wishes of the inhabitants of the several *ken*, and these last are instructed to send, on the occurrence of a vacancy, full particulars as to the person they desire should be chosen.

THE following letter has been received from Kokura from a person living in Fukuoka:—

"We learnt the following from a person who went over to Fukuoka *ken* with two officials Takahashi and Onda. We left Kokura on the 18th ultimo and spent the night at Kozanose, and proceeded to Naokata on the following morning. Here we were told that some officers of Fukuoka with 150 *samurai* were in a neighbouring town; but we failed to find them on that day or the next, and so left for Fukuoka. There we met the head officer of the *ken* who has since gone to Hakata to assist in quelling the rebellion, and Takahashi was requested to obtain some *samurai* from a neighbouring *ken*. He therefore attempted to return to Kokura; but was checked by the rioters and compelled to return to Fukuoka. The rebels then commenced the attack upon Fukuoka and Hakata, and succeeded in setting some of the houses on fire. The *samurai*, however, who had been ordered to protect the towns, engaged and defeated the rebels, some twenty of the latter being killed. During the evening Onda made an advance to ascertain the position of the rebels, and during the march discovered the body of Takahashi who had been killed during the engagement."

THREE men in Tokei have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for entering a house and violently assaulting the residents.

By an order of the Mombusho students who are supported by the Government will have to provide for themselves during illness, it having been discovered that numbers of students conveniently found themselves sick for a week or so when desirous of having a holiday.

THE following "advice to the Government by an officer of the Kashiwasaki *ken*" is published in one of the Tokei newspapers.

In aid of the Government and the poor people the Government should levy a duty upon the four classes of people in Japan. Thus from the highest 20 sen and from the lowest 1½ sen per month should be levied, and the money devoted to building houses for the poorer classes, by which means they would be assisted and many persons be provided with work. A bill with this object in view has been laid before the Sa-in but has not yet been passed.

THE *Kanagaki Shinbun* (the paper published in *Hirakana*) reports the betrothal in France of a Japanese to a French lady who is said to be possessed of 1,000,000f.

One union of a French lady with a Japanese has already taken place.

AN alarming subsidence of the land at Hiroshima in the Inland Sea has been reported by telegraph. The water was, rising fast upon the town, many lives are said to be lost, and the Telegraph clerks were carrying off the instruments belonging to the office upon which the Sea was gaining rapidly.

THREE of the Men-of-war which have been for some little time in Yokohama waters left yesterday for the Southern ports. After visiting several of the Northern Russian coast ports, the *Iron Duke* will pass a week or two at Hakodate whence she will return to Yokohama. She will remain here until about the end of October, and will then proceed to Shanghai where it is intended that she shall pass the larger portion of the winter.

SO FAR as can be learnt from native sources, the country is more quiet than at the date of our last issue. The Government has apparently acted with vigour in quelling the various disturbances, and shows a disposition to consider any just causes of complaint.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

##### YOKOHAMA STATION.

July 8th, 1873.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday July 6th, 1873.

Passengers.....	25,825.	Amount.....	\$7,840.58
Average per mile per week		\$435.59.	

July 15th, 1873.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday July 13th, 1873.

Passengers.....	23,509.	Amount.....	\$7,010.94.
Average per mile per week		\$389.50.	
18 Miles Open.			

#### Japanese Notes.

THE latest despatches from Aomori ken announce a serious disturbance among the *Samurai*. It is reported that 2,000 *Samurai* collected together for the purpose of demanding redress from the Governor of the ken since they could obtain payment neither in cash nor rice. The subordinate officials attempted to quiet them but they would listen to nothing suspecting that the money which should have been devoted to their payment had been embezzled by the officials. They eventually sent the following letter to the Governor.

"We have asked several times for the payment of our incomes which have never been paid when due nor yet in full amount. We request you therefore to pay immediate attention to this demand, or otherwise we will take other measures to secure the redress of our grievances. We know you have sufficient rice or money to pay all in this *ken*, so trust you will do what we now ask you."

This disturbance has been quelled on the promise of the Governor to pay the *Samurai* in rice on a certain day.

ONE of the head police in Tokai (first district) has been dismissed the force and his estate confiscated for extorting a fine of \$1 from a coolie.

OKURA Daisho Hayashi, is about to leave Tokai for Fukuoka with a large body of picked policemen. They will be conveyed in the Japanese man-of-war *Nishin Kan*.

AN officer named Suzioka who had been appointed by the Kiobusho to be the head officer of Kashira no Miya, and who was in Tokai till the outbreak of the rebellion has written a letter to the Government in which he attributes the rebellion to insufficient education, and to remedy this he has since gallantly gone to the disturbed district to teach the rebels.

AN order of the Government announces that officials who are dismissed in the country may have their passage back to Tokai paid by Government.

AN order of the Monbusho announces that any one who wants to establish any hospital, trading company, or other association in Japan must send full particulars to the Government. The Monbusho will then direct the applicants how to act and will give them advice.

THE residents of all the *fu* and *ken* are recommended by Government to read the various orders and edicts published recently in order that riot and rebellion may not spring up.

LETTERS have been received from various *kens* stating that in consequence of the dry weather which has been prevalent of late only one-third of the river tax can be paid, and the Government is therefore requested to make the necessary reduction.

A LETTER from Okagama *ken* states that a rebellion has been imminent for some time past; but it has been fortunately prevented.

THE Empress recently visited the *magnanerie* at Tomioka and distributed many gifts among the workmen present, expressing herself much pleased with the progress of the work.

ON Wednesday the Mikado and the Empress visited the Kaitakushi farms in state. H. I. M. was pleased to express great gratification at the work which is being carried on there.

THE following official letter from the chief official of the Hogo Ken has been received by the Okurasho:

"The people in this *ken* have, as you are aware caused a disturbance some time since; but as we had a few soldiers at hand, the rebellion was easily quelled. Now that another rebellion has broken out in Torio *ken* we have had to send our soldiers thither according to orders. Taking advantage of this position of affairs some of the inhabitants of this *ken* have commenced a riot, to quell which which, we have despatched the very few officers and soldiers now in the *ken*. All communication between the principal cities of the *ken* and those bordering on Torio *ken* is stopped. We will write further soon and give full particulars."

ONE of the officers of Fukuoka *Ken* writes as follows:—

"Since the 16th ulto. there has been much rioting in this *Ken*, and much damage has been done to the Government buildings, and also to the houses of rich persons: the telegraph wires have also been cut. The officers and *samurai* of the *Ken* did then attempt to quell the rebellion but without avail, and the rebels marched upon the towns of Fukuoka and Hakata—the two principal towns of the *Ken* and having cut the telegraph wire, destroyed the telegraph offices and burnt the bank of Onogami they attacked the castle in which are situated the offices of the Kencho. The gates having been closed to keep out the rebels were quickly broken down whereupon the officers and *samurai* of the Kencho who received orders to defend themselves attacked the rioters and killed some twenty of their body. This attack quite broke the force of the rebels who were armed with bamboo spears and they at once dispersed and fled to the mountain villages. This took place on the 24th ultimo. On the following day several companies of soldiers advanced from the headquarters at Kumamoto to attack the rebels who, however, fled without blows being exchanged. The money in the Bank of Onogami was all saved, having been put on board the steamer *Kangei Maru*, which anchored off Fukuoka. The wishes of the rioters are as follows:—

To return to the old system of Daimiates; to reduce the taxes by one half for three years; and not to cut the wood belonging to the Government. The principal rioters are from Buzen, Umoto and Yoshimori Okumamura. Several officials have been killed by the rebels, some are missing and some have destroyed themselves. Among the last was a high officer named Tokigeta, and among the missing an officer named Horikawa."

AN unpleasantness has arisen in the Nanko in consequence of the celebration of July 4th by the American teachers. It appears that the American Professors some time before the 4th subscribed a small sum for providing fireworks to be let off on the evening of the day, but the Japanese officials hearing of this sent round a circular ordering (or requesting) that the fireworks should not be exploded as it was contrary to the rules of Tokai-fu to do so. This, however, had only a partial effect, for several Americans rather than forego their promised amusement, carried out their object in contradiction to the orders of the Japanese officials. On the following day three policemen desired to arrest one of the participants, but on his evincing a determination to resist they retired. Another of the teachers was examined by the Japanese, and during the interview some rather strong language was exchanged. What the result of this affair may be is not yet apparent; but it is said that the U. S. Consul has expressed an opinion favourable to the teachers, who it is maintained, had a right to explode fireworks in their own compounds, the rules of the Tokai fu to the contrary notwithstanding.

### HIOGO.

THE Japanese steamer *Uchinada-maru* arrived this morning from Nagasaki, via the Inland Sea. She called in at Shimonoseki and anchored yesterday afternoon at Miterai, the latter place being within twenty-five miles of Hiroshima. At neither place was there any news of the disaster which has undoubtedly befallen Hiroshima, and as the telegraph line passes through the town, and is in working order to Shimonoseki, there is every reason to hope that the affair has been very much exaggerated.—*Hio-go News*.

It is reported to us by a gentleman who has had much sea-faring experience that when out in a yacht with two friends a day or two ago, between this and Nishinomiya, he saw two sharks. Kobe has been very free from these brutes hitherto, and we shall look with some anxiety to the reports of our bathing fraternity for the next few days. We sincerely hope that this may be only a passing visit and that there is no fear of one of the most healthy recreations of the residents being interfered with.—*Ibid*.

Late on Saturday afternoon some news reached Kobe with most naturally gave rise to considerable excitement. The first form in which it reached our ears was that the large town of Hiroshima, on the Inland Sea, had been washed away by a tidal wave. Information circulated through another channel painted a most disastrous state of affairs, and we are bound to say that, though nearly everything in the shape of details is wanting, the certain seriousness of the situation affords opportunities for surmises which, though at the moment of writing are totally uncorroborated, may turn out to be justified. All the enquiries we have been able to make only enable us to give our readers the perfectly trustworthy information that early on the morning of Saturday last the sea at Hiroshima was rising much beyond its usual limits; that several bridges and houses had been destroyed and people drowned; and that the telegraph clerk stationed at that town had been obliged to abandon his duties, as the water was encroaching on his office. As the town stands on a flat of very low elevation, and as telegraphic communication with the town is still interrupted, much anxiety is naturally manifested to ascertain the extent of the calamity.—*Ibid*.

SINCE we last wrote about the weather and prospects of the harvest, things have taken a most decided turn for the better. We are aware that it is the opinion of many of those who ought to know that there has scarcely as yet been a sufficient rainfall for the rice to develop its best qualities, but at the same time there has been a very seasonable downpour, and if by any chance the rice crop may not be all that might be wished, there is at least the satisfaction of knowing that a heavy rain is falling at present. This of course will be all the better for the rice, and will no doubt raise the spirits of our Japanese readers.—*Hio-go News*.

ALL of us have heard a good deal about the ingenuity of the Chinese in palming off spurious articles as genuine, and it has generally been considered, we believe, that in "putting through" transactions of this nature they were unequalled. We heard, however, on Monday last of a case wherein a Chinaman had been taken in by a Japanese. We were shewn what appeared at the first glance to be a piece of copper sheathing, but which turned out on inspection to be only a piece of sheet iron plated, and we were told that it was one of a number bought at Osaka by a Chinaman for export to Shanghai, under the impression it was genuine copper! That a Japanese should have tried to cheat a Chinaman is nothing surprising, but that he should succeed is worthy of record, and shews that contact with western nations has been sharpening the wits of the natives at a very satisfactory rate, if not perhaps in the most desirable direction.—*Ibid*.

SINCE we published the rather vague but decidedly disquieting news which arrived here from Hiroshima on the 5th inst., plenty of light has been thrown on the matter. From the time that the two telegraph clerks made a bolt of it with their instruments from the office till they were back and at work again, only some two days elapsed, and the whole damage has since turned out to be the destruction of four bridges and seven houses, the importance and stability of the whole eleven being unknown to us. No human life was lost, though the telegram said there was, on the strength, we believe, of some men having been seen in the water in a somewhat critical position at the time the clerks ran away,—which is only another instance of the danger of prophesying "without knowing." There has been no evidence adduced, that we have been able to hear of, to shew that there was a "tidal wave" or an earthquake, or anything of the kind, and it is probable enough that the late heavy rains, taken in conjunction with an exceptionally high tide and a southerly wind, would be sufficient to cause a partial flooding of such a low-lying and peculiarly situated place as Hiroshima. A "scare" on the part of Japanese under such circumstances is only to be looked for, but it is a pity that they did not keep their heads sufficiently to enable them to state nothing more than the actual truth.—*Hio-go News*.

### NAGASAKI.

INFORMATION has just been received that Telegraphic communication between this port and Europe is interrupted by both the Russian overland, and the southern lines. The former line is expected, however, to have its communication re-established, perhaps, as soon as to-morrow. But the cable between Amoy and Hongkong is broken and may not be repaired for a week.—*Nagasaki Gazette*, July 5th.

It would appear very fortunate that the disturbance in Fukuoka did not extend into Higo. This place has been considered one of the most advanced and secure keens in the island, and it has been said that no fears need be felt for the Government or the rice merchants there. But the Japanese steamer *Moutan* which arrived yesterday from Kourame and Higo, brings the singular information that the farmers at Takahase refused to allow a cargo of rice to be taken on the steamer. The cargo had been promised, and the vessel waited two days, but finally had to leave without it, as the merchants feared the farmers so much, that they dared not fulfill their contract.—*Nagasaki Express*.

Rain began on Tuesday afternoon, at the close of the "rainy season" for this year, and has continued, at intervals until today. The fall has at times during the week been quite heavy especially at night. But those who ought to know, say that the storm has come too late—to insure the usual crop of rice, and the price for this article, which is already very high in the native city, will probably be much greater than last year, so that the poorer classes throughout the country will feel the recent drouth very much.—*Nagasaki Gazette*.

WE understand that in future all government edicts will be issued in Kana characters as well as in Chinese. This to be done owing to the lower orders in Japan often being unac-

quainted with the letter and not understanding the meaning of these documents, thus leaving it open for them to plead ignorance of their contents.—*Nagasaki Express*.

DURING the past few months, thousands of tons of rice have been exported from Japan to different parts of the world, but owing to the scarcity of rain this season, the natives feel considerable anxiety regarding their rice crops, and in consequence the price of this article has risen about 35 per cent. within a fortnight. The *Jurgen* arrived this morning with a full cargo of rice from Amoy, where, we hear, a large quantity is in stock for exportation.—*Nagasaki Gazette*.

THE whole of the U.S.S. fleet now in Shanghai, is expected to arrive here in a few days. The *Lackawanna* however, may remain behind.—*Ibid*.

## CHINA.

### TIENTSIN.

"I have little to add to what you have already heard of the audience—except that it took place not in, but in a pavilion adjoining, the Temple where the Tributary ambassadors are habitually received. The Japanese Ambassador was received first, alone, whether in recognition of his rank—he being the only full Ambassador accredited to Peking—or to avoid the point of precedence that would arise out of this fact if all went together, I leave you to surmise. On his withdrawal, the Ministers for Russia, America, England, France and Holland were introduced in the order named—that of seniority; and General Vlangally, as dean of the Ministerial Corps, read a brief congratulatory address, which the Emperor still more briefly but courteously acknowledged, through the medium of Prince Kung. The Ministers then advanced severally and placed their credentials on a table covered with yellow silk, in front of the throne, and the ceremony was over. M. de Geofroy only remaining to have a special audience and present the despatch by M. Thiers on the Tientsin massacre, which he brought with him last year from France, for personal presentation to His Majesty. The affair is said to have been rather gorgeous; a great number of high mandarins being present in full official costume, and an immense number of on-lookers gathered along the approaches to the Temple."—*North-China Daily News*.

WE have given already an account of the audience accorded by the Emperor of China to the foreign Ministers. The following is from another correspondent of the *Courier*.

The Ministers were introduced into the imperial presence by Wen-siang and the Prince of Kung. The Emperor set on a throne covered with yellow satin and standing on a raised dais. A table stood in front of the throne also covered with yellow. The Emperor replied briefly to the address in Manchu, the Prince of Kung translating it into Chinese. The Ministers were escorted to their chairs by the members of the Tsung-li-yamen. Great numbers of officials and some Manchu Princes attendant on the Emperor were present, and the reception was public and polite enough, but no account of it giving the slightest hint of its special peculiarity—the omission of the *kotow*—has appeared in the *Peking Gazette*, which merely announced the day before that an Audience would take place on the 29th June.

There is yet another account of the affair from which we learn that the Ministers were kept waiting at the R. C. Cathedral nearly an hour. The Japanese Ambassador was received first with his own interpreter. This precedence had been accorded to him at the request of the other Ministers. After the latter had been introduced and their joint address had been translated by Herr Bismarck, each Minister advanced and put his credentials on the yellow covered table before the Emperor, who bowed once as each letter of credence was put on the table. After this, the Prince of Kung knelt before the Emperor as he translated into Chinese the reply made by the Emperor in Manchu. Princes and many officials of the first rank were present and the streets adjoining the Reception Hall

were crowded. All the Ministers wore full Court dress, except the American Minister who wore an evening dress, that being the American equivalent of Court costume. Before the Audience took place the *Peking Gazette* contained a short notice to the effect that on such and such a day the Emperor would repair to such and such a temple and give an Audience,—not mentioning to whom. The 3 *Gazettes* that have appeared on the 3 days succeeding the Audience contain,—so far as I can learn from a well informed quarter—nothing at all about the Audience.

The sight was a very grand one. No less than 800 mandarins are said to have been present.

WE observe that the well known ship *Northampton*, Capt. Barclay, arrived last night at Woosung from Sydney. She has brought as passengers Mr. Caine, late H. M. Consul at Hankow, Mrs. Caine and 8 children; and Mr. A. Stripling, Inspector of Police.—*Courier*.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

July 9, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,200, from San Francisco, Mail and general, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 9, *Queen Victoria*, British barque, Quinn, 670, from Cardiff, Coal, to Messageries Maritimes.  
 July 11, *New York*, American steamer, 2,119, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 12, *Fantic*, American corvette, Captain Stanton, 1,440 tons, from Nagasaki, July 5th  
 July 12, *Nil*, French steamer, Samat, 1,010, from Hongkong, July 4th, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 July 14, *Carl*, German brig, Otzen, 215, from Hongkong, June 23rd, General, to Zieger & Co.  
 July 14, *Denbighshire*, British barque, Davies, 483, from London, February 24th, General, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 July 15, *Ziba*, British barque, Bechard, 498, from London, March 21st, General, to Walsh Hall & Co.  
 July 15, *Malacca*, British steamer, Gaby, 1,185, from Hongkong, July 7th, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 July 18, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,736, from Hakodate, July 14th, General to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 18, *Lip Tek*, British steamer, Darke, 560, from Hongkong, July 8th, General, to Sitwell, Schoyer & Co.  
 July 19, *Colombo*, British steamer, McNab, 1,253, from Shanghai and London, General, to Kniffler & Co.  
 July 19, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, from Nagasaki, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 20, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 21, *Quang Se*, British steamer, McLachlan, 1,753, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

### DEPARTURES.

July 7, *Dwarf*, H. M. gunboat, Lt. Comr. Base, 464 tons, for Nagasaki.  
 July 7, *Iron Duke*, H. M. Ironclad, Captain Arthur, 3,738 tons, for Nagasaki.  
 July 7, *Thistle*, H. M. gunboat, Captain Leet, 464 tons, for Nagasaki.  
 July 9, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 4352, for San Francisco, Mail and general, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 9, *Arcoa*, British steamer, Andrews, 1008, for Hongkong, Mail and general, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 July 10, *Chance*, German barque, Ullrich, 325, for Shanghai, Seaweed, despatched by Captain.  
 July 10, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,300, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 10, *Condor*, German brig, Bruhn, 262, for Hakodadi, Re-exports, despatched by Chinese.  
 July 11, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 12, *Bourayne*, French Corvette, 1,350, Besq, for Vladivostok.  
 July 15, *Tailsing*, British ship, Blomfield, 815, for Kobe, General, despatched by Macpherson & Marshall.  
 July 16, *Thabor*, Japanese steamer, Brown, for Southern Ports, despatched by Light-house Department.  
 July 16, *Sadkia*, Japanese steamer, Wynne, for Hakodadi, General.  
 July 16, *Nil*, French steamer, Samat, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by Messageries Maritimes.  
 July 17, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 July 20, *Jean Sands*, American ship, Le Favour, for San Francisco, Sugar, despatched by Augustine Heard & Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Arcoa* for Hongkong.—Messrs. Henry Cooper, J. Murray, Le Cras, and 3 Chinese.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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## Notes of the Week.

AT a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday last, called chiefly for the purpose of electing a Chairman in the room of the late Mr. Marshall, and a Vice Chairman, Mr. Wilkin was called to the former, and Mr. Winstanley to the latter, post, by the general consent of the members. Both of these gentlemen have a good acquaintance with the business of the port, both are respected for their character, and esteemed for their personal qualities. It would be a superstition to believe that the Chamber of Commerce is, ever has been, or ever can be, of very much service to trade here. But it is a corporate body with a recognized existence and a "pou sto," and in the absence of self-governing municipal institutions such a body is sometimes of use in throwing public opinion into a focus and projecting it upon the Ministers. Its statistics have been, and are still, very much impeached. But they are collated with care, and their improvement, as the late Chairman said last year, depends upon the accuracy of the members in supplying the details from which they are compiled.

It is a curious commentary on the discussion which has recently taken place here in the columns of the press, that beneath the surface of society in this country, and like specks of gold in the quartz rock, there may be found, dotted here and there, individual men who in their lives, their habitual tone of mind and the general tenor of their conduct and demeanour, display a marked contrast to the ordinary type of their countrymen around them. The lightness of character, the want of fixity of purpose, the devotion to the pleasure of the moment, the fickleness, the absence of a serious conception of life and its duties, of the relations of governments to those whom they guide and control,—qualities which are painfully observable in the Japanese character,—are not observable in these men. Their lives are pure and well regulated; their sense of honour is keen and scrupulous, but not insolent or impetuous; their demeanour is grave, and their manners have a calmness which speaks of a well-balanced mind, of passions under control, of emotions purified and elevated. In their daily avocations they exhibit earnestness and thoroughness. Their work is conscientiously performed. They are obedient, patient and contented. Their sense of duty and responsibility is high, and they present a singularly strong and favourable contrast to the ordinary official of the country. They are ardent students, and generally fair, sometimes good, scholars. They talk with earnestness and good sense upon the condition and prospects of this country. While they do not undervalue the advantages Japan must derive from her material progress, from the introduction of railways, telegraphs and the mechanical appliances of modern life, they are persuaded that she requires moral reformation, and that therein lies the secret of her future higher life. As far as their own example in this respect can avail, they set it, and neither the temptations of pleasure nor the allurements of idleness serve to divert them from their purpose.

These men are Christians.

Any reader of these words may, if he will, verify them for himself. We care little for the speculative aspect of this question, the discussion of which seems to us calculated to do far more harm than good, especially in the form we have seen it assume. We hold, with these men, that a moral reformation is necessary to the welfare of this country, and incline to think that every observant and thoughtful man will agree with us.

Are not the hopes of it to be looked for in the direction we have indicated? We have said that this was a statesman's question. Will any one believe that the power which has produced the effects we have above enumerated is one which a wise statesman, with any real insight, can afford to neglect?

THE fruits of the bad policy of sending Japanese youths abroad for their education, before they have had that preliminary preparation which we have always contended to be necessary, are now beginning to show themselves abundantly. The majority of these youths come back to their own country with the most imperfect understanding of what they have seen elsewhere, a superficial smattering of two or three "ologies" or "isms," a taste for beef and beer, and a prodigious contempt for their own country. They are insolent to their fellows, ambitious of the notice of foreigners, contemptuous towards the learning and traditions of Japan, and profoundly ignorant of ours. Their minds, which might have been of some use if developed at home, bear the same relation to those of their more regularly educated countrymen who have remained in Japan, as gruel does to good solid brain matter. They have not a single well-defined thought or belief except the conviction of the immeasurable superiority over the general average of their fellows. Their language is euphuistic and absurd. If educated in America, they deliver themselves of the feeblest platitudes on the subject of republican institutions; if in England, they are equally profound in praise of monarchy. Of the working or meaning, of the safeguards or dangers, of the underlying principles, of the advantages and disadvantages, of these two widely different systems, they know no more than a child does of conic sections. Any one of these youths would be ready to apply either of these systems, accordingly as he has been educated in the one or the other, to the government of his own country, and doubtless considers the members of the Cabinet very foolish and culpable because they do not ask his advice on the subject. They do not talk of republicanism as the young English statesmen of sixteen do to whom the lofty hopes and ideals of Algernon Sidney have somehow or another descended, and who, in their boyish talks or themes, happily ignorant of wire-pullers, or the equivocal machinery by which republicanism works, ignorant of Grants and Polks and such like incarnations of virtue and wisdom, cry "Give me a Republic, by Jove, Sir, where the best man rules, and take your crowned puppets to govern women, Sir; only don't ask me to be a subject there." Lads who talk like this roar over the recollections of their folly and make strong Tory speeches at "The Union" three years afterwards. But for this very reason there is some hope for them. Their theories get kicked and cuffed about and acquire a working shape. They go to stay in a country house, and, without any argument or discussion, their florid republicanism loses its high tints in a week. The stout old Tory Member at whose table they sit, without a thought of disputing with these fledglings, contrives to send them away with decided conservative leanings, some idea of the practical difficulties of government, and a strong conviction that well is well left alone. But what can you do with a young prig who gets an inapplicable and possibly explosive theory into his head, and is deprived of any chance of having it modified by a county member, or a sound course of reading or discussion? He only reads one set of books, associates with one set of people, and acquires one set of ideas. What hope is there of him? We do not very much mind what conclu-

sions a man comes to, provided he has fairly thought them out. There is an immense amount of practical good sense in the world, and we cannot forget that the National Assembly of France, chosen in the crisis of a revolution in 1848, when doctrines of a very subversive character were afloat, was essentially a conservative body. No Millite or Spencerite would go into the House of Commons and propose a vote to the effect that Religion was a delusion, Monarchy a farce, and Reason the only God. The safety in all these matters consists in the fact that men have generally to get their ideas into the interstices which exist between other men's ideas, and by this means their views are pressed into practical and adaptable forms. They neither occupy too much space nor do their angles give offence to sensitive neighbours. But were they not to go through this process moderately early, such ideas would become what the Americans call hard-shelled, and under these conditions the world of practical, social and political life would resolve itself a preserve of porcupines and crustacean, than which nothing more spinous and unpleasant can be conceived.

We hope that the attention of the Education Department will be called to this question and that the Government will take strong measures about it. A great deal of money has been spent for the support of young men at home, and we are afraid much of it has been mis-spent. The privilege of going abroad should be carefully dispensed to young men, and made the reward of proficiency, earnest study and superior intelligence. Every one who has mixed much with the Japanese must have become acquainted with young men who have done full justice to their advantages, and who have a very intelligent perception of the meaning of things on the other side of the world. But is certain that they are exceptions to the general rule, and show rather what may be expected under wise regulation, than what has for the most part actually been done.

SOME friends of the Rev. Dr. Cumming, the well-known Minister of the National Scottish Church, London, have formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial, and subscriptions to it have been invited here.

It is quite possible that there are members of this community who have been members of Dr. Cumming's congregation, and conceivable that they may be willing to join in a testimonial to a man, who, though extravagantly visionary in his apocalyptic views, has worked very hard and done a great deal of good in his generation.

AN official announcement in the *Nisshin Shinjishi* intimates that the allowance hitherto granted to the relations of the Imperial family in Rice will be commuted, and that their pensions henceforward will be issued to them in money. The estimated amount of these allowances is about \$60,000, while the issue of rice formerly made was 2,000 *kokus*.

THE Goods Traffic on the Railway to Yedo has been opened. The tariff has been published and distributed, and, so far as appears at present, it has been accepted by the public as satisfactory. A large and profitable traffic may certainly be relied on.

A fire, originating in the bake-house of Messrs. Nowrojee & Co., occurred on Sunday evening. The engines were on the spot after a little time and the fire was extinguished without having caused any material injury.

THE New schools at Kuise Gakko will be opened on the 1st or 2nd of October. They will be inaugurated by H. I. M. the Mikado.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

17th September, 1873.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday 14th September, 1873.

Passengers.....	23,254	Amount.....	\$7,301.50
Average per mile per week		\$495.80.	
18 Miles Open.			

#### THE RETURN OF THE EMBASSY.

THE Embassy has returned—returned from the fierce glare, the incessant activity and turmoil, the harmonies and antagonisms, of European life, to the comparative calm and twilight, the limited horizon, the traditional inactive thought and small complexities of Japanese existence. The change is a vast one; and though the Ambassadors are doubtless relieved at the termination of a long journey, and may feel grateful for the cessation of that bodily and mental whirl to which they have been subjected, but can hardly have grown accustomed to or easy under, they cannot but feel that they have returned to a condition of affairs in which quiet must not mean contentment, and rest must not be the prelude to indolence. They have had a fair opportunity of gaining a superficial acquaintance with the external features of European life, and the exceptional advantages they enjoyed of seeing it in its best phases must assuredly have opened their eyes to a condition of things provocative of surprise, delight and probably of envy. It is a rude fall to return from the beauty of Paris, Vienna or Berlin, and the overpowering wealth and extent of London, to the wooden shanties, the ill-drained streets, the poor equipages and apparel, the poverty, meanness and obscurity, of Yedo, and to think that the curtain which had hitherto concealed all this rich tide of life has again fallen upon those who were sent to get a glimpse of it, in all probability never again to be raised for them.

But what has been the effect of all this?—that is the real question. That it has done little or nothing towards modifying the views of the Treaty Powers in regard to one of the most cherished objects of Japanese ambition, viz; the concession of native jurisdiction over the persons and property of foreigners, is sufficiently well known, and it is more than probable that the Embassy was informed that negotiations of every kind connected with the revision of the treaties would be left entirely in the hands of the accredited agents of the respective Governments. It may not have been agreeable to the chief men of the Embassy to find that the Foreign Ministers of the Western Governments relegated all questions of State to the time when they could be discussed with greatest advantage under the combined deliberative countenance of their Representatives in Yedo. But the Western Governments did well in this, and the Ambassadors had all the greater time and opportunity for studying those results of the European systems which afford such a brilliant contrast to the results of government as administered in this less favoured country.

We sincerely trust that the lessons thus opened before the eyes of the Ambassadors may not have been lost, and that their ambition as statesmen may now be directed towards procuring for the Japanese people some of those advantages which Europeans not vainly think they possess over the Eastern nations. If the statisticians of this country are correct, it contains a population larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland. The requirements of European and American commerce have placed it in more than weekly communication with the most active and energetic races of the world. It is protected by a belt of sea from the attacks of enemies. It has a fertile soil, a perfect climate, and is inhabited by an intelligent race. It has ample stores of coal and iron, and is credited with the possession of boundless mineral wealth. Its works of art have delighted the fastidious critics of Europe, and the examples of these sent to the Austrian Exhibition have extracted encomiums from men as sensitive to artistic congruity and beauty, and as apt to detect violations of it, as

the ear of the cultivated musician is to the harmonies and discords of sound. But the country is poor, a fell and terrible disease is gnawing at the vitals of the population, the stores of coal and iron and minerals are stinted in their out-put by the want of sufficient mechanical knowledge to work them, and an illiberal commercial policy excludes from this work those who could make these stores available for their possessors. Trading corporations, fortified by monopolies repressive of all wholesome competition and all vigorous expansion of trade, have fettered and cramped the commerce of the country. The great highway through the Empire, and its capital, where, if anywhere, signs of its prosperity should be evident, are remarkable only for their meanness and poverty. Ideas of improvement and organic changes, of progress and development, are rife throughout the land, and the country is fermenting with new thought and new ambitions. But we cannot lay our hand upon any one thing and say 'this is a real, solid, convincing piece of evidence that the country as a whole is going forward.'

It may be urged that we must not ask too much from the early struggles of a nation reviewing, recasting, and reforming its institutions, that progress is a tree of marvellously slow growth, and that the mass of society, hitherto inert and little better than intellectually lifeless, is now becoming a congeries of germs and cells which the hand of a great administrator or creative master—as in a political sense we may call him—may combine into some higher form of national life. Then, for Heaven's sake, let us have him,—and our hope is that he may be found among the men who have just returned from Europe, or in that Cabinet which these men may influence, vivify and inspire. Let us see some fruits of this late visit to Europe. It has cost the country an immense sum of money, but this would indeed prove to have been well spent if the Ambassadors have returned with the outline of a large and liberal commercial policy sketched out in their portfolios,—if the haggling about little technicalities, the attorney-like pleadings of a petty, exploded, and by-gone interpretation of treaties, were to give way to a policy characterized by enlightenment rather than astuteness, by statesman-like breadth rather than critical and microscopic subtlety, by concessions which shall do for the entire country what has been done for the open ports. Let any observing Japanese, vested with power, travel from the Hakone Pass into the heart of Yokohama. Along the road he will see the people poor and ill-dressed, ill-housed, ill-fed, indolent, and, as far as may be judged from external appearances, indifferent to the idea of making and saving. Let him then enter Yokohama through the native suburbs, and he will see substantial stone buildings, broad causeways thronged with well-to-do masses of people, ease, contentment, growing wealth, abundant employment, gas, comfort, and a thousand evidences of prosperity and well-being. If all this has been brought to pass in the infancy of this port, under fear and trembling at every relaxation of the bonds of a jealous and half-hearted interpretation of the old treaties, what may not be hoped for this country and people when (or if) broader and more liberal maxims of policy inspire the rulers of Japan, are embraced with ardour and adhered to with tenacity? This is the outcome of the visit to Europe which we are so anxious to see, the compensation which we so earnestly desire for the expense it has entailed on the country. It seems sanguine to hope for it in the present condition of affairs, and folly to expect it. Yet we can hardly bring ourselves to think that the visit should prove fruitless.

#### AND THE OUT-COME OF IT?

THERE exists at this moment among the foreign residents in this country a deep and wide-spread feeling of disappointment at the present condition of its external trade, and a kind of dull numbing despair in regard to its future. Every one is out of spirits and has lost heart. Merchants sell their consignments cheap and buy their produce dear. Storekeepers complain that their sales fall off, their expenses increase, and their profits diminish. Those whose avocations bring them into contact with the Japanese Authorities find them narrow and intractable. Close and disinterested observers see a vast waste of public money upon fruitless enterprizes, and a good many unsound new commercial undertakings into which the native capitalists are ensnared by foreigners whose chief object is to get high salaries for ignorant assistance, and whose energy in spending their employers' money is stimulated by commissions on every dollar or pound which passes through their hands. Suspensions exist, not wholly unsupported by evidence, that the country is none the richer for the trade which it has carried on with the outer world during the past thirteen years. The entire absence of accumulated wealth in it forces itself more and more prominently upon residents and casual travellers. The national character has not improved upon closer acquaintance, and the attractive features it undoubtedly presents to new comers have lost much of the charm upon which they were accustomed to expatiate. The desire for progress and the aspirations of the nation which have been so much vaunted, have shewn little solidity, and exhibit a tendency to dissipate themselves instead of assuming consistency and yielding to the guidance of good judgment or advice. There is motion, indeed, but it is capricious and rudderless; there is new thought, but it is incoherent; there is even much desire for fresh knowledge, but it is wayward, satisfied with superficial acquisitions, deficient in earnestness, and unmarked by tenacity of purpose or steadiness of direction.

Is there sufficient reason for this disappointment and these gloomy conclusions? Are they not rather the effects of a reaction from exaggerated hopes, of the inevitable toning down of a picture too highly coloured at first by vivid imaginations fascinated by novelty and excited by hope? Are not the disappointments and losses caused by an overdone trade and a glutted market mainly responsible for this depression of spirits, and are the Japanese to be blamed for the reduction of profits to a minimum attributable to rapid telegraphic communication, or losses incurred by excessive speculation? Is the aimable enthusiasm which has covered the American newspapers with rose-coloured pictures of the astounding progress of the country to be made a source of reproach to Japan, because those pictures possess little of *vraisemblance* either in tint or outline?

We fear, that while we must absolve the Japanese from the blame of having misled us, and acquit them of all share in producing griefs and anxieties which are of our own making, there is still ground for the disappointment of which we at first spoke and for those misgivings in regard to the future with which we coupled them. After having made every allowance for the perplexity and consequent vacillation in action which arise from opposing counsels, for the mischief done by the advice of ignorant men and the losses entailed by the designs of designing men, for the vast difficulties which attend the transition from one condition of civilization to another, for the costly expedients and compromises demanded by that state of affairs which suc-

ceeds revolution, for the steps which have undoubtedly been made by the nation in an upward direction and the ambition it evinces to play a larger part than hitherto in the family of nations—after having made these allowances, we say, we still think the misgivings of foreigners in regard to the future are not without substantial ground, and glad as we should be to contradict this, could we justly do so, we think the impression now existing is one which shows by the solidity it has gained and by its universal diffusion, that it is a sound conclusion based on a great deal of evidence.

But beyond all question, the main reason which has led foreigners to this conclusion is the narrowness and illiberality of the views held by the Government on the question of the development of the country. While all other nations are realizing the vast benefits derivable from the application of cheap capital to the hitherto closed storehouses of their national resources, Japan opposes resolute bars to this policy, and refuses to benefit herself either by the superior knowledge or the cheaper capital of the foreigner. And yet she can hardly turn her eyes over the map of the world without their lighting upon the names of countries eager to purchase this assistance, willing to pay for it and struggling to obtain it. Look at Russia. Twenty years ago it had but a few miles of railway throughout its vast extent. Now the empire is traversed in all directions by the iron road, every mile of which has been constructed with English capital. The number of steamers on her vast rivers was wholly insignificant; now the water-ways of the empire are covered with them. Money from the same source has vastly increased her manufactures of iron, her machine shops and her factories of all kinds. Everything is done to attract and retain foreigners within her territory, and at every spot on which they settle may be seen the evidences of growing wealth, contentment, prosperity and advance. Look at Persia. A stupendous concession has lately been made to an English subject to construct railways, telegraphs and canals there, to cut down or plant forests, to make roads, to sink mines, to build aqueducts, in fact to infuse new life into a lifeless and decaying Empire. Look at India. Twenty years ago Assam was the only portion of that vast territory which produced tea, and the quantity of this was but a drop in the vast bucket of the English tea trade. But the Government sent Mr. Fortune to China for a few tea plants and a dozen natives who knew how to manipulate the leaf, and the slopes of the Himalays are now covered with tea gardens which pour twenty millions of pounds yearly into London where they find a market the almost limitless extension of which is a mere question of price. Look at Australia and New Zealand—colonies under the British Government, it is true, yet islands the resources of which have to be developed by British capital, which builds their steamers, constructs their railways and opens their mines. See the astounding advances made by these colonies, which take from £18 to £23 of British manufactures alone per head per year, and consider the prosperity, the increased comfort and advance in material welfare, these figures imply. And thus it is nearly all over the world. What might not be made of this Empire under some such a policy! Difficulties? Of course it presents difficulties; but no insuperable, even if any grave, ones. The only real difficulty which at present seems insuperable is that of dissipating the narrow jealousy and illiberality of the majority of the party in power, of rising to the conception of a great policy and carrying it out boldly and freely, of sweeping away like so

many mosquitoes the herd of petty officials which infest and obstruct all the avenues to enterprise in this country, and such of the overpaid and idle foreigners who have very little more *raison d'être* than these officials. We are all growing tired of seeing these glowing accounts in the home journals of a progress which we know to be little more than a phantom, and of an advancement which is little better than a superficial imitation. We are growing weary of hearing a line of eighteen miles called a railway system, and the diffusion of a parcel of poor exploded text-books an educational system. It is time that foreigners living in Japan who have no interest in writing sensational letters to newspapers, should be able to point to something and say. "There, that is what Japan has done and is doing. It is solid, strong, built on good foundations, will not give way under pressure, and on it or near it can be, and are to be, erected edifices of similar strength and durability. This is what we all wish to see, and it is the not seeing of it which causes these disappointments and misgivings."

The Embassy has returned. It was composed of some of the best men in the Empire. We have, in these few words, shown what we think should be their future attitude in regard to this question. Will they assume it?

#### SPECIAL CREATION AND EVOLUTION.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following paper. We are entirely persuaded of his sincerity, and can understand that he has read Mr. Spencer's works with care and been convinced by them. But when he upbraids men who believe in a religion with the irreligiosity of their views, we must bring him face to face with his definition. If it is irreligious to apprehend the existence of a personal God and imagine that we have relations with him, there is an end of the meaning of words. The belief may be absurd and unfounded—though we think it wholly otherwise—but irreligious it most clearly is not. On the other hand the very basis of Mr. Spencer's views, or certainly the conclusion to which they inevitably lead, is that religion is irrational and deluding, inasmuch as it assumes that we can know nothing of "The Unknowable." It is idle under these circumstances for Mr. Spencer's followers to reproach the followers of the old creeds with irreligion, wholly apart from any question whether they or Mr. Spencer are right.

The Deity has been so often eliminated from theories of the Universe that we are not in the least surprised to find the process repeated in the last New Philosophy, though it is possible that our correspondent has not firmly grasped the fact that, whether right or wrong, the only possible outcome of Mr. Spencer's theories is fatalism, materialism and atheism, a conclusion with which we do not for a moment reproach him or his disciple, but which we ask the latter very earnestly to face like a sensible man. If he does not see this, he assuredly mistakes the teachings of his master. The denial of a Personal God involves the denial of man's immortal soul, and the heavens are as brass and iron above us, our hopes of an immortality are a hideous mockery, our highest aspirations and emotions are the results of a huge delusion, and man's superiority over the lower animals is the greatest of his misfortunes, inasmuch as it involves him in a disappointment of his best hopes, and tumbles him, and the universe, with which he now fondly trusts he has some indestructible relations, into a bottomless pit of nihilism. It is no argument against a creed that it is a gloomy one; but let us be sure, at best, that it is true. Let it never be forgotten that the problem of atheism is now, what it has ever been,



a contest of chance against intelligence. Democritus and Lucretius tried it two thousand years ago on very much the same lines of thought as those pursued at present by Mr. Spencer. It led them, as it must lead every one, to the conclusions we have named, and yet the chance theory has, on the whole, made but little advance.

We are not careful to formulate the idea of the Deity, and are too jealous of doing injustice to the cause in which we believe, to discuss the question which underlies Mr. Spencer's theory of evolution. We consider it no superstition or irreligion to believe that there is a divine side of this problem and of man's mind. On the mere doctrine of probabilities we refuse to credit chance with the construction of "this brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fire," with man's almost infinite faculties and apprehension. Time may work wonders, but we refuse to believe that the tricks of tumbling atoms, though dignified by the name of molecular transposition, will avail to construct a machine like the eye or ear of man, still less one like his brain,—will produce such order as makes the emotions of his heart results of a mere fortuitous concurrence of atoms, or his sense of moral responsibility a baseless figment which has its sole origin in mechanical arrangement. It may be fetishism—and we rather think Mr. Spencer calls it so—to believe in purpose and design, but with the overwhelming evidence of them which we see on all sides, we cannot ignore them, and shall rest content with the theory which seeks to explain the ordering of the Universe by means of them, until it shall be superseded in our mind by one which has something more than mere chance for its basis, and the destruction of hopes which it is alike logical and legitimate to hold, for its consequences.

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Man is conservative in nothing so strongly as in his religious beliefs: let change go on all around him, let science make the most startling discoveries, let one form of Government be upset and another established, he soon adapts himself to the new invention or the new rule, but attempt to alter or modify his creed and he is at once in arms. From the earliest times of which we have any reliable records, this feeling has ever been the same, and notwithstanding that numerous important changes and modifications have taken place in every form of religion, notwithstanding that new standards of faith have been set up, entirely and essentially different from those that preceded them, still we find the churches of to-day fighting as fiercely for their dogmas as they ever did at any period of history. Strange that in face of all the changes that have taken place, a church should still raise a standard of immutability, should assume that human nature, although hitherto variable, will henceforth remain fixed, that man in the future, more civilized and incalculably more scientific, with different ideas of government, of sociology, of art, will still retain the same religious feelings and beliefs as the man of the present. What should we think to-day of the arguments of a pre-historic member of the people now called Hebrew, in defence of the rite of human sacrifice? And yet the Church-party (the word is used as embracing the adherents of all Churches) assume a position identical with this defender of human sacrifice, when they insist upon any dogma which is repugnant to human reason.

The attitude thus assumed may be described as the irreligion of the so called religious, and it is the duty of every thinking man to contend against to the uttermost. Yet whilst striving with all his endeavour after the truth, he must guard against arrogance, and ever hold in mind the good that religion has done for mankind, and especially the great part that Christianity has played in modern civilization.

To illustrate this irreligious attitude let us take the special creation theory, and look at it from the religious point of view, and then see how it is treated by modern scientific thinkers.

The account of the creation of the living creatures upon the earth given in the Hebrew Scriptures is so anthropomorphic, that, notwithstanding it is the only one which the Christian Religion authorises, there are perhaps few in the present day who pretend to believe in it, and there are many good reasons for believing it to be untrue. The conception was formed in times when mankind were profoundly ignorant. The primitive notions of a people have always been wrong, and have been replaced by ideas which were successively less wrong. This we may instance from the account of the time taken in the creation of the universe, which is now made to represent so many years instead of days, as given in the first chapter of Genesis. Again, it belongs to the same class of beliefs which prompted Kepler to assume guiding spirits to keep the planets in their orbits, which induced people to think of epidemics as punishments inflicted by an angry deity, or by which they regarded a madman as one possessed by a demon. Further, it is not countenanced by a single fact, no one ever saw a special creation! It is significant, as Dr. Hooker remarks, that naturalists who suppose new species to be miraculously originated, habitually suppose the origination to occur in some region remote from human observation; or, again, if we try to think of a special creation, it will be found to be impossible in thought, to be one of those pseudo-ideas admitting of no definite shape. It is a verbal hypothesis which men idly accept as a real or thinkable hypothesis, and is of the same nature as would be one, based on a day's observation of human life, that each man and woman was specially created, an hypothesis not suggested by evidence, but by a lack of evidence; an hypothesis which formulates *absolute ignorance* into a semblance of *positive knowledge*.

On the other hand what can be said of the theory opposed against it, viz., the theory of Evolution? In the first place it is a conception born in times of comparative enlightenment. The belief that all organic forms have arisen in conformity with uniform laws, instead of through breaches of uniform laws, is a belief that has come into existence in the most instructed class, living in these better instructed times, and among those whose pursuits have familiarized them with nature. The interpretation of phenomena as resulting from evolution has been independently showing itself in various fields of enquiry, quite remote from one another.

In astronomy the supposition has arisen that the solar system has been gradually evolved out of diffused matter. Geologists have been step by step advancing towards the conviction, that the earth has reached its present varied structure through a process of evolution.

"The enquiries of biologists have proved the falsity of the once general belief, that the germ of each organism is a minute repetition of the mature organism, differing from it only in bulk; and they have shown, conversely, that every organism, arising out of apparently uniform matter, advances to its ultimate uniformity through insensible changes. Among philosophical politicians, there has been spreading the perception that the progress of society is an evolution; the truth that "constitutions are not made, but grow," is a part of the more general truth that societies are not made but grow. "It is now universally admitted by philologists, that languages, instead of being artificially or supernaturally formed, have been developed. And the histories of religion, of philosophy, of science, of the fine arts, and of the industrial arts, show that these have passed through stages as unobtrusive as those through which the mind of a child passes on its way to maturity." If, then, the recognition of evolution as the law of many diverse orders of phenomena, has been spreading; may we not say that thence arises the probability that evolution will presently be recognised as the law of the phenomena we are considering?—that when men's minds are better furnished with the experiences of nature out of which this conception is built, they will find no difficulty in understanding that if a single cell, under appropriate conditions, becomes a man in the space of a few years, a cell may in the course of untold millions of years, give origin to the human race?

Thus far in all respects the hypothesis of evolution contrasts favourably with the hypothesis of special crea-

tion, and it now remains for us to show how immeasurably higher it is from a truly religious point of view, than the special creation theory. The former teaches at once the greatness and the littleness of the human intellect—its power when dealing with all that comes within the range of experience; its impotence in dealing with all that transcends experience—it shows with a special vividness the utter incomprehensibility of the simplest fact, considered in itself, and thereby teaches the impossibility of fathoming the Unknown Cause. On the other hand the Special Creation theory commits us to the grossest anthropomorphism, to the conception of a Personal God with attributes like unto ourselves, who fashions the universe after the manner of an human artificer; and in this respect alone we cannot but hold that the Evolution theory is by far the nobler belief. Whether in the future it will be proved beyond doubt to be the true conception of the origin of organic matter, it is impossible to foretell, but inasmuch as it seems to reach far nearer to the truth than the Special Creation theory, therefore we should earnestly endeavour to make it known as far as lies in our power, having a care always to display a spirit of toleration, to take unto ourselves, and endeavour to act upon the advice of the greatest living English philosopher, who says—"Doubtless whoever feels the greatness of the error to which his fellows cling and the greatness of the truth which they reject, will find it hard to show a due patience. It is hard for him to listen calmly to the futile arguments used in support of irrational doctrines, and to the misrepresentation of antagonist doctrines. It is hard for him to hear the manifestation of that pride of ignorance which so far exceeds the pride of science. Naturally enough such a one will be indignant when charged with irreligion because he declines to accept the carpenter-theory of creation as the most worthy one. He may think it needless as it is difficult, to conceal his repugnance to a creed which tacitly ascribes to the Unknown a love of adulation such as would be despised in a human being. Convinced as he is that all punishment, as we see it brought out in the order of nature, is but a disguised beneficence, there will perhaps escape from him an angry condemnation of the belief that punishment is a divine vengeance, and that divine vengeance is eternal. He may be tempted to show his contempt when he is told that actions instigated by an unselfish sympathy or by a pure love of rectitude are intrinsically sinful; and that conduct is truly good only when it is due to a faith whose openly-professed motive is otherworldliness. But he must restrain such feelings. Though he may be unable to do this during the excitement of controversy, or when otherwise brought face to face with current superstitions, he must yet qualify his antagonism in calmer moments; so that his mature judgment and resulting conduct may be without bias."

#### LIGHTING.

**I**LLUMINATION by means of Petroleum or Paraffine Oil is a subject which has been exciting considerable interest for some few years back. The results both in point of economy and photogenic power which have been attained by those who have brought out some of the lamps recently introduced shew that it is a material which will sooner or later eclipse all other oils, if it does not eventually supersede coal gas. In England, where natural petroleum does not exist, a kind of bituminous shale has been discovered in various localities, which on being distilled produces an oil of the greatest value. This crude oil is so treated as to separate its different component parts, and from it is produced the petroleum spirit, or what is commonly known as Naptha or Benzoline, and which is the highly inflammable and dangerous compound of the crude oil: the burning oil which may be more or less pure and inflammable according to the purpose for which it is required and the price to be paid for it: the lubricating oil which is the heavy portion of the distillate with all the lighter and combustible material extracted from it: the paraffine, a white fatty substance now largely used

in the manufacture of candles, matches, &c.; and tar which is the refuse from the distilling processes. The extraction of all these highly useful substances from a material, which is simply an aluminous deposit, and resembles ordinary clay stone, with the greatest nicety and precision and so as to form a most lucrative industry, is one of the greatest modern achievements of chemical science and manufacturing skill. The petroleum found in large quantities in America is of nearly the same nature as the crude oil got from the distillation of the shale in England, except that there seems to be generally less paraffine in it, and in some oils none at all. And in consequence of this less trouble is taken in America than in England to extract that valuable substance.

In Japan, in the provinces of Echigo and Shinano, there are found large quantities of petroleum, and it has been seen in the neighbourhood of Niigata, oozing out of the earth and running down a water course to the sea. The Government have recently granted a concession to a native company to work the petroleum springs in these districts, but it will be long before it will be able to produce an oil which will compete with the kerosine imported to this country from America. The company, which has called itself the "Petroleum Oil Company" and has its head quarters at Yedo, has sunk a well in Shinano three feet in diameter and from 400 to 500 feet deep. This well goes through various strata, and probably below the coal measures, but at the bottom comes upon a dark clay through which the petroleum exudes in large quantities. They raise it by means of a rope and buckets and manage to get up in this rude way as much as 16,000 gallons per month. The crude oil is described as of about the same colour as ink and the same density as common oil. The only process to which it is subjected by the native company, at present, is a rude attempt at distillation by boiling the oil in an iron pot which has a pipe leading out of it to carry off and condense the steam. With these means they get about 45 per cent or 7,200 gallons of oil, and 55 per cent or 8,800 gallons of tar per month. The spirit is not extracted from the oil nor is it in any other way purified. The whole of it is sold to natives, in the province of Shinano, to burn in lamps, at the price of 2 boos per sho, or about 47 cents per gallon. The price in Yokohama would be 1 boo per sho or 63 cents per gallon. The tar is thrown away as useless. Specimens of the oil were given to the writer to test, and from the above account of the treatment it received it may easily be discerned that he found it to be utterly useless for illuminating purposes. It seems to be peculiar in so far that it contains very little spirit. It was heated up to 180 deg. Fahr. without giving off any inflammable vapour, whereas, what are considered safe burning oils in England, flash or become dangerous when heated to 130 degrees. Its specific gravity also was found to be 851, water being 1,000, whereas safe oils are generally about as low as 810 or 815. The Japanese oil is, therefore, an extremely heavy and very safe oil, but it is so impure, that in a few minutes the refuse from it clogs the wicks, and a black, tarry, substance keeps constantly running down the burner. Burning it in one of the most approved lamps for Petroleum, it only gives a strength of light equal to 9.5 candles, whereas the American Kerosine usually sold here gave a light equal to 19.76 candles.

It is said, however, that the Petroleum Company have ordered the machinery from America necessary for the proper purification of the crude oil, and have also engaged the services of several Americans to superintend its working. In this case, and if the work of purification is done with integrity and honesty, and the distribution of the machinery is so arranged as to enable the work to be done with economy, there need be little doubt than an excellent and cheap burning oil could be produced.

It is only very lately that any considerable attention was given to the best means of burning petroleum. The common flat wick lamp has, it is true, been for many years in use and still answers its purpose very well, but Paraffine oil has always been looked upon as a species of liquid gunpowder which it was more or less dangerous to have in any ways close proximity, and any improved methods of consuming it did not meet with much attention.

The manufacture of the oil has, however, now attained

Herbert Spencer. "Principles of Biology."  
\* Herbert Spencer. "First Principles."

such perfection and its properties have been so investigated by scientific men that there no longer remains doubt regarding its properties or any prejudice against it, and several competitors have appeared in the field with new methods for consuming it to the best advantage.

It should not be understood, however, that all oil sold as Paraffine or Kerosine is safe; it is indeed, in Yokohama, quite the reverse. The writer had occasion to test several tins of American Kerosine lately, and the result was that in specimens taken from seven different cases marked Devco of New York, two flashed or gave off an inflammable gas at below 90 degrees—three at 91 degrees, and two at a little over 100 degrees—while their specific gravities ranged from 785 to 788. This means that if, from the heat of the weather, from a fire or from other causes, this Kerosine gets heated to the temperatures above mentioned, it gives off a gas which will explode on any light being brought in contact with it. This of course is highly dangerous and should make people most careful as to what Kerosine they purchase. In England a safe oil is considered to be one with a flashing point of about 130 or 140 degrees temperature and a specific gravity of about 815, and a very simple test for all householders who are not sure of the quality of the oil they purchase is to have a small density metre which is easily procurable and only costs five shillings, and to see that no Kerosine they buy has a specific gravity of less than 810. They may then rest assured that they can use the oil they get with perfect security.

Of the various inventors who have brought forward improved lamps for the consumption of Petroleum oil the first who drew active attention to the matter was Captain Doty, an American. He patented a lamp which had for its specific object the burning of mineral oils in light-houses. He has been so far successful that all the light-house authorities in England and the Continent agree that it will give nearly double the amount of light at less than one-half the expense, of the old colza oil lamp but while France, Sweden and other countries have adopted his burner, England refuses on the grounds that his patent is not a valid one and that his invention is not original. Captain Doty has, however, threatened to file an injunction in Chancery to prevent the English Government using mineral oils in light-houses, without acknowledging his patent right, and there the matter has rested for the last three or four years. The Japanese Government last year came to the decision to adopt Captain Doty's lamp in all light-houses and is now engaged in converting the different lights.

Captain Doty's lamp gives a light equal to 20 candles, while the ordinary lamp now in use in the light-houses gives a light equal to 11½ candles, and at the same time Doty's lamp burns at the cost of oil in Japan only 9 cents worth per ten hours, while the common lamp burns 16 cents worth. As there are at present more than 200 burners in the Japanese light-house service the change will save the Government between five and six thousand dollars per annum.

Since Captain Doty introduced his burner several adaptations of it have been put forward, from none of which can such good results be got, but which all claim to be original inventions. Some of these are direct infringements of Doty's patent, while others it would be incorrect to condemn as such—though there is no doubt they are not inventions nor does their construction exhibit any original design. Among others that have followed in the wake of Doty is the loudly heralded lamp of Mr. Silber. This gentleman was fortunate enough to get access to the columns of the *Times* where his improvements on lamps were emblazoned in large type. Since then he has sold his patent rights to a Company dignified by the name of the "Silber Light Company" who in the most energetic way are giving the whole world the benefit of Mr. Silber's improvements, they having even turned their attention to Yokohama where the new lamps may now be had at the moderate price of from twelve to twenty dollars each.

The principles upon which all Kerosine lamps are made, and always have been, is to give a free access of air to the flame, and by means of a cap or tube to cause an impingement of air upon both the outside and inside of the flame, so as to ensure a plentiful supply of oxygen. If the supply of oxygen is in excess, bending the tube or cap outwards

from the flame will naturally decrease it; on the other hand, if the supply is too small, bending it inwards will increase it. This is all Mr. Silber has done and all he claims to have done; but surely this is no invention or worthy of being patented and heralded in the *Times* as a scientific accomplishment. The Silber lamps are merely an adaption of the common flat-wick lamp principle to a round wick. There is an abundance of holes for the access of air, and they are better made than lamps are generally as their price can warrant.

When in 1869 the *Elleray* was lost with the material for the Japan lights, the writer was obliged to hit upon some device to show temporary lights upon the coast, and he got a number of lamps constructed in Yokohama, from his own design, with round wicks and to burn Kerosine. These lamps, on comparing them with the "Silber lamp," are identical in every way. On trying them with the photometer they have precisely the same photogenic power, and while Silber's lamp burns one gallon of oil in 73 hours, these lamps burn one gallon in 80 hours. Further, a number of lamps used in America for the fronts of locomotives were procured from New York for the same purpose, and the principle of their construction is also identical with Silber's lamp.

The actual power of the different lamps, all having wicks of the same size, is as follows:

Doty's lamp.....	20 candles.
Silber's lamp .....	16½ "
Common flat wick lamp .....	10 "

It will thus be seen that while Silber's lamp is more than ½ better than the common lamp, Doty's lamp is ¼ better than Silber's; and although Doty's is only at present used for lighthouse purposes it is quite easy to adapt it for domestic purposes.

At the ordinary prices of Kerosine in Japan the cost of the consumption of oil in these lamps burning for six hours each night is as follows:—

Doty's lamp.....	5½ cents.
Silber's lamp .....	6 "
Common Flat-Wick lamp.....	4½ "

Lamp for lamp, therefore, the common flat-wick lamp is considerably the cheapest, but as its power is so small it may not be, in some circumstances, the most economical to use.

The relative cost of burning them for 6 hours each night per candle power of light which they emit is

Doty's lamp.....	.27 cents.
Silber's lamp .....	.36 "
Common Flat Wick lamp .....	.47 "

Therefore when a great strength of light is required the Flat-wick lamp is the most expensive and Doty's the cheapest. With regard to the safety of the lamps a good deal depends on the material of which they are made as copper or brass conducts heat far more rapidly than porcelain or glass. The more brilliant the flame and the better the light the greater the heat that will proceed from it, and therefore a lamp giving a strong flame should have the reservoir containing the oil as far apart from it as possible. In Silber's lamp after 6 hours burning the oil in the reservoir rose from a temperature of 74 deg. to 86 deg., while in a commonly constructed flat-wick lamp it rose to 83 degrees. Both lamps are therefore safe to use with good oil, but with oil which flashes at 90 degrees there is doubtless some danger in using either.

All credit should be given to those persons who make improvements of this nature, and no one can question the great advantages in having a lamp which will consume perfectly and not emit smoke or disagreeable gases; but in Silber's case the alteration on the old lamp is so trifling, the old principle is unaltered, and lamps of precisely the same construction have been so often constructed before and the same results obtained from them, that to herald these lamps as the results of scientific investigation bears the impress of quackery, and to patent the slight and immaterial alterations proposed and carried out by Mr. Silber makes us very suspicious of the good judgment of those Commissioners whose duty it is to grant patents.

It should be understood that in the above remarks regarding Silber's improvements reference is only made to his house lamp with a circular wick of the ordinary



argand size. He has patented various other improvements for different kinds of lamps which the writer is acquainted with but which are not touched on in this paper.

Two other companies have lately been started to work inventions for the use of Petroleum, but on an entirely different principle to those above mentioned. One is the "Air Gas Company," and the principle on which they proceed is very simple. By transmitting common air through the lighter Petroleum oils in which a gum is dissolved, it becomes so impregnated with inflammable particles that it becomes a species of gas and burns with great brilliancy. But unfortunately this company was doomed to disappointment, as it was found that, on the passage of air so impregnated through pipes, it became condensed and the inflammable particles returned to their original liquid state.

To remedy this another company started called the "New Gas Company." They eject a jet of steam upon molten metal; the steam becoming decomposed forms a hydrogen gas, and this they then, in the same way as the "Air Gas Company," pass through petroleum so forming a hydro-carbon gas which gives a very pure light and which is said to cost only 1s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet.

The great influence and power of the large gas companies in England will cause a delay in the introduction of any such innovation as this, but in Japan, where the erection of gas works is only beginning, such improvements should be fully considered.

R. H. B.

#### A CHRONICLE OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN JAPANESE HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1863.

(Continued.)

##### 5TH YEAR OF ANSEI, (1858.)

1st month 14th day.—The Daimios were notified that the island of Etchu jima had been formed in the quarter of Fukagawa, and that they were to use it as a drill-ground.

1st month 21st day.—The Daimio of Sakura proceeded to Kioto. It was said that he reported to the Mikado the measures taken in regard to foreign countries. He arrived at Kioto on the 5th day of the 2nd month.

1st month 21st day.—Harris returned to Shimoda.

2nd month 2nd day.—Orders were given that the American Treaty should be sent to Nikkwo to the tomb of Iveyasu.

2nd month 9th day.—The Daimio of Sakura attended the Mikado's Court. On the 11th he had an interview with the Giso and Denso. (The Giso correspond to the present Sanji; the Denso were the officials through whom the Mikado communicated with the outer world).

2nd month 15th day.—The Daimio of Sakura expressed a wish to be allowed to leave Kioto, but was suddenly detained.

2nd month 20th day.—Orders were given for the extensive planting of Wax, lacquer, and paper trees, and also of tea-shrubs.

3rd month 5th day.—Harris arrived at Yedo, and demanded the signature of the provisional Treaty.

3rd month 10th day.—The Dutch arrived at Yedo from Nagasaki.

3rd month 14th day.—At Kioto, eighty Court nobles laid before the Mikado their views of the situation.

3rd month 17th day.—Tsudzuki Suruga no Kami committed suicide, probably on account of the changed condition of Kioto.

3rd month 20th day.—The Mikado gave orders through the Daimio of Sakura that the Daimios were to reconsider the measures taken in regard to foreign countries.

4th month 7th day.—The Daimio of Sakura left Kioto. He arrived at Yedo on the 20th.

4th month 7th day.—The Daimios were informed of the expected arrival of an American ship at Shinagawa. The reason of her coming was because they wished to hold personal communication with Harris who was now living at Yedo.

4th month 23rd day.—The Daimio of Hikone was appointed Tairo (Tairo, or more commonly Gotairo, was the Prime Minister under the Shogun's regime.)

4th month 24th day.—A interview took place with Harris at the house of the Daimio of Sakura. The signature of the provisional Treaty was postponed.

4th month 25th day.—The Daimios were all ordered to attend the Shogun's Court to deliver their opinions in regard to the foreign policy.

It is said that at this time the officials tried to bring the Daimios over to the opinion that under present circumstances there was no other alternative than to grant commerce.

5th month 2nd day.—Harris was informed that the signature of the provisional Treaty was postponed till the 27th day of the 7th month.

5th month 7th day.—Harris went back to Shimoda.

5th month 8th day.—The Daimios were informed that the American ship would not come to Shinagawa.

5th month 11th day.—Gesshō, a Priest of the province of Suwō died.

5th month 18th day.—The Daimio of Nagoya commanded that the Daimio of Mito's statement of his views (see 4th month, 25th day), should be amended, as it was objectionable.

6th month 1st day.—The Daimio of Sakura and others were commanded to attend to the duty of selecting an adopted son for the Shogun.

6th month 9th day.—A notice was posted at Asakusa and Kinnachi threatening with death the Shogun's unprincipled officials.

6th month 12th day.—The Shogun being himself unable to decide between the two persons proposed as his adopted son, viz., the Daimio of Wakayama (Kishu) and Lord Hitotsubashi, the views of the Mikado were inquired. On the 12th a reply was received at Yedo directing that the selection should fall on a person of ripe years and discretion.

6th month 13th day. Two American ships arrived at Shimoda.

6th month 16th day.—A Russian ship arrived at Shimoda. On the 17th she anchored off Koshiba.

6th month 17th day.—Harris arrived off Koshiba. He informed the Government that thirty English ships were coming, and demanded the signature of the provisional treaty.

6th month 19th day.—The Americans were granted the signature of the provisional treaty.

6th month 21st day.—The defence of Kioto was entrusted to the three Daimios of Takamatsu, Matsuyae, and Kuana, and the first two were relieved of the defence of Osaka: the Daimio of Tsu was charged with the defence of the shrines of Ise, and was also to assist, if necessary, in the defence of Kioto: the Daimios of Tottori, Okayama, and Kochi were charged with the defence of Ōsaka, Iiagi with that of Iiogo, and Yamagawa with that of Sakai. The Daimio of Tottori was relieved of the defence of Shinagawa, Okayama and Yamagawa of that of Awa and Kadzusa, Iiagi of that of Sagami. Fukui was charged with the defence of Kanagawa, and Nihommatsu with that of Futsu.

6th month 22nd day.—The Daimios were informed that the Government had been unwillingly obliged to grant the signature of the provisional treaty.

6th month 23rd day.—The Daimios of Sakura and Uyeda ceased to hold the office of Rōju; the Daimios of Kakegawa, Sabaye, and Nishio were appointed Rōju.

6th month, 24th day.—The Daimio of Nagoya, the two Daimios of Mito, Lord Hitotsubashi and the Daimio of Fukui went suddenly to the Castle and petitioned (the Shōgun) to cancel the signature of the provisional Treaty and to carry out the Mikado's wishes.

6th month, 25th day.—The Daimio of Wakayama was selected as the Shōgun's adopted son.

6th month, 26th day.—The Daimio of Sabaye was despatched to Kioto to speak about the signature of the provisional treaty.

On the same day, the Daimio of Okazaki ceased to hold the office of Shoshidai (Shogun's representative at the Mikado's Court) He was succeeded by the Daimio of Obama.

6th month, 27th day.—The signature of the provisional Treaty was announced to the Mikado. His Majesty was said to have been much enraged.



6th month, 28th day.—A great council was held at Court.

6th month 29th day.—The Karōs of the three Houses (Mito, Kishu and Owari) were sent for by the Government. They arrived in Yedo on the 4th of the 7th month.

7th month, 2nd day.—All the Daimios went to the Castle to congratulate the Shōgun's adopted son.

7th month 4th day.—The following persons were appointed physicians to the Shōgun.

Totsuka Seikai, ... of the Kagoshima Han

Itō Gembaku, ... of the Saga Han.

Toda Chōan, ... of the Tsuyama Han.

Awoki Shuntai, ... of the Imaharu Han.

7th month 4th day.—The Shōgun died. Mourning for him was proclaimed from the 8th of the 8th month. He received the posthumous name of Onkioin. He was buried at Ueyo on the 18th.

7th month 4th day.—The Russian ship came from the Koshiba roadstead to Shinagawa. On the 11th, a provisional Treaty was concluded with them. On the 12th the Russians attended the Shōgun's Court; on the 13th they left.

7th month 4th day.—Three English ships arrived at Shinagawa. On the 18th a provisional Treaty was concluded with them, and they presented a steamer. On the 19th they went away.

The Daimios of Nagoya and Fukui (Echizen) were ordered to retire from public life and to confine themselves to their own houses, the old Daimio of Mito was ordered to confine himself to his own house and the Daimio of Mito and Lord Hitotsubashi to abstain from attending the Shōgun's Court.

7th month 6th day.—Liberty was given to practise the Dutch system of medicine.

7th month 7th day.—Ito Kansai of the Wakayama Han and Takenouchi Gendō of the Marnoka Han were appointed physicians to the Shōgun.

7th month 8th day.—Gwaikoku bugio (usually styled Governors for Foreign Affairs) were appointed for the first time.

From this day till the 14th, the Mikado, fasted (i. e. abstained from animal food and wine), and prayed to the gods of the sixty provinces. This was because of foreign countries.

7th month 10th day.—A provisional Treaty was concluded with the Dutch.

7th month 11th day.—Owing to the press of public business, orders were given to the Daimio of Kagoshima to make the Lochooan Envoys postpone their visit.

On the same day the police of Kioto was entrusted to the Governor of Fushimi.

7th month 16th day.—The Daimio of Kagoshima died.

7th month 22nd day.—It was notified that officials were forbidden to disclose the condition of affairs.

7th month 28th day.—The following persons were commanded to keep the House of Mito in order, viz. The three Daimios Takamatsu, Moriyama, Naganuma and Owari Takenokoshi, Hiobu Shōyū and Kii Midzuno Tosa no kami.

From this month forward great numbers of persons died of an epidemic called by the people "Korori" (Cholera.)

8th month 1st day.—It was attempted to seclude the old Daimio of Mito in another Han. Yedo was greatly excited.

8th month 8th day.—On account of the youth of the Shōgun's heir, Lord Taryasu was appointed his guardian.

On the same day the Mikado's commands were given to the old Daimio of Mito. He arrived at Yedo on the 17th. The Mito Yashiki was frequently visited at this time by members of the Roju.

8th month 13th day.—Three French ships arrived at Shinagawa. A provisional treaty was made with them on the 3rd day of the 9th month, and they left on the 6th.

8th month, 23rd day.—The Daimio of Taira and Tsushima no kami, and also Midzuno Chikugo no kami and Nagai Gamba no kami were appointed Ambassadors to America. This appointment was afterwards cancelled.

In the last ten days of this month a comet appeared in the west.

9th month 2nd day.—Lord Kujō resigned the office of

Kwambaku (Mikado's Prime Minister). Lord Konoye became Nairan (a Minister of the Mikado).

9th month 3rd day.—The Daimio of Sabaye left Yedo for Kioto where he arrived on the 17th.

9th month 4th day.—The unattached samurai Yanagawa Shinjuro died.

9th month 7th day.—The unattached samurai Mameda Genjiro was arrested at Kioto. He afterwards died in prison at Yedo.

9th month 18th day.—A retainer of Soga Gonyemon named Iizumi Kinai was arrested at Yedo. On the same day Ukai Kichizayemon and Ukai Kokichi of the Mito Han were arrested at Kioto.

9th month 22nd day.—Kobayashi Mimbu Gontayu, a Karō of the Daimio of Takashi, was arrested at Kioto. Many other arrests followed, but I do not note them severally.

9th month 27th day.—Kusakabe Isanji of the Kagoshima Han was arrested in Yedo. He afterwards died in prison.

(These arrests with others which took place later were directed against the anti-foreign or "Jōi" party.)

In this month there was great excitement among the samurai of Owari and Mito. Over two thousand set out for Yedo without asking leave and assembled at Kagane in Shimōsa. The cause was the Mikado's commands (given to the Daimio of Mito.)

10th month 4th day.—A retainer of Koga Kinichiro named Fujimari Kiosuke was arrested in Yedo.

10th month 9th day.—Lord Konoye resigned the office of Nairan.

10th month 11th day.—Hori Oribe no Shō was despatched on a visit of inspection to the northern coasts. He returned to Yedo on the 4th of the following year.

10th month 12th day.—Lords Kujo and Sanjo asked leave to resign their offices. On the 21st permission was granted to Lord Sanjo.

10th month 19th day.—Iizumi Kinai and others to the number of 17 persons were some imprisoned, some given in charge.

10th month, 21st day.—Lord Kujō was again appointed Nairan.

10th month 23rd day.—The Board of Consultation was ordered to report upon the measures to be taken for opening the port of Kanagawa.

10th month 24th day.—The Daimio of Sabaye was received for the first time at the Mikado's Court.

10th month 25th day.—At Kioto notice was given to the Daimios that the Mikado had appointed a Shōgun.

10th month 27th day.—The Daimio of Sekiyado ceased to hold the office of Roju.

11th month 12th day.—The Imperial Messenger bearing the Shōgun's appointment left Kioto.

11th month 16th day.—Gessho, a Priest of the temple of Hoshoin in Kiyomidzu drowned himself in the Satsuma sea being overtaken by persons who came to arrest him. Nishizato Yoshibei of the Kagoshima Han escaped and returned to his province.

11th month 24th day.—The Daimio of Uwajima was ordered to retire from public life. The truth was that he requested permission to do so being privately advised by the Shōgun's Government.

11th month 26th day.—The Daimio of Tōura ceased to be Governor of the Osaka Castle. He was succeeded by the Daimio of Kameyama.

12th month 1st day.—The Shōgun's appointment came.

12th month 3rd day.—The inspection of the provinces was postponed as before till the year 1862.

12th month 5th day.—Kobayashi Mimbu Gontayu and ten others who had been arrested in Kioto were sent down to Yedo where they arrived on the 19th.

12th month 18th day.—Harris came to Yokohama. On the 21st he went back to Shimoda. It is said that he was angry, because the trading place was not yet built.

12th month 19th day.—The Jisha bugio (ecclesiastical commissioners) Ometsuke and the rest of the five officials were commanded to examine the Kioto prisoners. The trial commenced on the 25th.

12th month 21st day.—Lord Sanjo retired to a private house in Yedo and took up his residence there.

12th month 22nd day.—The Temple of Senyōji was burnt.

12th month 25th day.—Fujii Tajima no Kami and six other Kioto prisoners were removed to Yedo where they arrived on the 9th day of the 1st month of next year.

12th month last day.—The Daimio of Sabaye went to the Mikado's Court to take his leave. He was presented with a real sword which alarmed him greatly. (The usual practice was to give a sum of money as the price of a sword, and Sabaye took the gift of a real sword as a hint to commit Harakiri).

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1873.

A meeting was held at the rooms of the Chamber this day for the purpose of electing a Chairman in the room of the late Wm. Marshall, Esq., and for supplying the vacancies on the Committee occasioned by the retirement of Messrs. Greeven, Spence and D'Iffanger.

The following members were present: Messrs. A. J. Wilkin, (Chairman), Thomas, Jackson, Winstanley, Atkinson, Evers, Pistorius, Dell'Oro, Barlow, E. J. Fraser, Johnstone, D'Iffanger, Abbott, Barnard, Van Oordt, Lane, J. A. Fraser, Milsom, Brent, Conil, Pearson and Dodds.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, adverted to the circumstances which had rendered it necessary to call the present meeting, and explained that owing to the diminished number of the Committee it would be, in practice, impossible to conduct the duties of the Chamber with a bare *quorum*. Before entering upon the opening business for which they were convened he desired to testify to the loss which the Chamber had sustained by the withdrawal from among them of their late Chairman, Mr. Marshall. Elected by their own body to that important office he had exhibited special aptitude in conducting its business and forwarding its interests. His tact, large experience and sound views rendered his assistance invaluable in matters of public importance, and he felt sure that the meeting would freely endorse his opinion when he stated that the void occasioned by his decease was one which could not easily be filled.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the minutes of the last meeting which were confirmed.

The Secretary read a minute to the effect that Messrs. Howard Church & Co. had been duly elected.

A ballot was then taken to elect Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and three Members of Committee, which resulted in the election of A. J. Wilkin, Esq., as Chairman, A. Winstanley, Esq., Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. Brent, Evers and Melhuish, as Committee.

Mr. Melhuish having explained his inability to serve, a fresh ballot was taken for Messrs. Dodds and Geisenheimer which, resulting in an equal number of votes, the first of these gentlemen retired in favour of the latter.

The Chairman intimated that should Mr. Geisenheimer decline to serve it would be competent to declare Mr. Dodds duly elected. He added that as no provision seemed to exist in the Rules of the Chamber for replacing retiring members of Committee, it would be desirable that a member should give notice of a motion for the next meeting in order to bring this matter under the consideration of the Chamber.

#### Law & Police.

GAIMUSHO, YEDO.  
CLAIMS AGAINST THE OLD HANS.

Judge HANSEN and Mr. TAMORO,

Commissioners.

J. M. SCOTT vs. TOSAMI HAN.

September 12th, 1873.

Kashichi, cross-examination continued:—The document produced marked A. I recognise as having been written by the second banto. I heard afterwards that Harinya transacted business for the Tonami Han. I did not go with my master to the Custom House to have the final contract for \$1,650 examined. I never saw my employer mark the contracts with a red pencil. I never saw any

stamps placed on the contracts marked B and C, nor have I ever heard anyone acknowledge the stamps were his.

In consequence of an apparent disparity in the evidence, a long explanation ensued between Mr. Tonami and witness.

Mr. Ness suggested that it would be more in accordance with usual procedure if these questions were asked through counsel. He was completely in the dark as to what was passing.

A suggestion to this effect was made by Commissioner Hannen.

Cross-examination resumed:—Mr. Scott has not, since the adjournment of the Court, the day before yesterday, told me that my former testimony in regard to B and C was wrong; nor has anyone told me that my evidence differed from that of my employer. As I have already said, I have seen those documents before. I know nothing of the execution of this contract, however. It was only the original contract which was left entirely to my charge, and which I saw sealed. I did not accompany my employer to the Saibansho to have B and C sealed. I first saw those contracts being sealed when copies were being made. I told my master what the names were. I told him that one name and a seal were wanting, but he said that it did not matter for the moment. When the copies were made, I thought they were for the purposes of the present action. I was not told so. Copies were perpetually being made, so that I cannot say exactly when these were made. I do not think the officers were all present whose seals are attached. I remember that I gave my employer a rough idea of the contents. The conditions Harinya Kianoske and Komeya Sakube referred to, when they spoke of having obtained certain conditions, were not mentioned to me. I suppose they referred to the present contract, when they spoke of delay. I know that the balance of the first contract was due at the end of the third or beginning of the fourth month. On the prosecution, at the time of the claim, I did not hear Mr. Kanasawa tell Mr. Scott what was to be done or what would be the result of the claim. I did not hear anything of it from my employer.

The bench at the request of Counsel for defendant, was here examined before the the Commission touching his knowledge of English, and specimens carefully taken down. The results obtained were not very brilliant.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness:—I understand my master's Japanese. He knows about as much Japanese as I know of English. Neither my employer nor any one else has asked me to say here what is untrue. My employer, from his office, cannot see all that takes place in mine. The two Offices are separated from each other by a partition about as high as my breast; the rest is open grating.

Court adjourned to two o'clock.

Re-examination continued.—I do not recollect in what part of the store Mr. Scott was when the original contract was signed. I cannot say whether my employer was looking on or not. My employer never told me that he had relieved Nakayama of his liability.

Mr. Okamura, examined by Mr. Ness:—I was acting vice-governor in Hiogo, in 1871. I have heard of Scott's claim against Tonami Han. It was brought to my notice by the clerk, Kanasawa. I and the acting governor sent a despatch to Yedo in regard to this claim.

Mr. Ness demanded the original of the communication referred to. (Letter produced, with the enclosures.)

Examination continued:—That is the letter which was sent on that occasion. The report does not purport to come from the Gon-Sanji, Dai-Sanji and Sho-Sanji, but from two persons, the Gon-Sanji and Dai-Sanji. It is dated the 5th day 9th month, 1871.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill:—These are the copies of bonds which are mentioned in the letter as enclosed. They are not called enclosures in the letter. There were five documents altogether in the letter (Pointing out the documents). I did not enter into the details of the case. I was merely told that so much money was owing and referred the parties to the chief officer. I know nothing of the execution of the bond for \$1,000, nor of the one for \$2,050, nor of this one for \$1,666.

Mr. Ness signified that this closed the case for the plaintiff. He had no further witnesses to call.

Mr. Hill, for the defence, called Mr. Kanasawa. My position at present is Gon-Chiuroku; in 1871 I was complaint officer in the Hiogo Ken. I know something of the first part of Mr. Scott's case, but I was not there when the latter part was decided. The first thing I knew of it was a communication setting forth Mr. Scott's claim, sent in to me through the Consul. I did not decide the case for, while it was in suspense, the two parties came to an amicable arrangement, and the complaint was withdrawn. The defendants in this case were Tanaka Sanai, Harinya Kianoski, and Komeya

Sakube; at least they are those who came on this occasion. The copies of bonds I speak of, as coming from the British Consul, were, after the friendly arrangement, labelled and put aside for future reference. Scott brought the originals of these documents to the Foreign Office, but I did not take charge of them. They were merely brought to verify the copies. The papers were brought, probably, two or three times to the bureau. I gave instructions that, after the arrangement came to, the original documents should be given to Tanaka Sanai in exchange for the new ones. There were certainly new bonds drawn up; but where, I do not know. I did not inquire under the circumstances; nor did I see them after they were completed. I do not recognise the documents you produce in the least. [Documents marked B and C.] I cannot say whether the new arrangement was ever fulfilled. When the arrangement was come to, Tanaka and Harimya were present. I also think Komeya and Zokoya were there, Scott and his banto were there also. I don't know of an interpreter on the occasion: it is now some time ago. The private arrangement was come to elsewhere, so that there was really no need of one. There was a communication sent in to me from the Consulate, informing me of the new arrangement on the following morning. I heard of the action pending only after the laying of the complaint. Okaki Sakumon was not connected with this affair. He was only there, as well as I can remember, in order to prevent those who should sign the document from leaving. I know nothing of the social position of these parties. The fact of their being Tonami Han Samurai was only made known to me by the plaintiff.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness:—When they first borrowed the money, they said that they had done so on their own private account.

Mr. Ness here gave notice that he should require the originals of the bonds said to be in the archives to be produced.

The Court here adjourned until Monday morning next, at nine o'clock.

September 15th, 1873.

Kanasawa, cross-ex. continued:—As to the authority of the three officers, enquiry was not made at the Saibansho from me. Scott brought a complaint against the three Tonami Han officers and the guarantee. I have no details of what took place. On the 9th month, last year, I sent sundry notes I had made on the occasion to the Keurci. I changed office in 1871, and know nothing of this report to the Governor and Vice-Governor, which was made three months after. When the amicable arrangement was come to, I told the Governor that he might write to the Consul that the case had been settled. [Letter to Consul produced, marked Z.] No one appeared to contest Scott's claim on the part of Tonami Han. No document was drawn up to release Otonoske while I was in office. I certainly saw the first contract. The documents say the goods were purchased on account of Tonami Han, but the officers told me they had falsely stated that they were for the Han. Therefore I treated the matter as a private debt. I am sure I told Scott this, as he was constantly coming to me. I do not remember distinctly about the proceedings, but as he was in constant attendance, I am sure I must have informed him of the state of the case. I believed from the statement of the officers that they were not acting for the Han. I did not think it worth while to go deeply into the question. I think that the persons who signed the first contract should pay. I did not know the Genshiro, Sanai, and Otonoske were officers of the Han, I knew that that they were *samurai*. I learnt this at the time of the investigation. Although I knew that they were *samurai*, and that they had acknowledged themselves guilty of fraud, still I believed them when they said that they had no authority to bind the Han. I considered at the time they were punishable for theft.

The witness was next asked whether he had taken any steps to punish Genshiro, Sanai and Otonoske for the fraud of which they had, according to his showing, acknowledged themselves to be guilty.

Mr. Hill objected to the question on the ground that it was irrelevant, and that it was in the nature of an inquiry into the witness' conduct in his judicial capacity.

Mr. Ness urged that it went to the credibility of the witness.

Commissioner Hannen explained that according to English law the question could not be objected to, and ought to be answered.

Mr. Tamano was of a contrary opinion. He considered that it was not the judge's official conduct which was under investigation.

Mr. Hill applied to the court to have his objection to the question noted.

Commissioner Hannen declined to allow the Counsel's application. He further intimated that according to the rules laid down for

the guidance of the Commissioners, it was for them to decide on the admissibility of the evidence; and that in the event of disagreement between the Commissioners the evidence must be accepted.

Mr. Tamano asked for an adjournment to consider the question, which he urged was of serious import. The question to his mind seemed to suggest collusion on the part of a public officer. He objected emphatically to the request of counsel for the plaintiff.

In consequence the Court adjourned to three o'clock.

On the re-assembling of the Commission: Commissioner Hannen said that the Commissioners had failed to come to an agreement, and that, in view of the rules laid down for the guidance of the Commission, the question would be put.

Cross-examination resumed:—I took no steps to punish the officers for their fraud. I made no inquiry concerning them. I found out that they were officers of the Tonami Han from the investigations which took place.

Mr. Ness at this point handed to the court the memorandum made by the witness at the time of the examination marked A. A.

Documents marked B. B. C. C, and D. D. were also handed in by Mr. Hill.

Saika, examined by Mr. Hill:—I am an officer of the 8th rank in the Okurasho. At the time of Scott's application I asked him for copies of original contract with Otonoske's seal on it, but he could only show me copies of second contract. In consequence I wrote him a letter declining to have anything to do with the matter. Mr. Scott replied to me. I went to see Mr. Scott about the original documents. I was to report to the Okurasho if I found all the documents in order. I had no authority to settle the claim. I made no promises to Scott.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ness:—I never saw the originals of the first two contracts. Scott, told me to inquire for them at the Saibansho. At the Saibansho I was told that they had not got them. I was simply told they were not there. I told Scott this. He then said, "they are in the Consul's hands." I saw Kanasawa at Kobe but I did not ask him about them. I did not know that he had investigated the matter. I saw copies of documents afterwards at the Saibansho. I was shown three copies, but I cannot say whether they were made from originals or not. I did not say that if Scott would produce a document with Otonoske's seal on it, the Government would pay the claim. I never wrote such a thing to Scott. I merely said that if a document bearing Otonoske's seal could be produced an investigation would be made by the Okurasho. If the seal had been forthcoming I should have reported the fact and asked for instructions. Scott asked to have his case treated like Twombly's. His contract had Otonoske's seal and was I believe paid by the Government; Scott's second contract of which he shewed me original had not. I told Scott of this. I don't know whose seal was on Twombly's contract. Otonoske's title was that of finance officer, and therefore I insisted on seeing his seal. Otonoske may or may not have abused his authority, but as he was an officer of the Tonami Han I insisted on seeing his seal. I have heard that Twombly's claim has been paid.

At this stage in the proceedings the commission adjourned until Monday next, the 22nd inst.

#### IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

(Postponed from the 2nd August.)

DEVINE v. KIRBY.

Yokohama, 18th September, 1873.

This was a suit to recover the sum of \$4,500 in respect of pecuniary loss and personal injury for wrongful dismissal. Mr. Ness appeared for plaintiff; Mr. F. V. Dickens for defendant.

In opening the case, the learned counsel stated that the parties to the suit had been acquainted for over ten years in business, and at defendant's solicitation plaintiff entered his service, the latter expressly stipulating that he should be allowed to sign or use the name of the firm. On November 15th, 1872, the defendant wrote to plaintiff agreeing to this, and to pay him as salary for his services the sum of \$200 monthly with quarters. In June last plaintiff received a letter stating that he had forfeited all confidence by signing the firm name to a cheque instead of doing so "per procurator," and dismissing him with a sum of \$400 in lieu of notice. Defendant now pleaded incompetence, incapacity, disobedience and falsehood of the plaintiff, and using the name of the firm in such a way as might have subjected him to a criminal prosecution. Mr. Ness in conclusion stated that he should prove the sanction



of defendant to the use of the firm name, and that the allegations now made were wholly unfounded.

Wm. Henry Devine said he was plaintiff in this action and entered the service of defendant under the written agreement contained in the letter produced. He acknowledged receipt of the letter and accepted the situation. He continued in defendant's employment up to the 2nd July, when he received a dismissal. On the 26th June he had received a letter from Mr. Kirby stating that on the previous day he had desired plaintiff to write out a cheque in favour of the manager of the Commercial Bank, and to his utter astonishment discovered that plaintiff had signed the firm name instead of per procuration. He replied to the effect that it had been distinctly understood between them that he was to sign the firm name, (the idea of his making that stipulation being that it would give him a better standing commercially), and further submitting that the arbitrary action of defendant in breaking the agreement would place plaintiff in a painful position with regard to the mercantile world; for which reasons he could not agree to accept the dismissal. The defendant answered this letter by another demanding delivery of the Power of Attorney to Mr. Valentine, and also sent another letter to the effect that the dismissal of the 26th was not absolute, but optional for plaintiff's acceptance; that he must have been under an hallucination as regarded the power he alleged to have been given him to sign the name of the firm, and that his previous misconduct in having signed the firm's name previously without the sanction of defendant—as had been found on reference to the letter book. Many conversations took place with reference to the powers of plaintiff before the agreement under which he entered defendant's employ was finally come to. The Power of Attorney was given in consequence of verbal arrangements made before the written agreement was entered into. He signed the name of E. C. Kirby & Co. from the date of receiving that power till the day of his dismissal. He considered himself empowered to do so both by reason of the Power of Attorney and the verbal authority he had received from the defendant, who knew that he thus used the firm name and never found fault with him for doing so. He wrote, almost daily, letters bearing that signature; and from first to last conducted the correspondence above that signature only. These letters were all copied in the letter-book which was kept in Mr. Kirby's own office, and frequently on his desk. Defendant occasionally went to Kobe, and on his return from such visits the whole of the correspondence which had passed during his absence was handed to him. Witness had seen him read such correspondence and refer to the letter-book produced. He sent letters from Yokohama to E. C. Kirby & Co., Kobe, and signed them E. C. Kirby & Co., whilst Mr. E. C. Kirby was staying at Kobe. One such was sent on the 26th April, and its receipt acknowledged by defendant in his own hand-writing. On the 14th of March, he sent a letter to the Kobe firm signed "E. C. Kirby & Co." which was similarly acknowledged. In neither reply was fault found with plaintiff for signing the firm name. On the 10th May, another letter signed "E. C. Kirby & Co." was sent, and acknowledged by Mr. E. C. Kirby on the 12th. On the 3rd June, he wrote to Mr. Hunter, the defendant's manager at Kobe, and from a subsequent conversation with Mr. Kirby ascertained that he had seen that letter. It was written under his instructions. Defendant looked over his shoulder whilst witness was writing it. On the 7th April last, he remitted a small draft to the firm's London agent. Mr. Kirby intrusted him to obtain the draft which was made out in favour of "E. C. Kirby & Co." and endorsed by witness similarly. As he had nothing particular to write about, and as Mr. Kirby was writing, witness took the draft into the inner office and asked Mr. Kirby to enclose it in his letter. Defendant looked at the endorsement upon the back of the draft, and made the observation "I don't think I've yet sent your signature to the London Bank." Witness, reflecting they did no business direct with the London Bank, remarked "The London agents have my signature and can produce it, if necessary." Previous letters had been forwarded formally to the agents in London with a specimen of witness' signature. Would most positively swear that Defendant looked at the endorsement on the draft and Bills of Exchange on the firm were accepted by witness as "E. C. Kirby & Co." The paid bills were kept in the office and open at any time to Defendant's inspection. Witness also signed all the Bank cheques under the belief he had full power to do so. He commenced immediately after he entered the Defendant's service. The accountant of the Bank called his attention to the difference in signature and he said "Well! if there any doubt about it, I'll go over and ask Mr. Dickens, as I'm under the belief my power of attorney gives me power to sign the firm name." He asked Mr. Dickens to explain to him the meaning of the words "P. Pro." as he could not find a full explanation in any commercial work in his possession. Mr. Dickens replied: "As far as P. Pro. goes, the meaning of those words is somewhat vague." Witness then asked "Am I safe in using this signature?" He said, "Yes, you are perfectly safe," and witness went away, and asked no further question. He had fully explained that he did not sign "P. Pro."

but "E. C. Kirby & Co." Mr. Dickens told him the Power of Attorney would cover that signature.

He went straight over to the Bank and told the accountant what Mr. Dickens had said, and heard no more till he got his letter of dismissal. Had never used the name "E. C. Kirby & Co." except in the ordinary course of business. The day before he was dismissed, the 25th of June, he made out a cheque and signed it in his usual way. He handed that to Mr. Kirby himself. Did not know if the latter took it to the Bank. Thought Mr. Kirby noticed the signature at the time. Theretofore no fault had been found with witness's conduct, directly or indirectly. He had never been accused of incapacity in business, and conducted defendant's affairs aright. Was never accused nor guilty of any act of disobedience: was certainly never accused of falsehood. Nor had he exhibited a gross disregard of truth in the conduct of his business, nor signed defendant's name contrary to his wishes, or in direct disobedience of his express order, with the object of fraudulently gaining some advantage for himself, or exposed himself to be criminally prosecuted, or improperly absented himself from the service of the defendant. Three years and a half of his agreement were unexpired at the date of his dismissal. Dismissed in such a manner, he had not dared to apply for another situation. His salary was to have been \$200 per month, with quarters—probably worth \$100 per month more. It was very improbable that he could obtain such another situation in Yokohama. He had sustained considerable personal annoyance, besides damage to his prospects and anticipated it would be necessary for him to go to England, to obtain a suitable employ. He had offered after being dismissed to remain in defendant's service.

Cross-examined. Had estimated his damages at a low scale. The accusation of having falsely and fraudulently used the name of Kirby & Co., had injured his feelings, together with the accusations of falsehood contained in the answer to the suit. Defendant had told Dr. Dalliston witness had "told a lie," nothing beyond that.

The witness here applied for the protection of the Court, Mr. Dickens having just said "That was a lie" to Mr. Kirby. His Honour: If you did so within the witness' hearing, Mr. Dickens, it was a most improper observation for a barrister to make.

Mr. Dickens: I must represent to the Court that witness made a very gross accusation against myself.

His Honour: He has not for one moment made any accusation against you, and you have no business to say that in Court to a witness.

Mr. Dickens: I did not say so to the witness.

The matter here dropped.

Witness declared most positively that Mr. Dickens told him that the power covered his act in signing the firm name. He had known Mr. Kirby for some years. Was never very intimate with him. Now knew his business habits thoroughly. Knew Mr. Kirby was a man of standing in the settlement, or would not have joined him. Remembered business negotiations in May, 1872. He was then in the employ of Lane, Crawford & Co., and wrote the letter produced, which declined to complete an arrangement to join Mr. Kirby, though the latter had stated he considered himself as much bound as if he had signed a deed of partnership.

A lengthy correspondence, in relation to the then contemplated partnership, was here put in, together with witness' acceptance of the offer made by the defendant.

He entered the employment of Mr. Kirby in January, 1873. He did not sign the firm name to the letters and cheques during January until he had a letter from the Bank accepting his signature. (A notice to the Bank from Mr. Kirby authorising it to honour the signature of Mr. Devine p. pro. E. C. Kirby & Co. was put in). The reason no Power of Attorney was then drawn out was because Mr. Dickens was too busy to do it. Witness might have signed "p. pro." in February. He might have signed half a dozen cheques as "E. C. Kirby & Co." before applying to know if the Power of Attorney gave him authority to do so. When Mr. Kirby saw the Power, he said "I see this gives you power to mortgage my property." Witness looked at the Power, and pointed out that the word was "manage." He knew the advertisements in the papers said he was to sign per procuration. Mr. Kirby left Kobe twice or thrice during the time witness was with him. During his absence "private" letters, as well as the "business" correspondence, passed between each. Generally there was a good deal of business introduced into the private letters. The letter-book was placed on Mr. Kirby's desk by witness when Mr. Kirby returned. He most certainly thought defendant must have read the official letters as well as the private. In one letter to plaintiff he replied "You do not say anything about forwarding the cattle in your official letter." He considered Mr. Kirby must have seen the letter of the 3rd of May from what he said to witness concerning it in a general way, from his always having the letter book before him, and from his looking over witness' shoulder whilst the latter wrote. He saw defendant read the endorsement on the draft procured for the London Agent. Witness' signature had gone several times to them. The letter with his



specimen signature was sent from Kobe for him to append his signature at foot and send it on. It stated that Mr. W. H. Devine was authorized to sign E. C. Kirby & Co. per procuration and that the firm were about to send several indentations for execution. When he presented the cheque he had signed to Mr. Kirby he made no remark whatever. Was positive he returned to the office that day; was in the house whilst dinner was going on. The cheque was drawn about three o'clock. Witness was at the office at five o'clock. His business took him away from it often. Did not exhibit his Power of Attorney at the Bank; he was not asked for it. Defendant must have known he was signing the name of the firm, as it was constantly before his eyes.

A letter was here put in received from Cowderoy & Rainbow calling attention to the fact that the signature of Mr. Devine to the letter of authority was informal, as he had signed the name of the firm instead of per procuration.

Witness continued. He went daily to the office after his dismissal. On two occasions he was ordered by Mr. Kirby to leave the premises. He continued to attend, as Mr. Kirby did not give him a definite dismissal; but had first written him a letter of dismissal, and then another stating that it was not a dismissal. He went to Mr. Dickinson's office on hearing that Mr. Kirby had said his statements about the power of attorney were a lie, to ask him to state what he had said about the power of attorney. Mr. Dickinson at first said he didn't remember about it, but afterwards did so and said, "It didn't authorise you to make new contracts." He could not at first remember that he had any conversation with witness about the power of attorney. He asked him to walk down with him to the Bank and Mr. Kirby's. Legal proceedings against him were never contemplated, so that he could not have begged with tears in his eyes that Mr. Dickinson should intercede for him with Mr. Kirby. He went to Mr. Ness after Mr. Kirby had ordered him to leave the place, when he had gone with Mr. Dickinson to this office. Considered his services were worth \$300 per month, but would rather some one else would say so for him. Knew Byron Binninger of New York; had known him as a neighbour in Shanghai; was not aware of any circumstance justifying his dismissal. Had never traded for his own account.

Two letters were here put in from Mr. Binninger thanking Mr. Devine for procuring him an order for 2,000 cases Devoe Oil, and promising to send some circulars of a Milking Machine.

Re-examined by Mr. Ness.—He had never absented himself from the office except on business of the defendant. It was not Mr. Kirby's custom to take his word for the contents of letters written by witness. It was a matter of caution on his part that he did not sign the firm name till he had the power of Attorney. Had never admitted to Mr. Dickinson he had ever done anything which was wrong.

Ed. H. Hunter testified that he was manager to Mr. Kirby at Hiogo between February and June. He had frequently received letters from plaintiff as manager of the Yokohama house signed E. C. Kirby & Co. On the first occasion he observed that signature in the beginning of February, he called Mr. Kirby's attention to it. Had also observed all letters thereafter coming to Kobe were signed in a similar way. As a rule, Mr. Kirby did not read the business letters which came to Kobe, but read the private letters. Defendant usually was only a short time there, and as a rule did not open the letters, as he never took the management of the business over. Defendant had spoken to him regarding the contents of business letters.

Cross-examined.—He never signed the firm name, but "per procuration." Did not consider himself entitled to sign in any other way. When he called Mr. Kirby's attention to the signature to the letter, he did not take much notice of it, but simply said "he supposed it was a mistake made in the hurry."

Mr. Wilson, assistant at Lane Crawford & Co.'s testified that in February last he was in Messrs. Kirby & Co.'s store at Kobe, where he saw defendant open and read the letters from Yokohama. Did not see whether they were official or private. He handed one to Mr. Hunter after he had read it.

Dr. J. J. R. Dalliston stated that he was an intimate friend of defendant, and formerly lived in the same compound with him. On many occasions Mr. Kirby had spoken to him concerning Mr. W. H. Devine. Did not think he had canvassed him favourably or unfavourably from after the first six weeks till after his dismissal. At first, he spoke very highly of his industry. Never heard any fault found with him up to the time of his dismissal.

Fredk. Towle testified that he had known plaintiff ten years—nearly eleven. Was once manager to Mr. Kirby, and considered plaintiff possessed capacity to fill that post. Never found Mr. Devine guilty of falsehood. He held a Power of Attorney from Mr. Kirby. There had been no previous agreement that he should sign the firm name; nevertheless, he had done so, and it had received the sanction and approval of Mr. Kirby.

Cross-examined.—Witness had signed the receipts for payments by the French Government for over three years during Mr. Kirby's absence. In the first instance, he did it without defendant's knowledge or consent; but afterwards it was known

to the latter and ratified. He ordinarily signed "per procuration." He should certainly think that the Power of Attorney of plaintiff's did not authorise him to sign the firm name.

His Honour.—What is the difference to a business man of signing per procuration and signing the firm name?

Mr. Townley.—I should say the power of signing the name would simply imply greater confidence in a person.

His Honour.—Nothing else?

Mr. Townley.—Nothing else, because I know of many instances where persons are in charge of a business who are not partners sign "per procuration." It is simply to put them in a certain higher position with regard to other persons.

This was plaintiff's case. In reply Mr. Dickinson, after referring to the case of Stagg v. Elliot where bill drawn on a father was accepted "P. Pro." by the manager of a firm, stated that in general he would argue that Mr. Kirby had justifiable cause for dismissing the plaintiff. As a matter of law it was not necessary that the alleged cause of dismissal should be a real cause, if he could shew at the trial, that there had ever been any real cause of dismissal. At first he would shew that a partnership was contemplated, but abandoned owing to plaintiff's conduct; and then that in November an ordinary service was agreed upon; that as soon as defendant's back was turned, he commenced signing the firm name; that there was no such stipulation made as he alleged; his conduct shewed wilful, downright disobedience of direct orders and must shew an evil motive on the part of plaintiff, and in the matter of the letter to the London agents, and in others to which he (the speaker) would refer he had misconducted himself.—But if a servant misconducted himself in only one single instance, his discharge was justified. Amongst other things, he should show how plaintiff's conduct shewed his intention to put himself in such a position as at a future day to be able to claim as partner. As regarded the interview with himself, he would prove by his own oath and books, that plaintiff's account was wholly false, and also give a very different version of the interview with Mr. Kirby. He regretted that it would be a lesson never to extend his good offices to a servant again under such a circumstances.

Edward Charles Kirby testified that he carried on business here and at Kobe as E. C. Kirby & Co. In May, 1872, negotiations with plaintiff for a partnership broke through owing to the vacillations of Mr. Devine. It was intended he should have one-third interest. In November fresh negotiations were commenced with him. It was not then understood he was to sign the firm; it had been before, when a partnership was contemplated. In November, plaintiff never asked to be allowed to sign the firm name. If he had served for three years and conducted himself well, witness might have done so. The letter to the Bank of the 15th January was not a simple *ad interim* power, but was intended to hold good till cancelled. Early in February witness asked Mr. Dickinson to draw up a power of attorney. He said he had not time, but meanwhile would buy a printed form and fill it in. Witness never intended to give Mr. Devine power to sign the firm name. Plaintiff never informed him he was signing the firm name up to the 23rd June, or that he filled in the letter to the London agents with the name of the firm. Between April and June he went to Kobe frequently and received private letters from plaintiff by every mail. He did not receive and read the official letters to the firm. On one occasion Mr. Hunter pointed out to him that a letter was signed E. C. Kirby & Co. He remarked that probably it had been written in a hurry and took no further notice of it. When he came up to Yokohama from time to time, nothing was shewn him to arouse his suspicions. Plaintiff would generally tell him what occurred in his absence. He remembered that on the 3rd May he wished plaintiff to write a letter to Mr. Hunter. Witness did not see it before it was sent off, and was never told by Mr. Devine that he had signed that particular letter with the firm name. Could make a similar answer with regard to all letters. With regard to the draft for £21, witness told plaintiff to get it and forward it to England. Did not remember seeing it. Did not see the endorsement on it. Plaintiff never shewed it him, nor did he examine it. As a rule, he seldom wrote business letters. About the date the draft was sent, he did not think any thing particular occurred to necessitate his writing a letter to Messrs. Cowderoy and Rainbow. [On reference to the letter book, one from Mr. Devine dated 7th April was found stating that the draft was enclosed in a private letter from Mr. Kirby]. Did not make any remark to the effect that his signature had not been sent to the London Bank. He authorised the order to Binninger for the oil, but wrote to plaintiff that "if the order for oil had not gone forward to give it to Mr. Abbott, a traveller for a New York house, and if it had been sent to give Mr. Abbott a small supplementary order." Mr. Devine did not send a small order by him but a large one for 2,500 cases costing about \$4 a case. He would not have sanctioned such an order immediately having followed the other. Would probably lose on the order. Kerosene oil was now selling at about cost price, and some 80,000 cases were on their way here. His special attention to Mr. Devine exceeding his power was called to

it by the letter of the 24th of June. He did not realise at the moment what the effect of such a signature would be. On the 25th, he told Mr. Devine to write a cheque in favour of the manager of the Chartered Bank, which he did, and placed the cheque on witness' desk. He looked at it presently, and was so astonished he sat there for ten minutes or so and did not move. He then went out, to the outer office, to speak to plaintiff about it and cancel the cheque. The latter however, had gone out. Witness thought Mr. Devine's manner peculiar as he brought in the cheque, and had since thought he might have been "trying it on" so as that if witness passed that cheque, he might claim some right to partnership. Mr. Devine did not return to the office that evening, but slept in the house. Witness then found on examining the letter book, the name of the firm had been frequently signed, and next day found out that the cheques had been signed in the same manner. Witness then visited Mr. Dickens who, on his stating he had lost all confidence in plaintiff, said "Then there's nothing to do but to discharge him." He could not in justice to his own interests take back Mr. Devine into his employ. The nature of his business required almost implicit trust to be placed in those in his employ. It was because of the trust he reposed in Mr. Devine, witness entered into so informal an agreement with him. There had been no personal quarrel or disagreement with him. The loss of confidence was one of his principle motives for dismissing plaintiff. Doing so was productive of the greatest inconvenience. Mr. Hunter was on the point of leaving witness, and Mr. Valentine had only just come out from England to take his place. No one else had signed the firm name, except Mr. Townley, who did so in an exceptional case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: Mr. Townley might have signed his firm name without his authority. He managed the business here. If he required an ordinary business letter written, he told his confidential clerk to write it. He did not care to read it afterwards unless the letter was very important, and, in that case, he wrote it himself. He had copied other letters in the same copyingbook without observing the signature of the firm name to Mr. Devine's letters. Did not think anything of the signature pointed out to him by Mr. Hunter, because he imagined it was accidental. He objected to the signature E. C. Kirby & Co. because it would give him unlimited power. "P. pro." implied a limited power only, whilst the signature of the firm name would imply that he was a partner. Had the signature been to a cheque or important document, he should have objected immediately. Though the fact of signing the firm name did not constitute a partnership yet if permitted, it gave a man opportunity to set up a claim to partnership especially in the event of the decease of the other partner.

Witness had known plaintiff in Shanghai and was well acquainted with him. When witness came to Yokohama he did not see all the correspondence. He never looked at the letter book when he came from Kobe, and never saw Devine's signature. Had not, that he remembered, till recently, read any letter in the business letter book copied between February and June. The old acceptances were kept in the safe in the outer office. Never noticed the form of acceptance on the paid Bills of Exchange. Never found fault with plaintiff about the order to Abbott. He dismissed plaintiff because he received the letter from London stating that he had signed the firm name instead of doing as he was directed and signing "p. pro." at the foot of the letter forwarded to the Agents, which witness considered an act of direct disobedience, possibly with a fraudulent intention. The name of the firm had been improperly used at all times, witness considered, but did not know that it had been used outside his own business. Did not know that there was any document which would have had a different effect if he had signed "p. pro." He did not know of any specific injury suffered up to the present time. By saying plaintiff had "used the firm name so as to expose him—self to criminal prosecution" did not know that he had been forging his name to each cheque he had drawn because he had no authority to sign.

Re-examined:—Did not think if he had repudiated the cheques, the Bank could recover the money. It was his duty to superintend all the acts of his clerks, but having confidence in plaintiff did not take the precautions some others would have done. When he went to the Bank, to enquire concerning the payment of the cheque, he was told that Mr. Devine had stated he had seen Mr. Dickens who said his power extended to signing the firm name. Witness then saw Mr. Dickens who denied this.

(The Court here rose.)

19th September, 1873.

F. V. Dickens, sworn, stated that early in February last defendant instructed him to make out a power of attorney for Mr. Devine, as he was going home. Witness said it was a matter of importance requiring consideration, and he had not then time to prepare one. He suggested eventually that a short power made on a printed form, should be temporarily given. He did so because he knew that Mr. Kirby held much

property in Yokohama and it was necessary for some one to manage it. He inserted in the form the power to sign per procuration and to manage the business with the object of limiting Mr. Devine's power. In his opinion, this gave Mr. Devine no more power than he already possessed. In witness' rough diary there was no record of any visit from Mr. Devine in February or March; if he had come to witness specially in the way he alleged, it was extremely improbable witness should not have entered it in his diary. At that time the case of *Mammelsdorf v. Kirby* was pending and witness saw Mr. Devine several times in respect to that case, but never, so far as he could recollect, at his office. The questions Mr. Devine said he had put were never asked witness on any special visit or at any time touching the power of procuration, and he never gave the answer Mr. Devine alleged he did give, and never said at any time to him or any one else, from which that by any reasonable possibility, he could have inferred such an answer. He never in any way told Mr. Devine he had power to sign the firm name, and in fact on one occasion, (not at his office), something was said about the power and he told Mr. Devine his power was limited—that he could only manage the existing business and not initiate new, without Mr. Kirby's authority. On the 28th June plaintiff came to him and implored him with tears in his eyes to intercede for him with Mr. Kirby as his dismissal would damage him in the opinion of the mercantile world and urged it on the ground that witness had given him the alleged authorization, and on witness saying he had never done so, begged him to try to recollect their previous conversation. He looked at his book but found no record of such a visit. If he had not believed from the tenor of his conversation that Mr. Devine had put himself within the grasp of the law, he should not have interfered between the parties.

Cross-examined. Mr. Devine did speak of using the name of "E. C. Kirby & Co.," but did not admit that he had used it improperly. He was evidently of opinion witness had given him that authority, but made no positive statements to that effect. If he had not been in a terrible state of distress, witness would not have interceded for him. The power of attorney was prepared in great haste, and was intended to be replaced by another more definite and fuller when Mr. Kirby went to England, giving Mr. Devine more authority. What the difference was to be was not then decided upon. The chief object of the power given was to enable plaintiff to manage Mr. Kirby's landed property here. It was a somewhat vague power, but perfectly distinct so far as it went. Should not have told Mr. Devine it was vague, if he had asked. It was vague; because it did not distinctly define his duty and authority. It was a power generally to manage; but not a general power to manage. The latter would be the same power as the principal had. Devine was to sign p. pro., that people might know he was acting under a power of attorney. It did not imply a general agency, but a special agency in so far as it was intended plaintiff should manage the business as a manager, and not as a partner. He invariably entered every interview he had with clients by whom he was retained. Several relative to Mr. Mammelsdorf's suit were entered and such a conversation as he had referred to might have occurred at one of these consultations. He believed that such a consultation did not take place, and that if one had taken place, it could not have escaped his recollection. He would swear most positively, it did not take place. He never stated to Mr. Devine it was not likely to have been entered in his book.

R. B. Baker, manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, deposed that he did not think the plaintiff, under the power given, was justified in signing the firm name. If the power had been shewn him, he would not have honoured the cheques drawn. Signing per pro. denoted a limited power and confidence, and signing firm name unlimited power. He considered Mr. Devine ought to have signed the letter of advice to London "per pro," as the part defining that was specially underlined. Under such circumstances, he thought an employer would be justified in losing confidence in a servant.

Cross-examined:—Witness considered that the plaintiff had exceeded his power in using the firm name. He had a right to draw money by signing "per pro." If Mr. Kirby had disputed the cheques, the Bank would have been liable to him for the whole. The plaintiff's power ought to have been inspected at the Bank, but was not.

Mr. Jackson, manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, deposed that under the power Mr. Devine had the right to draw money from the Bank, but only in one particular form. He was not at all justified in signing in the way he did. Witness considered the money obtained improperly, though the result of signing in the other and proper way would have been the same. If he had once found a cheque signed in an improper manner he would at once have obtained a written ratification from the principal. Signing per pro. indicated a limited authority, and using the firm name usually indicated partnership. The firm name was, however, often used by persons holding powers of Attorney.

Mr. Fraser deposed that he should consider himself, if sign-

ing the firm name to such a letter as the letter of advice to London, guilty of disobedience to the instructions in the body of the letter. Signing the firm name instead of per procurator would be an excess of power.

In reviewing the case, Mr. Dickens raised a point as to whether under the order in Council the Court ought not to be presided over by the Consul, and whether under the 63rd Section, assessors should not have been called.

His Honour replied to the effect that the first question had been decided, and it was too late to raise it; whilst as to the latter, the Secretary of State's certificate had been extended to give the Court power to sit as it was then doing.

Mr. Dickens contended that the defendant's reasonable expectation of plaintiff's trustworthiness had not been satisfied, whilst the stipulation as to signing the firm name was a mere matter of credibility of witnesses. If such a stipulation had been made, how was it that plaintiff had signed properly during the time Mr. Kirby was in Yokohama, and not used the firm name till after his departure from Yokohama? All the points in Mr. Kirby's conduct were strongly indicative that no such stipulation was agreed to. Such a concession would have put the plaintiff in the position of a salaried partner, and it was hardly likely after the former vacillation of Mr. Devine, Mr. Kirby would so place him. No sooner was the defendant's back turned than plaintiff—who only had the most limited power a servant could have—arrogated to himself the fullest and most extensive; and in face of the instructions in the business and private letters, made use of the firm name in the letter of advice to Cowderoy & Rainbow, thus committing a gross and wilful disobedience of plaintiff's orders. This might have led to very serious consequences to Mr. Kirby, and even yet might do so. After Mr. Kirby had received the letter from Cowderoy & Rainbow, his attention was again attracted by the cheque signed in the firm name. It was the plaintiff's trump card which he was then playing. All the plaintiff's witness, all their evidence was in defendant's favour, and the whole question turned on the evidence of the chief parties to the case. After citing cases to shew that a single wilful disobedience entitled a master to discharge a servant, he contended that besides the acts of disobedience in regard to the letter of advice to London, and the giving a very large order to Mr. Abbott instead of a small supplementary order, the action of plaintiff shewed an intention to advantage himself, by causing himself to be regarded as a salaried partner, and either to thus gain at the expense of his principal a higher mercantile rank than he actually held; or to place himself in such a position as to be able to set up a claim to actual partnership. Had Mr. Kirby gone to England and died there, he would have been in possession of a mass of evidence upon which a very pretty claim to partnership might be founded. His conduct was certainly such as to expose him to criminal proceedings. Where a man signed another's name without particular power to do so, the law would infer fraud on his part, and that the act was fraudulent. Had the Bank repudiated the cheques, and plaintiff been brought up on a criminal charge, what evidence could he have offered in his defence? It was not misuse of money which was complained of, but the fraudulent assumption of the name of the firm at the expense of his principal. If it were set up that Mr. Kirby must have seen the official letters sent to Kobe, that would not ratify the signature to the letter to the London agent. It was impossible that he should have given such advice as Mr. Devine alleged after a few days previously preparing the Power of Attorney. If he had given such advice how could he have advised Mr. Kirby to discharge Devine for acting upon it? The conduct of the defendant must be taken as *bona fide*, and the only question for the Court to determine was "Was Mr. Kirby reasonably justified in losing all faith in Mr. Devine?" He submitted that he was.

In reply on the whole case, Mr. Ness contended that neither of the five justifications for plaintiff's dismissal had been proved—neither incapacity, disobedience, falsehood, absence from duty, nor improper use of the firm name. It had been laid down that to justify the dismissal of a servant moral misconduct, wilful disobedience or habitual neglect must be proved. The order for oil had been instanced as a case of wilful disobedience; but really at the most, it was only an error of judgment, and defendant's own letter shewed that he had expressly advised plaintiff of his desire to do a large business with Mr. Abbot's firm. The cases cited for the defence were not parallel with this. Before the defendant could rely on the signature to the letter to Cowderoy and Rainbow, he must first prove that it was used in bad faith, whilst as to the charge of falsehood, based on the allegation that Mr. Dickens had advised him he had a right to use the firm name, the coherency of the plaintiff's statement and his subsequent conduct caused the reasonable supposition to be that the interview had escaped his learned friend's memory. The idea of plaintiff's having committed an act of forgery was absurd, and had been set up to show *mala fides* on the part of plaintiff. Defendant had also failed to prove absence and had

altogether broken down. Even under the power of attorney given plaintiff had a right to sign the firm name. The rule of law was that the agent was bound to sign deeds under seal with his principals name alone and not introduce his own name at all. There had been no decision against a principal's name alone by an attorney. By *Story on Agency* it was laid down that it could not be absolutely necessary to the validity of an instrument if the agent should sign it with his principal's name without stating it was by Attorney. Thus, if it were legal to sign the firm name without expressing his agency, he had a right to do it. He argued that *per procurator* had not been properly interpreted in England and as was shewn by *Story*, simply meant "by the hand of another." With regard to the plaintiff's signatures he contended that they had been ratified. The fact of Mr. Kirby's having opened the cover containing both the private and official letters shewed that he must have seen the signature used. How else could he have distinguished between them. It was simply an insult to one's intelligence to ask one to believe that the plaintiff could have gone on signing the firm name for four months without its being observed by his principal. Was a man, desirous of fraudulently using such a signature, likely to see the manager of the Bank on which the cheques were drawn and consult the defendant's own legal adviser on the propriety of doing so. With regard to damages, the charges of forgery had been publicly made in Court and the sum sued for was the smallest that would reinstate plaintiff in his commercial position.

Judgment was reserved.

J. H. SMITH and J. WYNN v. J. H. WILKIN.

Mr. Ness supported, and Mr. Dickens defended the motion, which prayed the Court to restrain defendant from receiving or collecting monies for Captain Wm. Black or for the firm of Black, Batavus & Co., on the ground that it was expedient that the Estate should be liquidated and that defendant's presence was prejudicial to the interests of the creditors under the recent judgment.

His Honour questioned whether a precedent existed for such a motion, and especially in the present case desired not to overstep his powers. Under the aspects of the case, which on the face of it shewed a desire to defeat the judgment of the Court, he did not see how he could possibly interfere, as there were other modes in which Mr. Ness might obtain his end. His Honour contended: If people will do all they can to defeat their creditors, it is difficult for me to interfere. But I can do something else, and if such persons are brought before me I shall feel inclined to do it, and to punish them for what they are doing. You see Mr. Ness, every possible obstacle will be thrown in your way, and I ask you is it worth while going to the trouble and expense? Let it alone: see if there really has been any fraud committed, and if there has been, prosecute the parties. As they intend to fight it to the death, let them take the consequences.

Ultimately, His Honour refused to make an order restraining defendant from receiving or collecting monies or in any way intermeddling with the personal estate of Wm. Black, and adjourned the motion *sine die*.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

- Sept. 13, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
- Sept. 16, *Saco*, American gunboat, Captain McDougal, 418, from Kobe.
- Sept. 18, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,736, from Hakodate, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
- Sept. 18, *Benedi*, British steamer, Buchanan, 990, from Shanghai and London, General, to Macpherson, Marshall & Co.
- Sept. 18, *Cadmus*, H. B. M.'s corvette, Captain Whyte, 1,400, from Hakodate, September 18th.
- Sept. 19, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Mourrut, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
- Sept. 20, *Colorado*, American steamer, Harris, 3,836, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

### DEPARTURES.

- Sept. 13, *Trafalgar*, British steamer, Watson, 846, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- Sept. 15, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
- Sept. 15, *Nympe*, German corvette, Von Blanc, 1,800, for San Francisco.
- Sept. 16, *Fantic*, American sloop, Stanton, 1,000, for Chefoo.
- Sept. 17, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,825, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
- Sept. 17, *Brami*, German Brig, Roder, 189, for Chefoo, in Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.
- Sept. 18, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.



## PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai. For Yokohama. The Embassy of Japan to the Treaty Powers, consisting as follows viz:—

His Ex. Iwakura, Junior Prime Minister and Ambassador Extraordinary.

His Ex. Ito Act. Minister of Public Works and Associate Ambassador Extraordinary.

His Ex. Yamaguchi, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs and Associate Ambassador Extraordinary.

Tanaka, Commissioner of Finance Department; Kourimoto, Komatz, Sougiwoora, Secretaries; Kounie, Private Secretary to Chief Ambassador; Itchikawa, Kawage, Tomita, Sougiwama, Attaches Finance Department; Chas. Walcott Brooks, Attache Diplomatic Department; Rinoski Yamaguchi, Mastmoto, Sagara, Wm. J. Hancock, Attendants; Mr. H. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Marks, Mr. Ide, Japanese Consul General, Messrs. Edw. G. Mayne, G. Duplaquet, S. Chapman, E. Jov, E. Behncke, M. S. G. Nugent and 9 Japanese, in the cabin; 4 Europeans, 73 Japanese, and 14 Chinese in the steerage.

Per *Bombay* for Hongkong.—Captain Blake and servt, Captain Leet, R. N., Mr. C. S. Brown and Mr. Davies.

Per American steamer *Ariel*, from Hakodadi.—Mr. A. Howell, Mrs. Howell and family, Mr. J. Albion, General Cannon, Mr. J. Thorne, Rev. Polly, Mr. Tokunaka, Mr. Yudzi, and 24 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, for Hiogo.—Messrs. W. W. Cargill, S. Ohata, C. Esdale, 4 Japanese, in the cabin; and 54 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—H. E. Von Weckhelin and 35 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Mr. L. Ensell, Mr. J. Sheldon, Capt. Garcia y Garcia, Messrs. J. F. Elmore, G. Garland, Jno. Thorne, Mrs. Deacon, Mr. A. Kaier, and 10 in the steerage.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Yamamoto, Morstuy, Durand, Clin, Laplace and wife, Kerest, Franck Perrin, Pillet, Farnkora, Denis, Nicolas, Argenson, Kaurier, Paizel Aérocezl, Meillier, Valentin, Gaillametel, Courtot, Madame Cousot, Messrs. Saulies, Simon, Rodin, Roux, Bersani, Charponel, Lefeu, Yasanda, Shinto, and J. Whitall.

Per *Colorado*, for Yokohama.—W. J. S. Cannon, R. N., and servt, M. Hayashi and servt, A. Hase and servt, Otto Weylandt, H. Gilliat and servt.

For San Francisco.—Miss Reynold, S. H. Clarke.

## CARGOES.

Per *Bombay*, for Hongkong:

Silk ..... 428 bales.

Per *Colorado*, from Hongkong:—

Treasure..... 837.647.

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *Golden Age* reports:—

Left Shanghai, Sept. 5th, 9.33 a.m. { Strong S.S.E. winds, thick  
Arrived Nagasaki „ 7th, 7.47 a.m. { rain and foggy weather during  
the passage.  
Left „ „ 8th, 0.45 a.m. { Light variable winds and  
Arrived Hiogo „ 9th, 5.34 p.m. { light rain.  
Passed U. S. Ship *Saco*,  
bound our course 8.38 p.m.,  
Sept. 11th, and exchanged  
signal with Co's steamer  
*New York*, bound for Hiogo  
10.30 p.m. experienced strong  
N.N.E. winds with rough sea.

The *Saco* reports strong head winds and a considerable swell; had to put into Simoda for shelter, and lay there thirty hours. Heavy rain and blowing hard all the time.

The British ship *B. each*, is now at anchor on the eastern side of the Bay about 8 miles from the light ves el.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Menzaleh ... ..	Mon rat ... ..	Hongkong
Naruto ... ..	Du Bois ... ..	Hiogo
Nil ... ..	Samat ... ..	Hongkong
Ariel ... ..	Newell ... ..	Hakodate
Benedi ... ..	Buchanan ... ..	Uncertain
Colorado ... ..	Harris ... ..	San Francisco

## SAILING SHIPS.

Chausina ... ..	461 Rickaby ... ..	Uncertain
Etta Loring ... ..	716 Loring ... ..	Uncertain
Gaucha ... ..	337 Kirby ... ..	Uncertain
Maria Luz ... ..	370 ... ..	Uncertain
Morro Castle ... ..	404 Tawett ... ..	New York
Parmenio ... ..	383 Cochran ... ..	Uncertain
Quorn ... ..	1,225 Murphy ... ..	Uncertain
Sea Belle ... ..	307 Goggin ... ..	Uncertain
Yorima ... ..	290 Jan ... ..	Uncertain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s ... ..	Salamis ... ..	Capt. Littleton
gun-boat	Thistle ... ..	Capt. Leet
gun-boat	Frolic ... ..	Capt. C. S. Buckle
gun-boat	Elk ... ..	Capt. J. B. Barnett
corvette	Cadmus ... ..	'aptain Whyte
American corvette..	Idaho ... ..	Lieut. Com. Nelson
American gun-boat	Saco ... ..	Captain McDougal
gun-boat	Palos ... ..	Lt. Com. E. M. Shepard
French corvette ...	Cosmao ... ..	Captain Lefevre
Italian gun brig ...	Govern lo ... ..	Capt. Accimi
frigate ...	Garibaldi ... ..	Capt. A. del Santo

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—“Shanghai” str.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—“Hector” str.

FROM LONDON.—

FROM GLASGOW.—“Glenfalloch,” str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—“Ceylon,” “Lotte” str.

“Jason” via Newport; “Solent.”

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“Windhover;”

“Eme.”

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—“Westbury.”

YOKOHAMA.—“Vanguard.”

FROM HAMBURG.—“Jan Peter,” “Mikado.”

FROM CARDIFF.—

FROM NEW YORK FOR YOKOHAMA.—“Endeavor” May.

FROM HONGKONG.—

FROM SYDNEY.—

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	Sept. 13	29.96	69.0	64.5	62.0	.556	.785	N. E.	81.5	65.0	73.2	.61
Sun. ....	„ 14	30.08	62.0	60.0	58.7	.495	.892	N.	72.0	62.0	67.0	.09
Mon. ....	„ 15	29.94	65.0	61.0	63.5	.585	.948	Calm.	65.0	62.0	63.5	1.67
Tues. ....	„ 16	29.93	69.0	65.0	62.8	.572	.884	N. N. E.	74.0	65.0	69.5	.00
Wed. ....	„ 17	29.70	73.0	69.0	67.1	.664	.819	W.	75.0	68.0	71.5	.00
Thurs. ....	„ 18	29.88	64.0	63.0	62.4	.564	.947	N. N. W.	78.0	64.0	71.0	.00
Fri. ....	„ 19	29.97	64.5	62.5	61.2	.543	.895	N. N. W.	65.0	63.0	64.0	.08
Mean .....		29.92	66.6	64.0	62.5	.568	.881		72.9	74.0	68.5	.35

CAMP, Yokohama, 19th September, 1873.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,

R. M. L. I.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1873.

THE ONLY mail arrival during the past week has been the *Menzaleh* from Hongkong on the 19th inst. The *Bombay* sailed hence on the 17th inst.

The cargo of the O. S. S. Co.'s *Patroolus* has been brought on by the *Colorado* from Hongkong.

The *Bombay* took hence 428 bales of silk.

The *Colorado* brings \$37,647 treasure from China.

Latest telegrams announces a slightly better feeling in the silk market. Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., 9/7½ per piece.

**COTTONS AND COTTON FABRICS.**—There has been a somewhat heavy week's business in *Shirtings*, which influenced by the activity of the demand have advanced considerably in price. This, owing to the bareness of stocks, has been more noticeable in the heavier numbers although light weights have participated in the advance, 7 lbs. goods having changed hands at 2.25 per piece. Total sales amount to about 35,000 pieces. It may be observed that stocks consist chiefly of low and medium qualities, and that the demand runs upon the better makes with which the market is by no means well supplied.

In Taffelclass rather more business has been done although at prices which are by no means satisfactory. *T-Cloth* receives but little attention, and *Turkey Reds* and *Velvets* have been in less favour. In other goods there is little, if anything doing.

**YARNS** have not been in such active demand during the week. Some 400 bales have, however, changed hands at the rates quoted below, and a good feeling would seem to prevail in the market.

**WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.**—The general tone of the Woollen market has gained in strength during the past week and transactions indicate a decidedly favourable change. A large enquiry is to be noted for all descriptions of woollen and mixed fabrics, though up to this point we are unable to quote higher prices for goods, the low rates to which they have fallen still continuing with but little exception. The quotations given are nominal.

**IRON AND METALS.**—We are glad to observe that a better feeling seems to exist among native dealers as indicated by the increased enquiry for iron. As yet, however, there has been but little growth of business virtually, the week's settlements not exceeding some 50 tons. Stocks continue large and may be stated at 5,000 piculs *Flat and Round*, 6,500 piculs *Nail-rod* and 800 piculs *Hoop*. There is nothing doing in other metals.

**SUGAR.**—The business of the past week has been limited to insignificant transactions, but the market maintains a firm position at about quotations undernoted.

Sales have been 300 piculs *Chimpak* ... .. @ \$8.25

" " 90 " *Pingfah* ... .. @ \$9.00

Arrivals have been 13,600 piculs per steamers from Hongkong.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		Crape Lastings ditto ... ..	6.00 to 8.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.20 to 2.26	Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... ..	4.00 to 5.00
8 " " " 41 " 45 in. "		ditto (plain) ditto ... ..	4.50 to 6.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.60 to 2.67½	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... ..	6.50 to 8.00
9 lbs. " " " 43 in. "	2.95 to 3.05	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Mousselines de laine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in peryd.	0.16 to 0.19½
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... ..	2.20 to 2.40	ditto (printed) ... ..	0.24 to 0.32½
64 to 72 " ditto ... ..	2.50 to 2.70	Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	Small demand.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ... ..	1.45 to 1.50	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	"
7 " " " " " " " " "	1.70 to 1.82½	Long Ells (Assorted) ... .. per pce.	"
Drills, English—15 lbs. ... ..	3.35 to 3.40	Blankets ... .. per lb.	"
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... .. per doz.	0.45 to 0.75		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... .. per pce.	nominal.	<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
ditto (Dyed) ... .. per pce.	3.50 to 3.75	Iron flat and round ... .. per pel	4.50 to 6.00
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.30	" nail rod ... .. "	4.50 to 5.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. "	2.40 to 2.50	" hoop ... .. "	5.00
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	8.50 to 9.50	" pig ... .. "	
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00	" wire ... .. "	12.00 to 13.00
Taffelclass (doubleweft) 12 yds 43 in "		Steel ... .. "	
ditto (single weft) ... .. "	2.40 to 2.85	Lead ... .. "	
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		Tin Plates ... .. per box.	9.00 to 9.25
No. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.00 to 39.00	Coals (English) ... .. per ton.	
" 28 to 32 ... .. "	40.50 to 41.50	Sugar—Formosa ... .. per picul.	4.15 to 4.35
" 38 to 42 ... .. "	Nominal.	China No. 1 Ping fah "	8.80 to 9.00
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	7.95 to 8.50
Camlets 55 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce		do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	7.50 to 7.80
ditto Black ... .. "	14.50 to 15.00	do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	6.70 to 6.95
ditto Scarlet ... .. "	18.00 to 18.50	do. No. 5 "	5.70 to 6.20
Union Camlets ditto ... .. "		Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo) "	16.50 to 17.00
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	18.00 to 14.00	Rice:—Canton—Cargo ... .. "	
		Saigon—Cargo ... .. "	

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

## EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Since the 6th instant, owing to a large business done in imports requiring prompt remittances, and sterling exchange rates remaining at unprecedentedly low values, a number of buyers have operated very largely at firmer prices. We estimate the settlements for the past fortnight at full 1,000 Bales, and, with fair arrivals, stocks are now about 900 bales. As yet, very few parcels of really fine grades have appeared, and the dealers are very firm in their demands for these, as prices in the interior, continue to be generally higher than the market rates at the open ports so they allege.

**SILK WORMS' EGGS.**—The native dealers agree in stating that the total production of this season has been 2,400,000 Cards and the export is said to have been arbitrarily limited by the Japanese Government at 1,300,000. The consumption of Japan being estimated at 600,000 Cards leaves a surplus of 500,000, which must either perish in this country or somehow or other find its way to the European markets. In other words the export of this year may eventually reach 1,800,000 cards and the effect of such a contingency on the price of Silk at home is worth considering.

Total arrivals are 18,000 cards against 500,000 last year at the same date, and there is not a single transaction to record.

**TEA.**—The improvement in rates in our Tea market in last issue has been fully confirmed and an advance of from \$2 to \$2.50 per picul has been established in all grades under "full fine." Finest and choice lots are deemed rather too high at present and but little business has been done in these. Settlements for the week amount to piculs 2,600 and supplies are coming in very meagrely.

This line of conduct on the part of native producers and merchants is exceedingly puerile, since it is obvious that to effect any extensive execution of home orders a still further decline is imperative from the low prices current at the opening of this month.

The *Etta Loring* is nearly full and will have speedy despatch for New York. The *Morro Castle* is also taking in freight for same port, and the *Clausina*, to follow, has been laid on.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5 75½.
<b>Silk:—</b>		per picul		
<b>HANKS.</b>	{ Maebashi and Shinshiu }	Extra none. ...	\$650.00	25s. 6d.
		Best ...	\$600.00 to \$640.00	23s. 3d. to 24s. 8d.
		Good ...	\$550.00 to \$580.00	21s. 4d. to 22s. 6d.
		Medium ...	\$490.00 to \$530.00	19s. 0d. to 20s. 6d.
<b>OSHIU</b>	Extra ...	...		
	Best ...	...		
	Good ...	...		
	Medium ...	...		
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior ...	...		
	Inferior to Best ...	...		
<b>Tea:—</b>		nominal.		
Common ...		\$23.00 to 25.00		
Good Common ...		\$28.00 to 30.00		
Medium ...		\$2.00 to 34.00		
Good Medium ...		35.00 to 38.00		
Fine ...		40.00 to 43.00		
Finest nominally ...		46.00 to 54.00		
Choice ...				
Choicest ...				
<b>Sundries:—</b>		per picul		
Rice ...		nominal		
Mushrooms ...		\$26.00 to 28.00		
Isinglass ...		None.		
Sharks' Fins ...		\$25.00 to 52.00		
White Wax ...		\$14.00 to 16.00		
Bees Do. ...		None.		
Cuttle fish ...		"		
Dried Shrimps ...		"		
Seaweed, ...		\$ 1.30 to " 4.50		
Gallnut ...		None.		
Tobacco ...		\$ 6.50 to 12.00		
Awabi ...		\$23.00 to 40.00		
Camphor ...		None		
Japanese Oil ...		\$35.00 to 50.00		
Beche de Mer ...		\$ 2.00		
Ginseng ...		per lb.		
Alum ...		picul		
Coal ...		\$ 7.00 to 12.00		
Sulphur ...		\$ 2.20 to 2.50		

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

A steady business has been done in private paper at improved rates. Bank paper continues dull. The market closes with a hardening tendency.

Rates close as follows:—

rates close as follows:—

	Sight.	6 Months' Sight.		
On London Bank .....	4s. 2½d.	4s. 3½d.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank .....	par.
" " Credit .....	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	" " 10 days sight Private .....	1 per cent discount.
" " Documents .....	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	" San Francisco, Sight, Bank .....	103
" Paris, Bank .....	5.35	5.50	" " 10 d.s. Private .....	104½
" Private .....	5.40	5.55	" Berlin, Bank sight .....	1.12½
" Shanghai, Sight, Bank .....	73½		" Hamburg, " .....	4.25
" " 10 days sight Private .....	74½	nominal	Niboco .....	385
			Kusatz .....	407½

## INSURANCE.

**Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.**

L O N D O N ,  
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£2,780,000  
Total Annual Income.....£ 360,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.  
Yokohama, August 13, 1873. tf.

**The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.**

BATAVIA (JAVA).

**The Sea and Fire Insurance Company.**

THE OOSTERLING,  
BATAVIA (JAVA).

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents at Yokohama for the above Companies, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates. Policies against Fire issued for "The Oosterling" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class...12 Months...1½ per Cent.

"	"	... 6 "	... 1 "
"	"	... 3 "	... ½ "
"	"	... 1 "	... ¼ "
"	"	...10 Days.....	¾/16 "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

CARST, LELS & Co.  
Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

**North China Insurance Company.**

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WM. G. BAYNE has been appointed Agent at Yokohama, and is authorized to sign Policies of Insurance and generally transact the business of the above Company at that Port on and after the 1st January, 1873.

The Offices of the above Company have been opened on the Premises of Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co, No. 75.

By order of the Court of Directors.

HERBERT S. MORRIS,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, December 19, 1872.

**Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.**

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.  
Yokohama, July 12 1871.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, June 26, 1873.

tf.

**NOTICE.**

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALFRED HOWELL in our firm ceased on the 20th August, the remaining Partners being Mr. JOSEPH ALBINSON and Mr. JOHN ANDREW WILSON.

HOWELL & Co.  
Hakodate, September 10, 1873. d., w. & m. 1m.

**THE MEDICAL HALL.**

J. THOMPSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI  
Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.

All the English, American and French patent Medicines of repute,

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus  
Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

**SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS**

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Glmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,  
**YOKOHAMA.**

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

tf.

**G WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS,**  
ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND, LONDON.

Manufacture of the very best quality,

ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.

BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS.

BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS.

GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES.

PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS.

IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES.

PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.

ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS.

IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS.

SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY.

HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES.

TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES

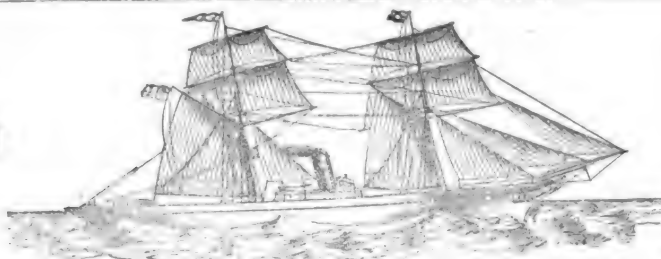
(GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS).

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS  
FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.  
Yokohama, September 18, 1873. 25ms.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

## COLE BROTHERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.

### F. BRABY & CO., LIMITED.

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,

VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN.

WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,  
ZINC ROOFING,

SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,

WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE  
TO ORDER.

*Estimates submitted on application.*

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

Yokohama, January 25th, 1873.

12m.

### Goodall's Quinine Wine.

(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the Public, and has proved no less durable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. In large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each. Prepared by.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

*The Food Journal.*—An honest and useful preparation. *The Anti-Adulteration Review.*—A valuable Tonic, and has become popular from its intrinsic goodness. *Arthur Hill Hassall, M. D.*—We have tested this preparation, and can recommend it for its purity. *The Lancet.*—The samples of Goodall's Quinine Wine we have examined have been of excellent quality, and remarkable for unprecedented cheapness.

August 16th, 1873.

12m

### BETT'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that **Bette's Name** is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Eordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.

### FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

#### LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHALE BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be rigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods care fully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872

12ms.

### FAIRBANKS' SCALES,



ARE ADAPTED TO THE STANDARD OF  
ALL NATIONS,

AND PACKED READY FOR SHIPMENT.

The present high price of gold renders this a favourable time for shippers to order.

### FAIRBANKS & CO.,

311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

34 King William st.; London Bridge, E. C. London, England.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,

No. 2 Milk Street, Boston

Yokohama, July 29, 1873.

tf.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 39.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## DIED.

On the 22nd instant, ETIENNE AUGUSTE PRADIER, (lately of the firm of Sigrist & Pradier), aged 35 years.

On the 22nd instant, at Yedo, Mr. HAYASHI, Vice Consul for Japan, at Hongkong.

At the General Hospital, on the 24th instant, NICHOLAS WILLAUME, aged 27 years, late Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Saigon.

## Notes of the Week.

THE velocities of the recent blow, as observed by means of a self-registering anemometer at the Lighthouse Establishment at Bentsen, were as follows:—

From 4 p.m. of the 22nd to 8 a.m. of the 23rd, the average velocity was 19 miles per hour. From 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. of the 23rd, the average velocity was 27 miles per hour. The greatest force was attained about 1 p.m. on the 23rd, when the velocity was at the rate of 40 miles per hour, the equivalent pressure being 8 pounds per square foot. The direction of the wind was then N. N. W., the standard barometer standing at 28.76. Shortly after the wind changed to W. by N., its violence lessened, the barometer rose, and the centre of the typhoon had evidently passed us.

The wind on the night of the 22nd was N. E., with a rapidly falling barometer, and the typhoon must then have been approaching us from the southward, the centre travelling in a north easterly direction and passing closest to us when it was about east, distant from us, probably, though it is impossible to judge correctly without data, about 20 or 30 miles. This presumption is borne out by the extremely high tide on the night of the 23rd, the water then rose to nine feet above ordinary low water, being three feet higher than is usual. A northerly wind has generally the effect of keeping down the tide, but in this case it had a reverse effect, so shewing that the wind must have been blowing from an opposite direction outside, and that therefore the centre of the typhoon was between us and the mouth of the Gulf.

The wind was at no time sufficiently powerful to be termed a storm, being at its worst what is denominated by meteorologists as a "high wind."

During the storm which passed over London in February, 1873, the velocity of the wind was registered to be 85 miles per hour, and the pressure about 36lbs. per square foot, being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times as powerful as this blow. The excessive rain, however, which accompanied it, made it unusually disagreeable, and rendered the wretched tenements which Europeans inhabit here almost uninhabitable.

We must be pardoned for transcribing the following scene from one of the best known books in the world.

"Then went the jury out, whose names were, Mr. Blind-man, Mr. No-good, Mr. Malice, Mr. Love-lust, Mr. Live-loose, Mr. Heady, Mr. High-mind, Mr. Enmity, Mr. Cruelty, Mr. Hate-light, and Mr. Implacable; who every one gave in his private verdict against him among themselves, and afterwards unanimously concluded to bring him in guilty before the Judge. And first, among themselves, Mr. Blind-man, the foreman, said, I see clearly that this man is a heretic. Then said Mr. No-good, away with such a fellow from the earth. Ay, said Mr. Malice, for I hate the very looks of him. Then said Mr. Love-lust, I never could endure him. Nor I, said Mr. Live-loose, for he would always be condemning my way.

Hang him, hang him, said Mr. Heady. A sorry scrub, said Mr. High-mind. My heart riseth against him, said Mr. Enmity. He is a rogue, said Mr. Liar. Hanging is too good for him, said Mr. Cruelty. Let us despatch him out of the way, said Mr. Hate-light. Then said Mr. Implacable, might I have all the world given me, I could not be reconciled to him, therefore let us forthwith bring him in guilty of death. And so they did."

We have had a very similar trial in our local Vanity Fair of Mr. Missionary, and a jury has recorded much the same foregone conclusion, miscalled a verdict upon the evidence. Whether he taught Christianity or whether he did not, the Missionary was to be condemned, and condemned he was. When a packed jury gets into the box with minds made up before a word of evidence has been heard, we all know what the result will be, and the case before us illustrates this.

Yet we must charitably hope that it would be very unjust to identify all those who have recorded their verdict in this trial with the jurymen in Vanity Fair. On the contrary, indeed, we entirely believe that there may be among them men who are as worthy members of society as those whom they arraign. What then is the cause of the extreme bitterness which characterises their judgments on this question? That it does not arise from any general aversion to Christianity as a religion or system of ethical philosophy, is sufficiently manifest, though it must be admitted that disbelief of the supernatural nature of our religion is apparent in every line of these judgments. An apostle of old in addressing his converts, said, "Marvel not, my brethren, if the world hate you," and the missionaries will adduce this as a prophecy of the fate which was predicted for them and which they are patiently willing to face. We shall not, however, accept this plea too easily. The world is quite tolerant enough and generous enough to admire what is truly admirable, and though men are perhaps prone to express very decided conclusions about matters which they take little real pains to master,—and this has certainly been the case in this late discussion—we think the contempt and scarcely concealed aversion which most of the writers adverse to missionary exertion have displayed, has some deeper seat. Where is this?

Setting aside the disbelief in the truth of Christianity which has inspired many of the communications on this subject, we think the seat of this bitter antagonism is two-fold. First, it appears to us to lie in a modern tendency to shift the ideal of character from one which embodies the more passive, to one which illustrates the more active, virtues; and, second, in a strong belief to that the departure in the average missionary of to-day from the great types which in former days surrounded the avocation with universal respect and admiration, is far greater than it need be. Take, for instance, the example and commands of the Founder of our religion. "And it came to pass that, as they went on the way, a certain man said unto him, Lord, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest. And Jesus said unto him, foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head. And he said unto another, follow me. But he said, Lord, suffer me first to go bury my father. Jesus said unto him, Let the dead bury their dead; but go thou and preach the Kingdom of God. And another said, Lord, I will follow thee, but let me first go and bid them farewell which are at home at my house. And Jesus said unto him, no man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back is fit for the Kingdom of God." .. ..

"Provide neither gold nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor scrip for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves, for the workman is worthy of his meat." Fifty similar passages from the Gospels and Epistles might be added to these. It is the barefooted enthusiast who converts the world, and it is incontestable that the great missionaries of the Church who brought whole kingdoms under the flag of the Cross, gained their triumphs by a literal following out of these commands. The modern missionary is married, and has a salary, an allowance for rent, coals and candles, and for every child born to him. Now, we have nothing whatever to answer to those who say that a man must have a coat and shoes, and should have a wife and a house and meals and candles, but this;—"We find no mention of these things in your orders, but as prohibited; and if you cannot carry out these orders, you are not the man for this high work. You put your hand to the plough, but persist in looking back. If so, you are not a fit instrument for the Kingdom of God." Into the practical difficulties of such a course of action as that enjoined, we refuse to enter. We only say that this is distinctly what Christ commanded; and we must confess that his religion is as little like the Christianity of creeds and churches as the modern Missionary is like him or those missionaries he sent abroad, and who undoubtedly laid the foundation for the conversion of the world. The modern missionary may be, and generally is, a very worthy man, but that he is not the man contemplated by his Master as a fit servant for this work, admits, to our mind, of no possible question, and Carlyleism, which is a very powerful solvent existing in the mind of the modern world, pronounces against him—whether fairly or unfairly is another question. We are certain that this is one of the reasons for the excessive bitterness men display on this subject.

The other reason we have adduced, viz: a change in the modern ideal type of character, is less active in its antagonism, but it appears to us to operate with sufficient force to make itself felt. It tends to make men indifferent to, if not slightly contemptuous towards, the somewhat passive virtues of the Christian type, and to the men who embody these. Humility, resignation, patience, and the group of virtues which are rather amiable than heroic, are somewhat out of fashion,—possibly because the strong antagonisms of modern society and modern thought demand champions,—and it is impossible to say how far the scepticism which is rapidly destroying the supernatural foundations of our religion (using the word supernatural in its ordinary sense, and not in the higher sense which the Duke of Argyll pleads for in the Preface to his *Reign of Law*) may not infuse new ingredients into the accepted type of character of the future which will largely modify our estimate of the type now held to be the most perfect. There is an evident tendency in this direction, in spite of the sublime heroism, all the more sublime perhaps for the entire absence of all defiance in it, displayed by Him whom we acknowledge as the great Christian example.

The practical question at issue is whether, on the whole, the influence of missionary effort is wholesome and civilizing, and on this we have already expressed our very decided opinion in the affirmative. But that it is far below what it ought to be, and might be, in this respect, were the generality of missionaries men of an altogether different type, admits of no doubt in our mind. "The enthusiasm of humanity" must come into operation before we ever again see any great triumphs from missionary exertion, and the men who possess or can exhibit this know nothing about wives, houses, coals and candles. We have ever thought that celibacy is the first requisite in the highest type of the missionary. We do not want men to be unmarried; but what we would have is that they should count the cost before they enter into this high service, and if they cannot pay it, we should reject them. There are fifty good arguments against this view, but there are a hundred and fifty better arguments for it. Such work as this demands all or nothing.

On reviewing the discussion, which we hope has now been closed by the letter published elsewhere addressed to the *Japan Herald*, it is impossible to doubt that its main characteristic has been its thorough unmanliness. As far as

we remember, not a single antagonist of the cause has appended his name to his letter, and considering the small size of the missionary body in this country, most of these letters must have acted as personal anonymous attacks upon individuals, wholly unprovoked and wholly unjustified, and Yokohama, as it seems to us, has great cause to be thoroughly ashamed of the whole affair.

THE following admirable letter appeared in the *Japan Herald* of Thursday evening last. It is the one redeeming feature of the correspondence which has appeared in that Journal on the grave and important subject which it treats. Our object in republishing it is to show both our foreign and native readers, some of whom may easily have been led to form erroneous conclusions upon the question at issue, the light in which it appears to one who can view it from the standpoint of a calm and well-balanced reason fortified with equally well-balanced emotions.

To the Editor of the *Japan Herald*.

SIR,—The "Missionary" correspondence which has of late occupied so much space in the columns of the *Herald*, has beyond question attracted public attention throughout Japan. This is a classic land of missionary effort. Christianity was planted here, flourished here, and expired in gloom and blood long ere Protestant Christians had appreciated their duty to the heathen. Now that the tide has turned, and the whole Christian world has resolved to do what the Roman church failed to do, we to-day see under our eyes missionaries, their labours and their past success; hence the missionary cause is a subject not only perfectly pertinent to the columns of the leading journal published in Japan, but it is a subject of deep interest to all the well-wishers of the Japanese people. It is therefore to be regretted that one portion of the community should have displayed a seeming acrimony that has been met with contemptuous disdain by another part. I submit whether such policy is the best way in which to elicit the opinions of men whose sheet-anchor is truth—not victory.

In the opinion of learned, wise, and noble hearted men, Christianity furnishes a system of religion, morals, and philosophy, absolutely perfect. They think that that system broke down the fierce materialism of Rome, that it emancipated the lower orders of society from grinding serfdom,—that in esteeming Mary blessed, it raised women from slavery to the dignity of equality with man,—that it preserved ancient learning during the feudal ages, and finally beat down feudality under the feet of modern democracy. They believe that Christianity has filled Christendom with thousands of institutions for the relief of the suffering, on a scale that the world has never beheld and never will behold in a heathen country. They believe that the system of Christ is one full of benevolence, full of hope, and calculated to raise men from the bonds of superstitious terror to be a little lower than the angels; now if to this be added the much more that might be adduced *in extenso*, the fact that all denominations hold to the doctrine of conversion, the necessity of missionary effort naturally follows. If God works by means; if Christ has commanded missionary effort; if missionary effort, and that alone, has been the means of propagating Christianity from Jerusalem to Yokohama; if man as a free agent must first hear the word, before conviction can reach his mind, then missionaries are not mere results of fanaticism, but simply the outcome of the system. As for missionaries themselves, the day has gone by in which as a body they can be treated with scorn. The names of Ricci, Scholl, Morrison, Judson, Marshman, Medhurst, and a countless host of other men, have associated imperishable glory around the name of missionary. The writer is not alone of this opinion, he shares it with Professor Agassiz, Karl Ritter, (the geographer,) Balbi, (the great encyclopædist,) Herschel, and many other distinguished scholars, who have done themselves the honour of acknowledging their indebtedness to missionaries for their efforts in the cause of scientific truth.

Certain it is that as a body, they compare at least favourably both as to intellect and morals with the trading class of foreigners in this country, while at home they are esteemed and beloved. Why they should be singled out for attack, and not the lawyers, or physicians, is not easy to see, unless their forbearance makes them fair game, for those who would not dare to insult and vilify the medical and legal professions. There may be unworthy men in all these professions, but while honourable men are connected with them they will continue redeeming the reproach of some few pretenders in religion, pettifoggers in law, and quacks in medicine.

In the meantime let us hope that the time will come when a discussion of this kind may be held in terms compatible with that respect which is due from equals to equals. Till then, controversy is impossible, and discussion a mere rignarole of personalities.

Yours truly,

FIAT JUSTITIA.

Yokohama, September 24th, 1873.

It is impossible to be satisfied with the judgment pronounced on the Japanese who lately assaulted Inspector Blockley, of

the Railway Department, and who was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen *ryos* on the ground that his crime, which would otherwise have been punished with two years imprisonment, was committed in a fit of insanity.

If clearly proved to have been insane at the time the assault was committed, the man should have been acquitted and placed under restraint or surveillance. The evidence in regard to his conduct gives colour to this explanation of it, and the infliction of a fine under such circumstances is absurd. It was a question between the two years imprisonment, and acquittal under some guarantee of the State or his friends taking charge of him. There was no sound third alternative possible.

A MANUFACTURER of Bitters, H. Underberg Albrecht by name, whose wares, under the device "*Occidit, qui non servat*," are much advertised in the German papers in Europe, recommends them to the public on the guarantee of much Imperial and Princely patronage, including that of "His Imperial Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and His Imperial Highness the Prince of Japan."

The Bitters may, for all we know, be good enough. The device is modest—"Immortalis, qui servat" would have been more in harmony with the present school of puffery—and the Crowned Heads of Europe may, equally for all we know, take them as the Elixir of Life. But if Mr. Underberg Albrecht wishes to be believed, at least in this country, he must take out the names of the Tycoon and Prince of Japan from the list of his customers, as such people have no existence, and his claim to the contrary somewhat invalidates such other portions of the advertisement as may be true.

WE must ask our readers to excuse the non-appearance of our usual Meteorological Tables for a few weeks. The observations are made as usual, but they cannot be reduced until the return of the gentleman, now away, who is so good as to furnish us with the tables.

A CURIOUS pageant marked the interment of the still-born child of the Mikado on Thursday week last. The higher officials paid visits of condolence at the Kunaisho.

#### *From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.*

THE following telegram was received on Saturday evening last:—"Financial crisis in New York. Jay Cooke & Co. failed." [It will be remembered that this House had the agency in London of the American Government.]

Another version of the position of financial matters in New York is given in the following telegram. "Financial crisis in New York: several banks have failed."

It was reported some time back in one of the Yokohama daily papers that the Empress was pregnant. This was untrue. It was one of the morganatic wives of the Mikado from whom an heir to the Throne was expected, and Yedo is now in mourning for the death of the prematurely-born child of this alliance. Mourning consists in the abstinence for a prescribed period from the use of musical instruments.

THE *Donnai*, with the French mail has met with an accident to her machinery which will detain her at Galle some days. Her mails may not be expected here before the 8th or 9th October.

In consequence of the unusually heavy floods caused by the rains of the 23rd, it was thought prudent to discontinue the ordinary forenoon passenger trains on the Railway on the 24th inst., until a thorough examination of the line and works had been made. The result of this was found satisfactory, the line is uninjured, and the service was resumed as usual.

THE following meteorological data are interesting:—  
22nd September.—At 9 a.m. the barometer stood at 29.83. The humidity of the atmosphere was .974. Rain set in and much wind from N.N.E.; glass began falling; at 3 p.m. stopped until 7 p.m. when it began to fall more rapidly. At

10 p.m. bar. 29.74: remained stationary until 11 p.m. then began falling quickly.

23rd September.—6 a.m. Bar. 29.32 wind N. by W. Much rain. 9 a.m. bar. 29.15; humidity of atmosphere .989. Glass fell until 2 p.m. when it marked 28.77 with wind from N.N.W. At 2 p.m. began to rise rapidly and the weather to clear; shortly afterwards the rain ceased and the sunset was bright.

In the 24 hours from 9 a.m. on the 22nd till 9 a.m. on the 23rd. 6.48 inches of rain fell, and from 9 a.m. until noon on the 23rd 2.23 inches: making a total for the 27 hours of 8.71 in.

It may be considered certain that the edge of the South Western quadrant of a very violent typhoon, travelling in a N. W. direction, passed over Yokohama, a conclusion strengthened by the unusual height of the tide in the afternoon of the 23rd.

Two landships occurred on the Eastern Bluff during the heavy rain of the 23rd, one of which was unhappily attended with loss of life.

THE Honourable Mr. Bingham, the newly appointed American Minister to this country, arrived on the 25th inst., in the *Japan*. Mr. Bingham is accompanied by Mrs. and the Misses Bingham.

THE P.M.S.S. Co's Steamer *Japan* which arrived on the 25th inst. brings an unusually large number of passengers for Japan and China. No intelligence of the impending financial crisis had been received at San Francisco at the time of her departure, but a perusal of the latest journals leaves little doubt that the unsound position of the financiers was pretty accurately known, and that few have been taken by surprise by the collapse which has occurred.

WE learn that a branch of the "Globe Parcels Express" is about to be established in Yokohama with the view of affording facilities for the transmission of small parcels to Yedo. At the present moment there is no organised service—the Railway Company undertaking merely the carriage over its lines—for the collection or delivery of parcels either here or in Yedo, and the European inhabitants of the metropolis are put to much inconvenience and expense in obtaining trifling supplies from Yokohama. A well-organised service under responsible European management is likely to prove eminently useful provided that it shall secure to the public punctuality, safety for its property, and a low scale of charges.

HIS EXCELLENCY TERASHIMA, the Japanese Minister in London, will leave for Japan by the French mail of the 29th inst. We understand that his departure from England is necessitated by ill-health, and that his successor is not yet appointed.—*L. & C. Express*.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

##### YOKOHAMA STATION.

September 25th, 1873.

Statement of Passenger Traffic for the week ending Sunday September 21st, 1873.

Passengers.....	28,095.	Amount.....	\$8,029.31
Goods and Parcels.....			238.31

Total.....\$8,267.62

Average per mile per week \$459.31.

18 Miles Open.

WE were witness yesterday to a very interesting proceeding, namely, the scientific "improvement" of seaweed previous to its being exported. A large quantity is bought by the Chinese here for export to China, but the importers in China do not get exactly what the Japanese dealers bring to market. The straw bags in which the commodity is handed over to the purchasers here, are opened at the Custom-house and their contents spread out upon mats. A quantity of salt is then mixed with the seaweed,—and to this we can enter no particular objection, as very probably it is necessary in order to keep the weed sweet; what we do object to is that at the same time the salt is put in a large quantity of common sand is added, for no purpose that we can see except to increase the weight. The character of the



Chinese who export this adulterated stuff is probably not of much value, but it is important to the Japanese to see that so well known an article of trade as this seaweed should leave their shores unadulterated. That the Japanese Authorities can entirely stop this or any adulteration of the same kind we do not believe, but they might, we think, object to the Custom-house compound being turned into a convenient place for prosecuting the export swindles by our Chinese neighbours. It is scarcely creditable that such a place should be the scene of such work.—*Hiogo News.*

#### MERCHANT CONSULS *VERSUS* MERCHANTS.

**T**WO Consular appointments which have been recently announced in the local press seem to point out a suitable opportunity for drawing attention to the composition of the Consular Corps in Japan with reference to the general commercial community.

The Consular Corps is composed of two elements—of professional Consuls who are magisterial officers and nothing more, and of merchants who are likewise Consuls, but who are essentially merchants, depending for their income solely upon their business transactions and receiving no salary in their Consular capacity. Such we believe to be the correct definition of the two elements of which the Consular Corps in Japan is composed.

It will be evident that the two classes above defined are widely distinct one from the other. The members of the first class are supposed to be carefully trained officers, and in many instances, at least, our readers will admit that they are so. It would be invidious to specify individuals, but, on the whole, we think the foreign Community, as well as the Japanese Authorities, have every reason to be more than satisfied with the proceedings and attainments of the professional paid foreign Consuls in Japan. But, theoretically, and in eye of the Treaties and the Law, *all* Consuls are Consuls, whether they be professionally trained Consuls or merely merchants who superadd to their position of trader the honorary position of Consul, and whilst we admit that there may be occasional instances where a Merchant-Consul may be possessed of the requisite legal knowledge necessary to enable him to discharge in an efficient manner the exceptional duties demanded of a Consul in Japan, yet we are constrained to say that we fear it would not be difficult to point to more than one instance of a contrary nature. The two classes of professional or paid Consuls and honorary or unpaid Consuls should, as it seems to us, be distinctly separated, as we confess that it must be rather hard for a professional Consul of high reputation and long service—such, for instance, as M. COLLEAU or Mr. ROBERTSON—to be subjected to be suddenly superseded by one or other of the unprofessional gentlemen who are from time to time added to the Consular Corps.

But it is not with reference to the wrongs of Consuls that we have drawn attention to the case of the two recent Consular appointments referred to above. It may be, and we doubt not it is, painful to a high degree to professional Consuls to find themselves liable at any instant to be bracketed with, and perhaps superseded by, any individual who, for the honour and advantage of being a Consul, may be willing to give a portion of his time gratis, in case of such sacrifice being called for, to the service of Greece or Peru. Yet, after all, the professional Consul is touched more in his *amour propre* than in his purse. It is far otherwise with the merchant in regard to the Merchant Consul-General. By the wording of the first Treaties between foreign nations and Japan, Consuls-General became entitled to the privilege of travelling freely in all parts of the Empire, and although from the context of

the clause granting this privilege it is evident that by Consul-General is there meant the representative of a country holding that rank, yet as no limitation was introduced, it became the right of all Consuls-General, whether or not the governments they serve be represented in this Empire by a diplomatic officer. It is this privilege to which merchants justly take exception, and which we in the public interest, together with all unprejudiced thinking persons, cannot too strongly denounce. If the privilege alluded to only extended to professional Consuls-General, no harm could come of it; but how does the case stand? There is, so far as we know, not one single professional paid Consul-General in Japan, excepting of course, those Ministers who likewise hold Consular rank. Consequently the privileges attending the Consul-General's rank fall to the lot of persons engaged in trade, and who are thus placed in a most unfairly advantageous position over their fellow merchants.

We propose on an early occasion to publish a list of the entire Consular Corps in Japan, trading and unpaid as well as paid and professional, and in the mean time we must give it as our opinion that it clearly falls within the province of the Chamber of Commerce to express, as a corporate body, with a view to the approaching revision of the Treaties, the opinion of the collective mercantile community on the subject to which we have drawn attention.

#### THE INEVITABLE TYPHOON.

**I**T is impossible to say what may be in store for us during the next fortnight, but the chances are that we have got over our inevitable typhoon, and that the small quadrant of the cyclone of Tuesday last which passed over us will be payment in full of all demands for the yearly tax nature lays on us by this disagreeable form of levy. A beautiful philosophy teaches us that these frightful meteors are necessary to the restoration of a disturbed atmospheric equilibrium, and the amiable optimist who accepts this doctrine as part of a theory which exhibits this as the best of all possible worlds, signs the cheque which represents the restoration of his overturned fence, fresh-plastered ceilings and new wall papers, with the conviction that this is a tax to which his theory has fully consented, and that in some mysterious manner it represents his fair share of the general obligation imposed on humanity to keep things going in a purposed direction. The more rebellious of us,—we believe rebellious to be the word—while quite willing to admit inscrutable purposes which we cannot fathom, are inclined to shift the question from a theological ground to the far simpler one of the comparative advantages of remaining at home or coming out to the East. It is even well if each of us do not say to himself in some disgust and disappointment, *Que diable allais-je faire dans cette galère?*

There can be no doubt that some twenty or thirty years ago there were strong inducements to young men of good parts to go abroad. Every family of the upper middle class in England had some member of it who had been in India or China or the West Indies, or, to speak generally, abroad, and who had returned either with plenty of money or an official status to which he could hardly have aspired at home. The conversations between our fathers and these men must have afforded the strongest inducements to the former to send their sons abroad. The old country had not begun to feel the effects of free trade, the avenues to wealth, or even to moderate success, were choked with aspirants, the law was overdone, civil engineers were as plentiful as black-berries, curates starved on eighty pounds a year and had no chance of preferment unless there was a living or two in the family, the home Civil Service was synonymous with respectable but inevitable poverty, the Army and Navy could not take all the sons of men of moderate means and large families, even if nominations could have been obtained for them, and few gentlemen were content to put more than one or two of their sons into trade even though



engaged in it themselves. There remained the colonies, then in their very earliest stages of development, and these were dreaded by mothers as places where their sons would inevitably lose all the graces of home life, exchange their good manners for a detestable colonial freedom, and from whence they would bring back wives as odious as the daughters of Heth were to Rebecca. Under these circumstances China or India was chosen, the former for the less, the latter for the more hopeful of the family, under the expectation, not, it must be confessed, ill-founded at that time, that in twenty or five-and-twenty years the one would return with a hundred thousand pounds, and the latter at least as a Judge, possibly as a Member of Council. Such fortunes had not been infrequently made on the one hand, and such a rise on the other was in the natural order of things. It was not surprising that the fathers of the present middle-aged generation consented to part from their sons for such prospects, and accordingly India and China attracted thousands of young men from England, it being considered almost as great a prize to get a son well placed in the latter as in the former.

Now, it would not be very profitable to enquire how many men of the hundreds who lived there have retired from China during the past twenty years with such fortunes as compensated for their exile, or how many of those who had so retired from the country contrived to retain them. It is perhaps better to contrast the comparative advantages and disadvantages of Eastern and home life in their present respective conditions.

And first as regards the advantages of Eastern life.  
Shakspeare says—

Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits—

And it can hardly be doubted that the plunge into the large volume of the stream of life which the young man undergoes on leaving home, braces and tends to make the stronger man of him. His prejudices are undermined, his all too narrow estimates of men and things have to be modified, his mind expands with the new thought it rapidly absorbs, human life is viewed as more many-sided, the judgment is called into more active play, the imagination is kindled, and the historical memories of school teaching are revived on the very ground where some great scene of immortal interest was long ago played. If he starts eastward, every city he passes through or valley he traverses calls to mind some momentous event of ancient or modern days, and he must be dull indeed if the northern cities of Italy, the capital of the Cæsars, the tombs of the Pharaohs, or the vast work by which French genius has made an island of Africa, awaken no interest or emotion in him. If he starts westward, his first step on landing brings him face to face with the results of a vast experiment in political philosophy, which, all in hope but many in fear, regard as the *experimentum crucis* of the problem of modern democracy. If his intellectual antecedents have carried him far enough to see the bearings of these results upon that future of Europe which they must so largely and inevitably influence, he will be no slight gainer by the journey which has enabled him to judge of them for himself, and however immature his power of reasoning upon them, this experience is of no slight value. On his arrival in the East he again encounters civilizations widely differing from his own, some undergoing modifications, indeed, yet, whether stationary or transitional, presenting a thousand problems of interest and importance. He is soon thrown into a society, widely differing, whether for better or worse, from that to which he has been accustomed, and has to carve out for himself a course every step of which is often inquisitively marked by men whose examples are as lax as their judgments are rigid and uncharitable. If moderately successful in his chosen career, he leads a life which is easy and superficially enjoyable, and though cut off from the higher pleasures which life in Europe or America affords, his day is, on the whole, more free from care and irksome labour than it would be at the same age at home. When he returns home after a few years, he is certainly a man of more experience than the average men of his condition, class and abilities whom he has left behind. His society is more courted, his opinion more often demanded and listened to, and though he may be somewhat behindhand in that which every one knows, he possesses a mass of information

upon matters upon which everyone is curious. He is the oracle of his family, and if in the country, of his neighbourhood; he is sure to be credited with boundless wealth or prospects, and if he fails to carry off the belle of his village it is his own fault.

But there is a heavy list of disadvantages to be set against this. He has chosen an Eastern career, and for better or worse must abide by his choice. He is away from the great stream of activity at home, where he is unknown, and into which he must abandon all chance of elbowing his way.

For emulation has a thousand sons,  
That one by one pursue. If you give way  
Or hedge aside from the direct forthright  
Like to an enter'd tide, they all rush by  
And leave you hindmost,  
Or like a gallant horse fallen in first rank  
Lie there for pavement to the abject rest.

The place of his exile is fixed, possibly in an unhealthy or uncongenial climate; he is cut off from associations which, whether appealing to his mind or his emotions, his tastes or ambitions, were the lode-stars of his existence; the exigencies of family life entail on him separations for which no wealth, —still less the mirage of it,—can compensate either him or those whose early training he has proposed to himself, as his first duty and pleasure, to superintend; an income, adequate for all the necessities and possibly the luxuries and elegancies of life at home, disappears in a thousand unfruitful channels; and the labour of a hardworked life barely suffices to leave the necessary portion to daughters and enough for the education of sons. There are sighs at home; but we doubt if they are so deep or so long-drawn as those which form the never-ceasing minor accompaniment of the majority of eastern careers.

The disadvantages of a home career, however, must not be overlooked. The early struggles are severe and many sink under them. Many a fine young fellow is caught in the undercurrent for want of a little assistance or, it may be, a little more firm purpose at one critical moment, and never emerges from it. Nature, though full of caprices, has no bowels; the big stream of life is to many, as they enter it, cold as death; and for those whose horoscope is adverse, the sweet influences of the Pleiades smile in vain. The struggle for existence is fierce and constant, and the law of natural selection is a powerful factor in producing the results which society exhibits. The deficiency of one feather tells against you in that rapid flight. You must not only possess a certain amount of quality, but it must be the right, adaptable, sufficiently-alloyed quality, otherwise the world will not accept you as current coin, and you are ticketed as an anomaly, put into society's glass case, and looked at through their glasses by successful millionaires on whose judgments on every question outside their business—in which they never err—you would not value at a stiver.

But the advantages of home careers are many and great. Men start in streets which it is not too much to say are paved with gold, and the average good sense and character of average men are quite enough to conjure some of it into their pockets. We do not say it is easy, but a clever man will go to or remain in places which are rich rather than places which are poor. The tendency of trade is to give much to him that hath, and London especially, from the very fact of its incalculable wealth, draws day by day to itself more of the world's riches. Men with sound wits, good digestions and fair tempers are best at home. They may not always command success; but, wholly apart from the fact that many a booby thrives there, a wise man will dig in a mine where gold is known to exist in inexhaustible veins, rather than in one where the prizes are now more and more rare, and the chances are ten to one that you draw a blank.

#### SNEEZING.

"She spoke, Telemachus then sneezed aloud:  
Constrain'd his nostril echoed through the crowd.  
The sniting queen, the happy omen bless'd:  
"So may these impious fall by fate oppress'd!"

Pope, Homer's *Odyssey* B. XVIII.

WHAT is the Sneeze? Such a curiously sounding noun ought to be onomatopoeically significant of its own meaning, and should hardly require any other answer to this query than, that a sneeze is—a sneeze. There are, however, persons of such a curiously inquisitive turn of mind, that such

an answer would not be received by them as sufficiently explanatory, and to such obstinate and persistent delvers after definitions, the following dissertation is addressed:—

Referring to the celebrated work of Professor Clavicle of the Jodleberg University, it will be found that, physiologically regarded, "a sneeze may be characterized as the result of reflected irritation of the fifth nerve whereby a spasm of the diaphragm is produced and a violent blast of air directed through the nasal passages." Thank you Professor Clavicle; this is really very comforting.

Socially speaking, a sneeze might be shortly summed up as an involuntary anachronism.

Morally regarded by a non snuff-taker, it might be described as an illicit and inconvenient pleasure.

Diplomatically used, it has been known to give valuable assistance in changing the subject when a cough has failed.

The ancients directed much of their attention to the subject of sneezing. Pliny tells us, "If one chance to sneeze after repast, the order is for to call for a dish of meat and a trencher of game to be set upon the board; and in case he taste not of somewhat afterward, it is thought a most fearful, and cursed, presage on his behalf." (Holland, Pliny, B. XX., VIII. C. 2.)

The ancients, says Strada, fancied sneezing betokened danger, and repeated a short prayer on such occasions to the gods, as "Jupiter help me."

Vergil accredits the plague of 558 with producing the idea of danger in connection with sneezing, as persons attacked fell down dead sneezing, though seemingly in good health.

In Ireland, the anxious mother has ever ready on her loving lips the "God bless ye before the fairies take ye" which is supposed to outwit for the time the malignant little Leprechaun who sits grinning on the rafters, ready to pounce upon the unlucky infant who has sneezed three times running, without the benediction being interposed to shield him.

The Japanese like every other great people are full of sneezing traditions for—not to mention that sneezing more than once betokens a state of bewitchment which has to be neutralized by running quickly through the scale of substantives of dislike, contempt and disgust, and tapping the points of the shoulders with opposite hands—the act was possessed of peculiar significance on occasion, in the days of the stately old Daimios. In those good old times when to be a man, unless a noble, meant no more than the possession of a certain number of limbs and a supple back, a Daimio's retainer was held by his master as being a good kind of attendant creature, useful for fighting purposes, handy about the house, and wonderful in his capacity for consuming rice. Doubtless there was a resemblance to himself in as far as he was possessed of a head, trunk, and extremities, but beyond these trifling externals, of course, no comparison could be instituted: the fellow probably felt heat and cold, experienced the pressure of hunger now and then, had a weak sloppy kind of fluid in his veins—had perhaps some machinery internally. But mental qualities, or sensations such as nobles felt;—everybody knew better than to credit him with such.

Now even Daimios have been known to sneeze; and with that magnanimity for which they were so remarkable, the privilege of sneezing in their presence has occasionally been accorded to such as suddenly overtaken by the explosion were unable to suppress it in time. But, until the epoch of which we write no domestic had ever been known to sneeze when his master happened to feel the tickling in his nostril. However all things have an end, and so it fell out that a startling instance of simultaneity of sneezing occurred in the *yashiki*, nay, under the very nose of a chieftain renowned for his wisdom, and who was himself agitated at the precise moment when his henchman—unable to restrain himself—sneezed!

A breach of etiquette so tremendous, and a circumstance altogether so unprecedented, would with a narrow minded and prejudiced noble have resulted in condign punishment for the retainer; but some men are born to luck, and so it began to appear to the culprit when he observed, the first shock of surprise over, that his master putting his head on one side, and smoking furiously was evidently thinking very hard, and by the expression on his venerable countenance

not unkindly. The thinking out of this difficult problem was carried on through the night, and the next day, and yet for three days and nights, during which time the number of pipes smoked by the sage, and the quantity of tea consumed, was so prodigious, that it has become a favourite equation in the schools of science to ascertain the unknown quantity represented by *x*.

During this period of rumination he covered sheets of paper with reflections and counter reflections, by which it has been gathered that his results were obtained through a progressive elaboration of results from remote causes, or by a scientific process of deductive reasoning, which satisfactorily demonstrates the antiquity of that ancient and therefore respectable method of investigation. Omitting his earliest hypotheses it will be sufficient to descend on his proximate deductions, which may thus be summed up. "It is a fact that we both sneezed together; now what made me sneeze? Let me see. I felt a vile creeping and tickling in my nostril, which, mounting up to my brain, plunged, in and forced me against my will to expire convulsively. What have I ascertained from my dependant? precisely the same train of symptoms. What follows? Why the fellow feels like me, he must have a brain and similar organs to mine, and be affected by the same impulses. But no servant can be constructed like his master." This was the "*pons asinorum*." At this obstacle he stumbled: let him rush at it never so often, let him try never so much, it would not be surmounted. However, having corrugated his fine forehead into permanent wrinkles over it, he found a way round, and gained undying fame for the discovery which he made at the other side of it. "Why? a servant feels all this he can't be a servant, he must be of gentle blood, he must belong to the noble class and my quondam retainer must be extricated from his servitude, and a pension allowed him to support his rank." And his noble old face glowed as he shouted for his steward, and taking his astonished servant by the hand explained that he had been entertaining an angel unawares, for whom he would please to find suitable clothes and apartments for the future.

Since that time, it has become one of the "*leges non scriptae*" of Japan that a servant who sneezed at the same time as his master is entitled to a pension, "but" quoth my quaint old informant, as he finished his narration, and swelling a little methought, "but although I have diligently enquired, and have searched in many books, I have yet to find an instance in which a retainer has been mean enough to benefit himself at the expense of his master by such a rudeness."

Yedo, 4th September, 1873.

#### THE EARTHQUAKE AT YEDO OF 1855.

*Personal experiences and observations at the time of the great Earthquake at Yedo, in 1855, as related to the writer by a former officer of the household of the Heir-apparent to the Throne of Japan.*

IN the days of the Shōgunate, I was a retainer of Rin-nōji, the son of Arisgawa Miya, and the adopted son of His Imperial Majesty Kōkaku Tennō. I held the office of one of the four stewards of the Prince's household. The Palace of my master was situated at Tōyezau, North of the Citadel on the road to Uōji. The great Earthquake of which I am about to speak occurred in the 2nd year of the period Ansei (1855). On the 2nd day of the tenth moon, it was my turn to pass the night at my master's Palace. The weather had been fine through the day, the night was calm, and the stars shone brightly, but I observed that the sky was here and there overcast with clouds of a strangely intense blackness. Having retired to my couch that night, but not fallen asleep, at about 10 o'clock I was startled by the Kara kami (papered partition), near which I had lain down, falling suddenly, and without hands, upon me. The night lantern (*andon*) in my apartment was at the same time upset, and a fellow officer who lay near me, cried out "Earthquake! Earthquake!" which thoroughly roused me. I got up and hurriedly attempted to dress myself, I had put on my long robe, and girdle, and was drawing on my *hakama*,

(loose trousers) when my companion feeling his way after me stepped on one leg of my trousers, and tore it off, I had previously rushed into an adjoining room, and then seeing the paper lantern on fire by the fire place in the floor, had seized a tea-kettle that stood near by, and extinguished the fire of the burning lantern, as also the live coals in the fire place. Finding that my trousers were minus a leg, I groped my way back to my room, and snatching up another pair, put it under my arm, and rushed out as fast as I could, to find a place of safety in the Palace Court, but the house was rocking to and fro, the plastered walls and the partitions were shaking as with a violent ague, and the mud and boards were falling all around me. The lintels of the doors were shaken out of their fastenings, and dropping on all sides. Every thing upon shelves, such as clocks, crockery or whatever it might be, was thrown down.

My first thought was to go to the rescue of my master, whose lodgings were in a distant part of the palace grounds. As I was hastening thither, and passed a kitchen which stood in an isolated position in the inner court, I saw a stone furnace in which a fire was blazing fiercely, which the servants, in their fright, had left when they quitted the kitchen, and the supper they had been preparing for themselves out of the remnants of the prince's evening meal. Lest the kitchen should take fire, I called two or three servants and had the furnace put out of doors in the open air, and then went on to my master's sleeping apartments. He was somewhat over fifty years of age. I found him with a candlestick and lighted candle in his hand walking about in his bedroom in a state of great perturbation. With the help of six or seven of his retainers whom I called to my assistance, I led the prince out through a long covered way, and a number of connected buildings into the open court of the *yashiki*. It was with difficulty that we got the old gentleman down the long flight of steps that led into this place of greater safety. The buildings of the palace that surrounded it covered and enclosed a parallelogram of three thousand feet by twelve or fifteen hundred. For the prince's comfort we brought out mats from the house and laid them on the ground in the middle of the court, clear of all buildings, and we all for a short time knelt down there upon the mats, and as there was a brief lull in the force of the earthquake, the two (*Sakujiyaku*) superintendents of the prince's buildings, brought bundles of bamboos, and stretched long chrysanthemum curtains around them so as to screen the prince from the wind, and protect him from the night air, stretched curtains or horizontal bamboos over the mats. It was cold weather and the prince, not being accustomed to exposure, was both frightened and chilled by his hasty egress from a comfortable room into the outer air. For his better protection, a large *norimono* was brought out and placed in this extemporized tent, and he was bundled up in quilts, and placed within the *norimono*. We then began to ask one another what valuables we should try to save from the palace. With one accord we all named first the ancestral tablet. It was kept in a gilded shrine of very costly workmanship and great size. But two of us rushed into the house, and brought it out of doors into the court. There then was a short intermission of the earthquake, and both our master and we simultaneously felt hungry. So the head cook brought out a (*riyogake*) pair of travelling boxes, which contained provisions, and dishes for his master's use. No one, however, had a flint to strike fire with, and I recollecting the furnace, which I had caused to be put out of the kitchen, went and found the fire in it had not gone out, and thus the cook was enabled to heat some food, and prepare some tea.

The comfort and safety of the Prince having been attended to, we began to think of our own houses, and of going to look after our families. It so happened that I had been the first to go to the relief of the Prince, and he therefore told me, I might go to my house first, and the rest should follow in the order in which they had hastened to his rescue. As I started off, I passed a first pond situated upon a mound about four feet above the general level of the ground around it. My path led me close by the foot of this mound. As I went by the water in the pond was so violently agitated, that it splashed over the brim and drenched me to the skin. The water was very cold,

but I minded it not, and went on my way out of the *yashiki*. I found further on that three of the long servants' quarters had been thrown down by the earthquake. Five persons who had been severely wounded by the fall of the buildings, had been brought out from the ruins and laid upon doors on the ground in the court. After seeing that the wounded were attended to by their fellow servants, who bound up their bleeding wounds as best they could. I passed out of the premises to go home. As I emerged from the gate, I had an extensive view of the city, and saw flames bursting forth far and near in every quarter. When I reached the foot of the hill on which the palace stood, I found the streets utterly impassable. The roofs of the houses on both sides had fallen into them and from beneath the debris the cries of men, women and children were heard on all sides calling for others to come to their rescue.

As I could not walk over the fallen timbers, I went back up the hill. Its sides were heavily wooded. I passed round the outside of the palace, and went down the steep hill-side among the trees, to find if possible a way to my own and my father's houses. But here too landslides and uprooted trees obstructed my path. I however wound my way through them, to a separate palace of the prince, intended for his occupation when he should retire from public life and leave his place to his son. It was necessary for me to pass through this in order to reach my own house. Here too I found the largest trees overturned by the roots, the buildings demolished and the earth risen in various directions, with the cracks open and visible wherever I went. Fortunately no one lived there at that time and consequently no lives were lost on those premises. As I entered the gate I heard a loud report as of a cannon fired. Ah! thought I, this indeed a dreadful earthquake that such an explosion should take place in the solid ground! But as I looked off from the hill, I saw that the sound had proceeded from the falling of a temple near the foot of the hill, on which I stood looking westward. Passing through the aforesaid *go-in-den*, I descended the hill westward in the direction of my own house. I was no longer in the crowded streets but passing among farmers' houses and residences of the gentry in the rural suburbs of the metropolis. Here I found men, women and children fleeing for safety, and carrying off such articles of clothing, furniture, and so forth, as came to hand when they made their escape from their falling houses, and which too often proved to be articles of the least value, mere rubbish. But I was anxious to reach my father's house, and could bestow no attention upon these poor homeless people. I ran to my adopted father's house. He was a retainer of my master also, and was on duty that night at the palace. I found he had not come home. The occupants of the house that night were my adopted mother and two brothers, with their male and female servants. The house, I found, had escaped destruction, and was still standing, but all its inmates stood shivering out of doors afraid to go in lest the house should fall and crush them. I therefore took two long poles and laid them across two near and parallel board fences, and laid doors upon the poles, and spread mats beneath to shelter them from the cold as well as I could. Thence I ran on to my own house five or six *chô* distant where I found my wife and children and servants all huddled together among the sprawling roots of a large pine tree that grew in the enclosure. My house was not destroyed, though very much racked and twisted by the earthquake.

Thence I proceeded to my own father's. He lived in a street seven *chô* from my house, in a southerly direction. On the way I found many houses prostrated by the earthquake, but my father's house was still standing. All along the streets where the houses had not been destroyed I saw families huddled together for shelter in the middle of the streets under coarse mat awnings waiting for the earthquake to cease. It began, as I have said, at 10 o'clock, p.m., and continued with longer and longer intervals till daybreak the next morning. Thinking the big pine tree with its many and wide spreading roots was the safest place for the purpose, I built a temporary shelter for my family around its base, of bamboos and matting. We had nothing fit to eat nor any table furniture, for the dishes had been broken by the falling mud and plaster



from the walls, and all our eatables were mixed with the same. By taking the upper part of a stone lantern that had been thrown down from its pedestal, I extemporized a cooking stove that answered a good purpose in the emergency. But we had nothing to cook. I therefore went out in the morning to see what I could find in the way of eatables. On the street I fell in with a man coming from the country with two bundles of radishes, but he declined selling any. I told him I did not mind the price, but he persistently refused to part with his radishes or any portion of them. Money was no object to him, he said. I pulled out a handful of money, and forcing it upon him, seized what I could carry of his vegetables and carried them home.

I afterwards went out to see the effects of the earthquake. There was no high wind, yet the fires that had been kindled by charcoal braziers in the houses, coming in contact with the falling timbers of thousands of buildings that were thrown down, had free course everywhere, and meeting in their onward progress, they sent up such and so wide-spread a blaze that the whole city seemed to be on fire. The destruction of human life also was immense.

Many entire families were here and there imprisoned within the fallen timbers and walls of their own houses, and crying for help with lamentable screams and entreaties. Many were smothered in the smoke of the conflagration around them, and so spared the agonies of being burned alive. Others caught under the débris of fallen buildings, and seeing the devouring flames creeping towards them, screamed and begged to be rescued from their impending fate, but in such an almost universal calamity, little could be done to save them, and thousands were doomed to die in the flames that consumed their demolished habitations. I was told that a man who was caught and held by one leg under a mass of timbers that fell from his own house, seeing the fire approach the spot where he lay, begged those who passed by to cut off his leg, and let him escape a doom so frightful. There was nothing at hand to do it with but a hand saw, but he entreated the bystanders to saw off his leg, and they did so, and carried him to a place where he would be out of reach of the fire. The strangest thing about it was that the man survived such an amputation, but he did live and recover.

After the earthquake was over, those houses that were not destroyed were so wrenched and twisted that the doors could not be shut by night or day, yet I heard of no thieving except occasional raids upon stores of provisions by those that were starving. The fire proof godowns of the city were either thrown down, or else the layers of mud and plaster were so shaken off from the wattle of their walls, as to leave their interior and contents exposed to view from without.

If I remember right, there was no tidal wave from the sea until twenty days after the earthquake. The earthquake alone was enough. It is impossible to describe it in words. It was a catastrophe inexpressibly dreadful.

#### THE NEW JAPANESE ORDINANCES.

THE following list of Ordinances is not without interest. They are directed chiefly against minor offences, but some of them show an improved sociological spirit, as we should now call it in Europe—Nos. 9, 11, 12 and 21 for instance.

The Japanese are very constantly reproached by foreigners for the narrowness of their legislation in regard to their own people, but such reproaches often seem to us as narrow in their origin as the legislation which is impugned, and we strongly suspect that censure of this kind is sometimes, perhaps often, awarded without any verification of the charge on which it is founded. For instance, some months ago kite-flying was said to have been prohibited. The probability is that this report arose from No. 61 of these Ordinances which is directed against "causing annoyance or obstruction by flying kites"—a very different thing.

Ordinance No. 14 has been impugned with more justice.

It would be well to amend this by changing the words 'without permission of the authorities' to 'without notifying the authorities.' But it must not be forgotten that this country is not yet open, and rules reflecting its condition in this respect are perfectly natural. All Englishmen who have lived on the Continent of Europe must have had some experience of the omnipresence of police authority, and of the importance the European Governments attach to it. We detest it as much as those whose lesser experience has not brought them into contact with it. But we are compelled by a sense of justice to admit that, in the present condition of this country, the Ordinance, as it stands, or better, as amended, is one which that condition demands.

#### ORDINANCES.

The following are the ninety new Imperial Ordinances to which we recently referred, they are to be enforced throughout all the Fu and Ken in the Empire by order of the Daijokuan, and they are now in operation of law:—

1.—Any person committing *Ishiki*\* shall be fined in the sum of from 50 to 70 sen.

2.—Any person committing *Kaia*† shall be fined in the sums of from 6 sen 2 rin, 5 mon, to 12 sen, 5 rin.

3.—Any person found guilty of *Ishiki* or *Kaia* and shall be unable from any cause whatsoever, to pay the fine imposed, shall be punished as follows:—

The offender for *Ishiki* to be flogged, receiving from 10 to 20 blows.

The offender for *Kaia* to be imprisoned from 1 to 2 days.

4.—Property may also be seized in execution in default of payment of any fine imposed.

5.—Any person who shall cause loss to another by being guilty of *Ishiki* or *Kaia* shall make good said loss in addition to the penalties attached to the same.

The different offences constituting the crime called *Ishiki* are:—

6.—To neglect to pay the taxes.

7.—To sell adulterated, or unfit food, or liquor.

8.—To build a house, or any part, or portion appertaining thereto, projecting over a road, river, drain, or public ground without permission.

9.—To sell obscene pictures or other articles, or any novelties intended for the furtherance of carnal pleasures.

10.—To sell the flesh of a beast that has died naturally, or of birds.

11.—To tattoo the body.

12.—To permit the sexes to be mixed in a public bath house.

13.—To ride furiously on horseback, or cause any one to fall in the road by touching him, when riding, or when driving a carriage.

14.—To give accommodation to, or lodge foreigners without permission from the authorities.

16.—To drive a carriage at night without having the lamps lit.

17.—To discharge fire arms in the neighbourhood of any houses.

18.—To ride on horseback to the scene of a conflagration, unless on duty, thereby making it dangerous for pedestrians.

19.—To throw a stone at a lamp in the public street.

20.—To cross a bridge, or crossing, or other place, when a notice is posted up at such place, declaring *no thoroughfare*.

21.—To hold an exhibition of wrestling by both sexes, or of serpent charming, human monstrosities, or deformed persons for the purpose of getting money.

22.—To throw any earth, dust, stones, broken tiles, or other rubbish into any river or stream, whereby the stream may be blocked up or shallowed.

23.—To gather sea weed, or other water plants, on the property of another person, without his permission.

24.—To catch fish with a weir across a stream belonging to another person, or in waters, forbidden by the government.

\* *Ishiki* ... willful offence.

† *Kaia* ... accidental offence.



25.—To snare birds or fish with any poisonous, or injurious substance, or mixture.

26.—To take the water out of a neighboring rice field into your own, without the owner's consent, or assisting to do so.

27.—To steal bamboo, or mushrooms, out of another man's field.

28.—To defile, or do any damage to any holy place, or break the fence of such.

29.—To do any damage to any dyke, or beach, excavate in any field, or garden etc., belonging to another.

30.—To cultivate vegetables by the road side, or make a dust heap, thereby causing an obstruction.

31.—To cut grass in a field, or meadow belonging to another village, or person.

32.—To cause any annoyance, or obstruction at any time during the marriage feast.

33.—To agree, or conspire together to prevent coolies, or pack horse tenders from working for reasonable pay.

34.—To annoy, or cause any obstruction, or damage to others, under pretence of observing a religious festival.

35.—To skin, or cut up any dead beast on a public road.

36.—To do any damage to any tomb, or grave stone.

37.—To enter a forest, or wood, or ascend a hill, where the Imperial edicts are posted forbidding the same.

38.—To take any public fire engine or lantern and use it without permission of the authorities.

40.—To use any boat without consent of the owner.

41.—To cut, break, or otherwise injure any trees, or plants in any public or private garden or ground.

42.—To damage anything belonging to any Buddhist or Shintoo Temple.

Offences coming under the head and term called "Kaia" are:—

43.—To drive a carriage horse furiously in a narrow lane or road.

44.—To draw a waggon, or ride a horse at night without a lantern.

45.—To cause annoyance to pedestrians by driving a carriage carelessly.

46.—To leave a carriage, waggon, jinricksha, etc., etc., on road, thereby causing an obstruction, or to leave a pack horse, or ox in the same manner.

47.—To throw any dead beast or bird, or any other offensive matter on any road.

48.—A woman to cut her hair short without any particular reason for doing so.

49.—To draw a waggon or jinricksha carelessly, along a road, causing danger to passengers and pedestrians.

50.—Nightsoil and manure collectors carrying their buckets without proper covers to them.

51.—Hotel or inn-keepers neglecting to keep a record of the names of people stopping there, or not reporting the same.

52.—To break the wooden tally or ticket on which the name of a street, person or number of a house is inscribed.

53.—To commence any quarrel, or excite others to cause a tumult.

54.—To extinguish any public lamp on any road.

55.—To raise a dust, or strike stones along the road to the annoyance of passers by.

56.—To lead a horse or ox across a garden or other place, thereby destroying plants.

58.—To cause an obstruction to passengers on any road by having waggons, or jinrickshas ranged along the side of the road.

59.—To cause a horse or ox to run into a house.

60.—Dog fighting, aiding or abetting in such, or setting a dog to bite or bark at any one.

61.—To cause any annoyance or obstruction by flying kites.

62.—To obstruct the passage of a carriage or horse purposely or by being intoxicated.

63.—To cause any obstruction at the places set apart for drying fish.

64.—To cause any obstruction at the places used for drying edible sea weed.

65.—To interfere with any weir set to catch fish.

66.—To stop or interrupt the streams of water used for irrigating the rice fields.

67.—To do or cause any damage to any breakwater, or piles in any river or harbour.

68.—To damage bamboos or trees, or gather fire or brush wood on another's land.

69.—To cause obstruction or damage on the hunting ground of another person.

70.—To damage or destroy another person's fence.

71.—For a ferryman to demand extortionate fare, or keep passengers waiting an unreasonable time.

72.—To damage any trees or plants on any road.

73.—To refuse to pay ferry-boat hire, or toll to a bridge keeper.

74.—To allow your horse or oxen to trespass and damage any crops or garden.

75.—To intermeddle in a quarrel without having any concern or interest therein.

76.—To beg in the public roads or streets.

77.—To feed cattle on pasture land without a right to do so.

78.—To set a dog to annoy another person's cattle.

79.—To destroy any offerings placed at a tomb.

80.—To cause any damage to any water mill or pounding machine.

81.—Any jinricksha drawers, horse-keepers, chair-carriers, or coolies, plying for hire at any place, who shall use intemperate language, in the event of not being employed.

82.—To cause damage to any fishing-nets spread out to dry.

83.—To cause a boat to do damage to any fence erected in any water for the purpose of collecting edible sea weed.

84.—To set fire to any wood, or grass etc., on any mountain, plain or field.

85.—To do any damage to, or hitch a horse to, any post used as a land mark.

86.—To set fire any boat or raft to the piles or posts of any bridge.

87.—To disfigure the walls or fencing of any temple or house, by marking them with chalk or any other substance or mixture.

88.—To throw stones, tiles, sods, sticks or any other matter into any field or garden.

89.—To pluck any flowers or plants that are public property, or breaking or damaging any plants in any public garden.

90.—To hang up old straw sandals etc., etc., to the branches of trees, by the roadside, or throw them up into the trees—*Higo Herald*.

## Law Report.

### IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Acting Assistant Judge*.

Friday, 26th September, 1873.

DEVINE v. KIRBY.

JUDGMENT.

The judgment in this case was thus delivered by Judge Hannen.

His Honour said: In this case I have been induced to deliver a written judgment, on account of two subjects of importance to a community like that of Yokohama, being involved in it. It is of importance to know what the effect of an agent signing the name of his principal "per procreation" is; and it is of importance not only to the parties, but to other masters and servants to know whether I consider the circumstances of the present case reasonable grounds for the discharge of a servant.

The latter point is not really so important as the former, for it is generally the province of a jury to determine such a question, and the suitors are now at liberty, in proper cases, to have the verdict of a jury if they so desire.

Were I sitting with a jury, I should direct them to consider, upon the evidence and upon the directions which I gave upon the law of the case, whether "the defendant was justified in losing all faith in the plaintiff." I use the words of the defendant's Counsel in thus putting the question, and I think that substantially they represent the question to be determined.

Before considering this question upon the evidence, I will state what I conceive to be the legal effect and meaning of the words "per procreation" in signing a principal's name.

Ordinarily speaking the powers of agents, and more especially of general agents, with whom business men are most often concerned, are derived from, and limited by the circumstances and usages of the particular firm or partnership, and their habit of doing business. In cases such as these the authority is, so far as third parties are concerned, of the widest description. Anything which the principal has, as a matter of custom, allowed his agents to do, a third party is justified in holding as within the agent's authority; and the third party has only to watch what the usual authority of the agent appears to be, and he is safe in dealing with him in matters which come within that authority.

Now the case is very different if, instead of a general agency, the agency is one created by a written instrument of the existence of which the third party is aware. In that case the third party must see that the acts of the agent are within the authority conferred by the written document, otherwise he will have no claim against the principal. And when a person signs another's name "p. procuration," all persons dealing with him have specific notice that there is a written procuration at the back of the agent's power. As the point is of importance, I will give an extract from a work of the highest authority both in England and America, I mean Mr. Story's book on Agency. He says at § 72 of the 7th edition:—

"Whenever an authority purports to be derived from a written instrument, or the agent expressly signs the contract or other paper, introduced with the words 'by procuration,' as if he signs 'by procuration' 'of A. B. (his principal) C. D. (the agent)'; in such a case the other party is bound to take notice, that there is a written instrument of procuration; and he ought to call and examine the instrument itself to see whether it justifies the act of the agent. For under such circumstances it is but a reasonable precaution and exercise of prudence, and he is put upon inquiry. And if, from his omission to call for or examine the instrument, he should encounter a loss from the defective authority of the agent, it is properly attributable to his own fault, since he must know that he has no other security than his reliance on the good faith and credit of the Agent."

I will also quote the judgment of Chief Justice Erle, in *Stagg v. Elliott*, (31 L. J. C. P. 260). He says:—

"If an agent, by permission of his principal sign his name without adding the words 'per procuration,' this is strong evidence of a general authority to bind the principal; but the addition of those words acts as an express warning to the party taking the bill that the agent accepts under the authority given to him by his principal, and the party taking the bill takes it at the risk that the agent is acting within that authority."

And Mr. Justice Byles says in the same case:—

"The words 'per procuration,' are an express statement by the person using them that he acts under a limited authority, and a person taking a bill so accepted, takes it at his peril. \* \* \* This mode of signature is recognised by mercantile persons both in this country and elsewhere as the legitimate way of informing a person that the bill is accepted by virtue of a special authority."

The distinction, then, seems plain. Where an agent signs the principal's name *simpliciter*, he binds the principal in all transactions within the usual scope of his business. Where he signs "per procuration" he only binds his principal in so far as he is authorised by his written authority—which written authority may be as contracted or as general, as the principal choose to make it.

All this refers to third parties, and it must never be forgotten that, as between the principal and the agent, the latter is bound to act within his authority, written or verbal, without any consideration as to the mode of creation of the authority, or the specific form of signature by which it is executed.

There is only one other point I need notice with regard to this portion of the case. There is absolutely no foundation whatever for Mr. Nes's contention that when a principal authorizes an agent to sign his name "per procuration," that agent has a right to sign it *simpliciter*. The contention is quite unfounded, and seems to me as repugnant to reason as it most assuredly is to law.

I now come to the evidence in the case. It is quite plain that Mr. Devine had *not* power to sign the firm *simpliciter*. That power is not given him in his agreement or in the Power of Attorney. I am equally convinced Mr. Kirby did not think he had given him such power, but I am as strongly convinced that Mr. Devine was under the firm impression that he had it.

It's whole conduct from beginning to end, seems to me to bear the stamp of *bona fides*, and although he was unquestionably acting under a wrong impression, I believe him to have done so innocently.

For four months he acts in a particular manner, and the first intimation that he has that what seemed before an almost unlimited

confidence was entirely withdrawn, was a letter, telling him not to appear at the office after the next day. Now upon the whole facts of the case, sitting as a jury, I say that the determination of Mr. Kirby that he must lose all faith in the plaintiff, and dismiss him summarily, was unreasonable. When Mr. Kirby saw the signature to the cheque on the 25th of June, he says he was much astonished, and sat for ten minutes musing what could be the motive of the plaintiff in signing thus. In these ten minutes, and in the time he has since devoted to the case, he has, no doubt, devised a series of acts and circumstances by which Mr. Devine might have gained an advantage, and inflicted damage upon him. But the question is, were these suspicions reasonable? The defendant instructs his counsel to suggest that if he, the defendant, had gone home, and if he had died on the passage, the plaintiff would have sworn falsely wherever he could not be contradicted; would have destroyed any papers he had or could find making against his allegations, and would have fraudulently set up a claim to a partnership, which he had not a shadow of a right to, and which he has, as a matter of fact, never said one word to induce anybody to believe he intended making. It is to be observed that such a claim could only have been made if Mr. Kirby had gone home, leaving all his documents in the plaintiff's hands, and would never have been feasible unless Mr. Kirby died. Under the circumstances, in order to ensure the success of the plaintiff's fraud, the only means would have been for him to have poisoned the defendant; and I am somewhat astonished that, to make the thing complete, the defendant did not instruct his counsel to suggest that this would have been the final act of the plaintiff, but for his prompt dismissal. The truth is, that the whole of this theory about the contemplated fraud is the emanation of the defendant's brain, brooding upon the motives he chooses to assume actuated the plaintiff in doing that which the defendant did not think the plaintiff had the remotest right to do.

If, instead of brooding for ten minutes over the signature of the cheque, he had done what his correspondents recommended him to do, there would probably never have been anything heard of this case. Messrs. Cowderoy & Rainbow say very sensibly, "Your official of the 7th, announcing that Devine is authorised to sign *per pro.* is rather informal, inasmuch as Devine has signed your firm instead of putting *p. pro.* E. C. Kirby & Co., W. H. D. I think you had better alter it; and if you mean *per pro.*, tell D. to sign accordingly." This is exactly what a reasonable man would have done. He would have gone to the plaintiff, and said, "You must sign *per pro.*, and not the firm *simpliciter*;" and the chances are that after a little discussion the parties would have come to an arrangement.

But if the plaintiff had signed the letters and cheques against the express orders of the defendant, had not the latter a right to lose faith in him, and discharge him? Most assuredly he had, if the plaintiff acted thus wilfully and intentionally against his orders. I am, however, clearly of opinion that he did not do this wilfully and intentionally against the orders of the defendant.

I am bound to say that the defendant has completely convinced me of his *bona fides* and truthfulness, and I am inclined to believe that, notwithstanding its improbability, the real fact is that he did not see Devine's signature of the firm's name so as to notice that the *p. pro.* was missing until the occasion of the cheque; but until he had sworn it most positively, and until he had explained his habits of business at Kobe and here, I would not have believed it; and I think that the plaintiff was perfectly justified in believing that the defendant had seen his mode of signing, and did not object to it.

Under these circumstances, and seeing that there has not been a little of evidence to show that the plaintiff was incompetent or inattentive, or that he has ever exhibited a gross disregard of truth, or that he ever wilfully disobeyed the orders of the defendant, I think there should be a verdict for the plaintiff.

I must add that not only have these accusations put forward in the answer not been proved, but with regard to the incompetence, the inattentiveness, and the untruthfulness of the plaintiff, it has been amply proved to me that he was competent, attentive, and truthful; and I am astonished that the defendant should have instructed his counsel to maintain these accusations, even in his closing speech, after all the evidence had been considered.

The only remaining question is, What should the damages be? On the one hand there is the wrongful dismissal; but the plaintiff says he has not endeavoured to obtain another situation. This makes it very difficult to assess the damages, and materially diminishes the amount I should be inclined to give, when taking into consideration, as a jury has a right to do, the persistence with which a series of accusations, which were not supported by any evidence, was maintained.

ed to the very last, and the fraudulent motives which were imputed to the plaintiff.

After giving as much thought as I have been able to the subject, I assess the damages at \$1,000, and the costs at \$250.

## Extracts.

### OLD AND NEW LAW IN JAPAN.

The following remarks of the *China Mail* upon the Revised Criminal Code of this country which we recently published and commented upon, show the satisfaction with which the humane and merciful spirit which has moulded it, has been received abroad:—

While we may fairly deprecate and laugh at the anxiety evinced by Japanese law-makers to legislate on such subjects as hair-cutting and mosquitoes, we must not be blind to the very real excellence of much that they are doing in the way of legal reform. The *Japan Mail* just to hand publishes one of the most interesting memoranda and tabular statements on this subject yet made public. It appears to be the work of some enlightened Japanese, who is anxious that his countrymen should have due credit where credit is due. He compares recent enactments with those put in force by the House of Tokugawa in 1716, which, he observes, were but a modified version of the laws of the Ming dynasty, "and partook largely of the ferocious spirit of that bloody code, inasmuch that in not a few points, they were a greater scourge to the people than the crimes they were meant to repress." His aspiration that the officials to whom the execution of the new laws are entrusted may be guided by their merciful spirit when called on to administer justice, and "that the masses of the people, relieved of the pressure of such laws as were unduly severe, may have the gate of the path of virtue opened for them, as it were, to walk in of their own accord," is one reflecting great credit upon himself, and indirectly upon the Government with whose consent such utterances are made.

The comparative table shewing the degrees of punishment attached to certain crimes under the laws of the old Shogunate, the New Criminal Code of 1869, and under the Amended Criminal Law of 1873, is very clearly drawn up, and is eminently suggestive of the progress made towards at least legal civilization since 1716. Thus the crimes of kidnapping children or selling into bondage human beings were of old punishable by decapitation, which the milder spirit of the nineteenth century has changed into penal servitude for ten and seven years respectively. The murder or even wounding of the head of a household by a hired servant was avenged by the crucifixion of the offender, as was also false coining. Decapitation or strangling have now taken the place of the more dreadful doom, coiners being subjected to the first-named penalty. Stealing and knowingly receiving goods that have been stolen incurred the death penalty amongst the Japanese of former days just as they do in all semi-civilized countries, where he who does not observe the difference between *meum* and *tuum* is not unnaturally deemed a public enemy too dangerous to be allowed at large. A less draconic system commutes death into penal servitude for ten years or for life according to the value of the goods stolen. Regarding infanticide a curious distinction was formerly observed. Banishment was the ordinary punishment, but if the crime was committed for the sake of gain, death was the sentence. We can hardly commend the change into "penal servitude for three years," which is the latest expression of Japanese official opinion as to the heinousness of the crime, especially when we find that homicide by ferocious ridding or driving (formerly punished with death) receives a sentence of ten years' penal servitude. Ordinary adultery, again, once a capital crime, now gets off with the mild corrective of a year's hard labour. There are two or three varieties of this offence specified, in which similar leniency takes the place of the avenging swordsmen. It is to be hoped that this comparative disregard of a once cardinal virtue is not one of the fruits of Western civilization! Another few years we suppose will see a Japanese Sir Cresswell presiding over a court of his own, and money fines will take the place of salutary imprisonment. Making false weights and measures is evidently thought a far more serious crime, as, though of old punished in a similar manner by decapitation, it now ensures five years' penal servitude to the cheat. Gambling we fear has risen in popular esteem, as, instead of "banishment," eighty days' penal servitude is now all that need be feared by the Japanese votary of dice and cards. Incendiarism, which used to be dealt with under a savage *lex talionis* condemning the culprit to being roasted alive, is now punishable with death.

Upon the whole, however, the general tendency of the new code

is commendably in favour of a less draconic system than that under which the Japanese of a hundred and sixty years since lived his appointed time. In one instance only do we note the retention of a really barbarous death penalty—that of impalement\* for parricide "by stratagem." Still, even this horrible fate touches the imagination less closely than the demoniacal torture of the *ling ch'i* inflicted by the Chinese upon similar offenders. There is in fact very much in the table before us to which the attention of philanthropic Chinese statesmen—there are such men—might be devoted, and we shall hail with joy any Chinese effort in a similar direction.

### THE BETROTHAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(The Spectator.)

The marriage of an English Prince who is really within the succession—for we have a heap of Princes and Princesses who for practical purposes are not within it at all—is always a matter of some interest to the English public, and the Duke of Edinburgh is closely within the succession. He stands next to the Prince of Wales and his children, that is, to a single household who might be swept away by an attack of scarlet-fever or other wide-spread malady. The English law of succession is marked by one peculiarity not to be found, we believe, in the House-Law of any other monarchy, but, except in certain specified cases, it undoubtedly makes the Duke of Edinburgh the head of the first cadet branch. Its general principle is that which governs the descent of our most ancient baronies, and nearly all Scotch dignities, namely, descent to heirs general, male or female,—the males, if there be more than one, being exhausted before the females' right accrues. For instance, if Queen Victoria had a brother, he would have reigned before her, but her right as daughter of the Duke of Kent, eldest surviving son of George III., accrued before that of her uncles of the Cumberland and Cambridge branches. Had she died unmarried, however, the Duke of Cumberland would have been barred by Parliamentary enactment. In the same way, if the Prince of Wales's family were reduced to one daughter, she would ascend the throne, and her descendants; but failing all his children, the Duke of Edinburgh stands next. This is the regular descent of baronies, but three specialities have been introduced either by prescription or statute into the English law of succession, one being that the Throne cannot lie in abeyance as the barony may lie between two girls, the eldest always taking; another being that profession of Catholicism, or marriage with a Catholic, strikes out the Prince or Princess so offending; and the third, and most important of all, being that under a statute of Anne, any Prince or line of Princes can be legally barred out by an Act of Parliament. This remarkable provision, which might under certain circumstances make the English Monarchy elective—though the candidates would be confined to the descendants of the Electress Sophia—might, as we have said, have been applied to bar the Duke of Cumberland, who was, probably without reason, an object of passionate hatred to the people; but as it is never likely to touch the Duke of Edinburgh, unless he assumed some exceptional position in Germany, he must be regarded, as we have said, as the head, of the cadet branch. As such his marriage is an object of some interest, and we believe, as we trust, that we shall not have a repetition of the popular riots about the dowry granted to the Princess Louise. The Northern Members were quite in a quandary about that vote, which became the Republican war-cry, but we think they need not be uncomfortable this time. The electors outside the clergy will not be hypercritical. The previous marriage was not a popular one in England,—the instinctive sense of the people having now, as ever, decided on preserving the separateness of the Royal caste,—but the present one will be regarded as, in ordinary parlance, a good match. The pains of the *Daily Telegraph* to tell its readers that the English House is the oldest in Europe—which it is not, the Mecklenburger going much farther back—and to write the usual stuff about a "marriage of affection," which, true or otherwise, it cannot know, are all pretty much thrown away. The average British elector thinks the Emperor of Russia a very big man indeed, and a marriage between Prince Alfred and that Emperor's only daughter a most becoming alliance, and will vote any reasonable sum the Government may fix on as necessary or as liberal. That is the way average fathers of families behave, and the British elector stands to the children of the House of Brunswick very much in that position. There is not the slightest dislike of the Duke of Edinburgh, though we should not claim for him his next brother's popularity, and no distaste for Russian connection. If there had been, we should have had all that matter of the creed brought up by a hundred incise

\* This impression has been produced by a mistake in our translation, subsequently corrected. The punishment is decapitation and exposure of the head.

pens. The Grand Duchess belongs to a Church which accepts transubstantiation and "picture-worship" just as much as the Catholic, though it stops short of images, and scolded Titian because "his scandalous pictures stood out of the canvas so;" but the Greek Church does not curse us at all, allows its priests to marry once, does not persecute anybody except fools and Catholics, and does not forbid the reading of the Scriptures, and Englishmen will be quite content to consider it a Ritualistic variety of Protestantism or some creditable division of Dissent. Indeed, that numerous section of the Clergy, which is never at peace unless it is offering to some old Church or other that communion with the British Establishment which it does not offer to Wesleyans, will be apt to celebrate the occasion as a special providence. For the rest, the electors think that if we have to fight Russia a royal alliance will not hinder us—an opinion always repeated with a certain quaint pride, as if the liberty of killing were the first of rights to be protected—and that if we do fight, we shall fight all the more genially because the Russian House has intermarried with the English one. That the lady is rich will be a distinct reason for enriching her husband—"just out of pride, you know, so that he shouldn't be beholden"—and there will no be husting's cry about the matter.

It may help to prevent one if we show that, apart from politics—though the marriages of the Romanoff Princes are political events, as French papers will delightedly announce—the betrothal concluded on the 11th is a wise one in the interest of Monarchy. All recent events have tended to show that the European States have the greatest difficulty in replacing the royal caste by any device of election—though there is of course one remarkable exception, the success of the bernadottes,—that the usefulness of the caste depends on its separateness—all marriages end in mischief,—and that it is essential to keep the range of choice as wide as possible. It has been far too closely confined to the States of Germany. When the Prince of Wales married, his choice was of necessity limited to six possible persons—too limited a number, lucky as all England pronounced him to be—and the extension of the right to princes of Greek faith is a very perceptible and advantageous addition to the number of eligibles. It adds to the families, one of which is extensive, and the other may become so. That extension is not, of course, so wide as that created by the last precedent, but it is a wide one, and one more in consonance within the habitual opinion of the masses of the people. When they cease to wish their sovereigns to be of a caste divided by an imperceptible but irresistible line from all others, even the greatest nobles, they will be at heart Republicans, and a good deal besides the Monarchy will silently disappear. That may be very foolish, indeed is so, but Brahminism has lasted very long, and Brahminism exists only by its separateness.

We presume the Ministry will be wise enough to insert a proviso in their Annuity Act providing that it shall cease to be paid if ever the Duke of Edinburgh succeeds to this German throne. The precedent of allowing the Prince to keep his money or return it at will did not work well in the case of Leopold, who was believed by the commonalty to have kept his pension to the day of his death; and though the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg Gotha is not now a very attractive one, having to take orders from Bismarck and snubs sometimes from the Emperor, still it is not likely to be renounced, particularly as in the present temper of the Germans and the Guelphs the Duchy of Brunswick might by possibility accompany it. There will be trouble enough about that throne when it falls vacant, and the Guelph who is already a German Sovereign may be preferred both to the Hanoverians who will not recognise accomplished facts and to a family which has become so thoroughly English as that of Cambridge. We do not therefore regard the appanage of Prince Alfred as one of the many remaining troubles of the Session.

#### THOMAS MERRY.

Died at sea, 7th July, 1873.

"Sweet life if life were stronger."

Full early torn away from this gay world,  
Too sadly taken from so many friends:  
Ta'en in life's morn—alas, the evening rays  
Point from the sea 'neath which life's sun descends.  
Strong in life's fever time, with buoyant hopes  
Springing exultant from thy youthful breast:  
Smiled with and at, and lov'd and cherished more—  
Aye, lov'd and cherished most, since gone to rest.  
Full of youth's ardour, battling towards the goal—  
Oh! sacrifice for us to bear in mind—  
Passed now beyond where seas no more shall roll;  
A world before thee—now, a world behind.

Life's drama over, ne'er shall we again,  
Enchanted, see thee play the actor's part;  
The past we'll dream upon and mem'ry warm  
Shall keep for thee a corner in each heart.  
Nigh reach'd thy home, here, friends so far away;  
Too dear a price to lose a friend like thee—  
Heart's chords are touch'd, but they can ne'er recall  
The brother journ'ying o'er Death's cruel sea.  
Oh! silv'ry sea, with glistening Heav'n kiss'd waves,  
Our brother keep; his task in life is o'er—  
Sleep now, pale friend, new life's bright shining beams  
Smile sweetly on thee from the golden shore.  
Farewell! The task is done. One ling'ring pause,  
Thy memory upon our hearts will stay:  
Night comes to us, the weary toilers here—  
With thee is peace in everlasting day!

J. K. A.

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Sept. 22, *Endeavour*, American ship, Warland, 960, from New York, General, to Captain.  
Sept. 25, *Aden*, Chinese steamer, Peterson, 587, from Shanghai, Sept. 22nd, Rice, to Captain.  
Sept. 25, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 4,350, from San Francisco, September 1st, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Sept. 25, *Arco*, British steamer, Andrews, 1,480, from Hongkong, September 16th, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24, *Colorado*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,336, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Sept. 25, *Nit*, French steamer, Samat, 1,010, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
Sept. 25, *Quora*, British ship, Murphy, 1,225, for San Francisco, Ballast, despatched by Captain.  
Sept. 26, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Sept. 26, *Salamis*, H. B. M. despatch, Littleton, 650, for Nambu.  
Sept. 27, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 4,354, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

#### PASSENGERS.

Per *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.—Bishop Williams, Messrs. A. M. Moore, C. F. Mayers, W. Steel, J. Sanlin, N. Bachii, W. Willaume, M. Bagwig, J. Nowlan, and 10 Japanese in the steerage.  
Per American steamer *Colorado*, for San Francisco.—Mr. W. H. Turner, Mrs. Dearborn and family, Mon. and Madame Lavande, and 19 U. S. Marines in the steerage. For New York.—Mr. S. H. Clarke, Miss Farley, Mr. F. B. Washington, Pay. G. W. Long, and 37 in the steerage. For Europe.—Mr. A. Howell, Mrs. A. Howell, 2 children and Nurse.  
Per *Aden* from Shanghai.—Messrs. J. A. Triggs, Watts, and Jacobson. One Chinese and three Japanese.  
Per British steamer *Arco*, from Hongkong.—Messrs. Abano Murato, Heke, Schenus, Stollery, and 6 on deck.  
Per P. M. S. S. *Japan*, from San Francisco.—For Yokohama.—Hon. J. A. Bingham, wife, and two daughters, J. Alliso, H. P. Andrew, A. Adamson, U. S. N., D. W. Stevens, Mrs. Deniston, Dr. F. Von Haupt, V. Dama, Lt. Com. D. W. Mullen, U. S. N., Mrs. E. F. Doane, Rev. W. B. Wright, Thos. Walsh and servt., Rev. A. C. Shaw, A. W. Unthank, Miss E. Harrison, H. Latham, Rev. J. L. Atkinson, wife, and two children, and two in steerage.  
For Hiogo.—Henry Schoning, Rev. C. H. Newman.  
For Shanghai.—Mrs. C. J. Hangecho, F. R. Halsey and wife, General S. J. Bridges and nephew, Miss Lottie Moon, Rev. J. H. Davis, G. W. Painter, Miss A. C. Safford, Mrs. Sheppard and inf., F. Collins and wife, A. R. Margary, Rev. W. S. Holt and wife, Albert Draper, Miss H. L. Winn, C. B. Collins, and nine in steerage.  
For Hongkong.—Edmund Sharpe and wife, R. H. Pye, wife, and servt., H. S. Steino, Mrs. D. M. Stout, and 254 in steerage.  
Per P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica*, for Hiogo.—Ishikawa and servant, L. Von des Polder, R. V. Boyle, J. Pinel, G. W. Painter, and one Japanese officer, 58 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—W. H. Emory, Dr. Rotz, Jamaust, M. Noel, Miss A. G. Safford, Miss L. Moon, and 38 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hayes, W. Cowderoy, Miss Nugent, W. S. Holt and wife, Rev. D. L. Atkinson and wife, A. Besel and servant, G. Van des Vlies and child, Rev. J. W. Davis.  
Per American steamer *Japan*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. A. Hara, M. Barrilics and Shanogich.

#### REPORTS.

The *Endeavour* reports fine weather generally during the voyage. Had a typhoon on the 9th inst. near the Bashees. Spoke the ship *Salent*, from London for Yokohama, June 28th in 34° 30m. south, 26° west, and the *Stornoway* near Balintany, 65 days from Padara. The *Aden* loaded her cargo in Shanghai, calling at Nagasaki on the way. Reports clear weather and N. W. winds from Kobe up.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1873.

THE MAIL ARRIVALS during the closing week have been the *Arvoa* from Hongkong and the *Japan* from San Francisco, both on the 25th instant, bringing the London Mails of the 8th and 11th August respectively.

The Mail Departures are the *Colorado* for San Francisco on the 24th instant, and the *Nil* for Hongkong on the 25th instant.

The *Endeavour*, arrived from New York on the 22nd instant, has brought a large quantity of Kerosene.

The break-up of the warm season with the inclemency of the weather have, to a very large extent, prevented native dealers from continuing their operations in imports, and trade shows some falling off from the activity which characterised the preceding week. There is, however, reason to believe that with the resumption of business the firmer tendency of the markets will be maintained and that an active month's business may be continued through October.

The *Graineurs* are loud in their complaints of the course of action determined on by the Government, and their operations are of the slenderest character.

**WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.**—The improvement which we were able to announce last week has not continued through the present week, and the meagre transactions which have taken place are at very reduced rates. *Cloth* is entirely neglected. *Mousselines de Laines* are less firm and in less demand.

**COTTON FABRICS.**—Transactions in *Shirtings* have been carried on on a fair scale and the tendency of these goods is unquestionably towards greater firmness. During the week some 22,000 pieces, of all weights, have been settled at, in most cases, improving rates and with every promise of continued activity. A large quantity of *T-Cloth* has also changed hands at low prices, and settlements in *Taffachelass* have been heavier than usual at quotations which indicate greater steadiness.

Greater favour is shown to *Velvets* which have come into demand at improving prices. Some 1,600 pieces have been taken off the market during the week and rates are very firm. We hear of \$10.75 being asked for first-class chops of these goods.

In other cotton fabrics the demand is but slender. In most cases a stronger tendency is observable and with the return of fine weather greater activity may be expected.

**IRON AND METALS.**—No transactions have taken place in Iron, but a better feeling as regards *Nail Rod* may be recorded. In *Bar* only a few sizes are saleable, the greater number being overstocked. *Hoop* may be quoted at \$5 to \$5.10 with no enquiry. There have been no arrivals in augmentation of stocks. *Tin Plates* may be reported somewhat better with more enquiry.

**SUGAR.**—Our market during the past week has continued steady and there is an improvement in price for best quality *Formosa* only.

Arrivals from Hongkong are 1,600 piculs.

Sales are as follows:

11,900 piculs *Formosa* at \$4.15 to \$4.55; 500 pls. *Swatow* at \$3.92½; 440 pls. *Kongfung* at \$6.50; 230 pls. *Kookfah* at \$6.80 to \$6.85; 400 pls. *Epak* at \$5.75.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		Crape Lastings ditto ... ..	\$6.00 to 8.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.20 to 2.26	Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... ..	4.00 to 5.00
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "		ditto (plain) ditto ... ..	4.50 to 6.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.66 to 2.72½	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... ..	6.50 to 8.00
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "	2.95 to 3.05	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Mousselines de laine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in per yd.	0.16 to 0.19½
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... ..	2.20 to 2.40	ditto (printed) ... ..	0.24 to 0.32½
64 to 72 " ditto ... ..	2.50 to 2.70	Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	Small demand.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " " "	1.45 to 1.50	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	"
7 " " " " " "	1.70 to 1.82½	Long Ells (Assorted) ... .. per pce.	"
Drills, English—15 lbs. ... ..	3.35 to 3.40	Blankets ... .. per lb.	"
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... .. per doz.	0.45 to 0.75		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... .. per pce.	nominal.	<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
ditto (Dyed) ... .. per pce.	3.50 to 3.75	Iron flat and round ... .. per pcl.	4.50 to 6.00
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.30	" nail rod ... ..	4.50 to 5.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. "	2.40 to 2.50	" hoop ... ..	5.00 to 5.10
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	9.00 to 10.00	" pig ... ..	
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00	" wire ... ..	12.00 to 13.00
Taffachelass (double welt) 12 yds 43 in "		Steel ... ..	
ditto (single welt) ... ..	2.40 to 2.85	Lead ... ..	
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		Tin Plates ... .. per box.	9.00 to 9.50
No. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul	38.00 to 39.00	Coals (English) ... .. per ton.	
" 28 to 32 ... ..	40.50 to 41.50	Sugar—Formosa ... .. per picul.	4.15 to 4.55
" 38 to 42 ... ..	Nominal.	China No. 1 Ping fan "	8.80 to 9.00
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	7.95 to 8.05
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce		do. No. 3 Ko-pak "	7.50 to 7.50
ditto Black ... ..	14.50 to 15.00	do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	6.80 to 6.85
ditto Scarlet ... ..	18.00 to 18.50	do. No. 5 "	5.70 to 5.95
Union Camlets ditto ... ..		Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo) "	16.50 to 17.20
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	13.00 to 14.00	Rice:—Canton—Cargo ... ..	
		Saigon—Cargo ... ..	

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**SILK.**—Since the 20th instant, arrivals are 400 bales, and purchases about 400 piculs, now in course of inspection. The demand continues active for all fine-sized silks, and we have no change to report in prices.

**SILK-WORM'S EGGS.**—Total arrivals are 46,000 cards against 650,000 last year at the same date. No transactions worth mentioning have taken place, and no prices are as yet established.

It is now very positively asserted by the Japanese that the Government, disregarding all remonstrances from whatever side they come, have decided upon limiting the export of this season at 1,350,000 cards, and will by all means enforce their decision. It is not, however, expected that they will pledge themselves to that course by any official declaration.

**TEA.**—Business in Tea has been very quiet for the closing week, settlements amounting only to some 600 piculs, and arrivals reaching 1,700 packages or about 900 pls.

Although no actual alteration in rates can be quoted, buyers are rather pressing their stocks and a drop in prices seems probable.

Advices brought by last American mail shew that we evidently must enforce more reasonable ideas on the Japanese merchants as to the really intrinsic value of their goods in comparison with the China teas, if our tea trade with America is to be carried on in a satisfactory manner. To meet the New York quotations a further drop of some \$2 @ 4 per picul all round is necessary.

We regret to report that one or two cases of fraudulent adulteration in parcels of tea have been recently detected, and we would remind the Authorities that it is much more easy to stamp out such an evil in its commencement than when it has become a partially recognised "trick of the trade."

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.75½.
<b>Silk:—</b>		per picul		
<b>HANKS.</b>	Maebashi	Extra none. ...		
	and	Best ...	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.	frs. 71 to frs. 74
	Shinshiu	Good ...	22s. 6d. to 24s. 7d.	frs. 66 to frs. 70
		Medium ...	21s. 8d. to 22s. 9d.	frs. 61 to frs. 64
		Inferior ...	19s. 5d. to 21s. 0d.	frs. 55 to frs. 59
<b>OSHIV</b>	Extra	... ..		
"	Best	... ..		
"	Good	... ..	21s. 3d. to 23s. 2d.	frs. 60 to frs. 65
<b>ECHIZEN</b>	Medium	... ..	16s. 9d.	frs. 48
"	Inferior	... ..		
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior to Best	... ..	18s. 8d.	frs. 53
<b>Tea:—</b>				
	Common	... ..	nominal.	
	Good Common	... ..	\$23.00 to 25.00	
	Medium	... ..	\$28.00 to 30.00	
	Good Medium	... ..	\$2.00 to 34.00	
	Fine	... ..	\$35.00 to 38.00	
	Finest nominally	... ..	\$40.00 to 43.00	
	Choice	... ..	\$46.00 to 54.00	
	Choicest	... ..	\$55.00 up.	
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
	Rice	... ..	nominal	
	Mushrooms	... ..	\$26.00 to 28.00	
	Isinglass	... ..	None.	
	Sharks' Fins	... ..	\$25.00 to 52.00	
	White Wax	... ..	\$14.00 to 16.00	
	Bees Do.	... ..	None.	
	Cuttle fish	... ..	"	
	Dried Shrimps	... ..	"	
	Seaweed	... ..	\$ 1.30 to " 4.50	
	Gallnut	... ..	None.	
	Tobacco	... ..	\$ 6.50 to 12.00	
	Awabi	... ..	\$23.00 to 40.00	
	Camphor	... ..	None	
	Japanese Oil	... ..	"	
	Beche de Mer	... ..	\$35.00 to 50.00	
	Ginseng	... ..	\$ 2.00	
	Alum	... ..	None.	
	Coal	... ..	\$ 7.00 to 12.00	
	Sulphur	... ..	\$ 2.20 to 2.50	

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Sterling quotations remain steady with, but little business to affect them either way. Local quotations nominal.

Rates close as follows:—

	Sight.	6 Months' Sight.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank
On London Bank	4s. 2½d.	4s. 3½d.	par.
" " Credit		4s. 4½d.	" 10 days sight Private ... ¼ per cent discount.
" " Documents		4s. 4½d.	" San Francisco, Sight, Bank ... 103
" Paris, Bank	5 37½	5.50	" " 10 d.s. Private ... 105
" " Private	5 42½	5.53½ to 55	" Berlin, Bank sight ... 1 12½
" Shanghai, Sight, Bank	78½		" Hamburg, " ... 4.25
" 10 days sight Private	74	nominal	Knatz ... 408½
			Gold Yen ... 410

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALFRED HOWELL in our firm ceased on the 20th August, the remaining Partners being Mr. JOSEPH ALBINSON and Mr. JOHN ANDREW WILSON.

HOWELL &amp; Co.

Hakodate, September 10, 1873. d, w. &amp; m. 1m.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED their Offices No. 28 to No. 64, Main Street.

V. AYMONIN &amp; Co.

Yokohama, August 4, 1873. tf.

## NOTICE.

I have REMOVED my office to No. 44. JAPAN HOTEL building.

DAVID SCOTT.

Yokohama, July 24, 1873. tf.

## FAIRBANKS' SCALES,



ARE ADAPTED TO THE STANDARD OF ALL NATIONS,

AND PACKED READY FOR SHIPMENT.

The present high price of gold renders this a favourable time for shippers to order.

## FAIRBANKS &amp; CO.,

311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

34 King William st.; London Bridge, E. C. London, England.

## FAIRBANKS, BROWN &amp; Co.,

No. 2 Milk Street, Boston

Yokohama, July 29, 1873. tf.

## G WYNNE &amp; COY. ENGINEERS,

ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND, LONDON.

Manufacture of the very best quality,

ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.  
BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS.  
BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS.  
GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES.  
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.  
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS.  
IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES.  
PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.  
ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS.  
IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS.  
SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY.  
HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES.  
TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS).

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, September 13, 1873. 25ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

## THE GREAT CURE ALL!

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

## THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

## TO ALL BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

NOTICE.—The following CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Book Store:—

1.—CASSELL'S EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE, containing a List of Works suitable for all classes of Schools, including these Books which have been adopted by School Boards in England and in the Colonies, as well as by other Educational bodies.

\* \* This List also supplies information as to CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S specialities in the way of Material for School use—such as—

Colour Boxes, Mathematical Instruments | Microscopes, Drawing Instruments, &c.

2.—CASSELL'S COMPLETE CATALOGUE, containing a List of the following Works issued by CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN:—

Fine Art Volumes,	Bibles,
Children's Books,	History,
Educational Works,	Natural History,
Serial Publications,	Poetry, Travel,
Dictionaries,	Hand-books; and
Religious Literature,	Miscellaneous.

3.—CASSELL'S CLASSIFIED LIST OF BOOKS, containing a complete List of CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S Publications, classified according to their value, from 6d. up to Twenty Pounds.

\* \* Copies of the above Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of the "China Mail," Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—ELECTROTYPES OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS, to the number of 70,000. Full particulars on application to CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN, Ludgate Hill, London.

CASSELL, PETTER, &amp; GALPIN, LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK.

27th September, 1873.

3ins.

## SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.

## ALEXANDER GRANT &amp; Co.,

5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,  
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

Their well known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING Trades only. Price Lists on Application.

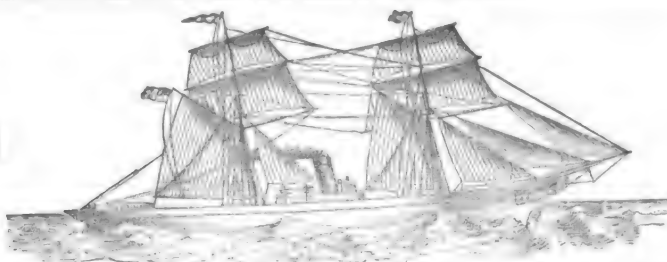
## MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

26 ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

**COLE BROTHERS,**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.

**F. BRABY & CO.,  
LIMITED.**

FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,**

VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN.

WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

**GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,  
ZINC ROOFING,**

SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,

WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE  
TO ORDER.

*Estimates submitted on application.*

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises  
and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great  
promptitude.

Yokohama, January 25th, 1873.

12m.

**Goodall's Quinine Wine.**

*(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.)* Highly recommended by many  
eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to  
the Public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all  
suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. In  
large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each. Prepared by.

**GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.**

*The Food Journal.*—An honest and useful preparation. *The Anti-Adulteration Review.*—A valuable Tonic, and has become popular from its intrinsic goodness. *Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D.*—We have tested this preparation, and can recommend it for its purity. *The Lancet.*—The samples of Goodall's Quinine Wine we have examined have been of excellent quality, and remarkable for unprecedented cheapness.

August 16th, 1873.

12m

**CAUTION.**

**BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.**

—:O:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules  
are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the  
leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the  
United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and  
Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES  
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.**

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.

ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS  
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.

KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.

FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.

EAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.

YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may  
always be had from every Storekeeper.*

**CAUTION.**

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to  
prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any  
attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL**

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

**SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.**

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were award-  
ed to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority  
of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 40.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

[PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.]

## DEATH.

On the 1st October, at No. 42, Yokohama, of Inflammation of the Brain, JOHN A. son of F. DOUGLASS, aged 10 years and 9 months.

## Notes of the Week.

THE week has been a bad one for the farmers. We want sun and southerly winds, instead of which we have had a great rainfall and cold winds from the North. But with good fortune this month we shall see a fine harvest carried, lower prices for rice, and a possible export of some importance. Japan rice is said to be gaining favour in England where the rice consumption is far larger than might be expected in a country the adult inhabitants of which rarely touch it. This is probably mainly owing to the simple manner in which English children are fed, a custom in which our trans-atlantic consins have much to learn from us.

The death of Sawa, formerly Principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and recently appointed Ambassador to Russia, whither he was on the point of starting, has cast a gloom over official circles, both native and foreign, in which he was deservedly a favourite. A short obituary notice of him will be found elsewhere. Among other branches of knowledge in which he excelled was that of the arts of his country, and we believe he had prepared for publication a monograph on this subject in the leisure interval between his retirement from the Foreign Office and his appointment to St. Petersburg. The finished manuscript was burnt in a fire which occurred at Ozaka some months ago and destroyed his residence, and of which we gave our readers an account at the time. But the draft of the work is, we believe, still in existence, and may possibly be obtainable from his executors or published by them after going through the hands of a competent editor. A translation of this work would certainly throw much light on the history of art in this country, a subject so far almost wholly unexplored, but of great interest. Lavish praise has lately been bestowed upon the specimens of it exhibited in Vienna, and it would be curious to ascertain at what period of Japanese history it flourished most highly, regard being had to the condition of the political institutions of the country at the time.

Kido, one of the principal members of the recent Embassy to Europe and America, is also reported to be dangerously ill from a stroke of paralysis. This is also bad news, for great hopes were entertained by those who knew him well that his liberal views, his undoubted courage and great aptitude for political life would make him a valuable member of the administration on his return from Europe. The country can ill spare the services of such men as he and Sawa, and the death of the one and dangerous illness of the other may in some sense be regarded as national calamities.

The Missionary discussion has brought a writer into the field who challenges the statements of his opponents upon the charge brought against the Missionaries of having received pay from their own Societies while engaged by the Japanese in teaching in their schools. In every instance this has been disproved, many of the Missionaries having actually remitted to their Societies a considerable proportion of the pay they were drawing as Japanese teachers. The charge that they had signed agreements binding themselves not to teach Christianity also has been effectually broken down, though there is some sophistical and lubricious wriggling on the part of their op-

ponents to make the charge cover a forced inaction on their part in this country arising from the prohibitions of the Government on this question and wholly due to political causes. This is all of a piece with the publication of the letter covertly mocking all Missionary endeavour and signed "A Missionary." If this is "fun," our sense of humour has failed us, and if it is fair our sense of fairness has become inverted. Very deservedly do settlements of foreigners in Asiatic countries fall into disrepute at home when they are judged, as they must to a great extent be, by the character of some of the journals which claim to represent them. And the worst of it is that we are all so much arched with the same brush that men who wish to stand well on their return home are almost forced to keep their antecedent residence abroad in the back-ground. It is no light misfortune to have lived in a place where the incidents which have attended this discussion were possible. We know of course "that Japan is a charming country and we love the spot in which our lot" &c. &c., but sober people at home, who judge wisely and well on these subjects, pay us but scant respect.

AFTER a long period of dulness, trade is beginning to revive again, and the month now entered upon promises to be one of unusual activity. A large export of every kind of Japanese produce is likely to take place, and we are glad to notice that business in 1873 contrasts very favourably with that of 1872 as far as prudence is concerned.

In the latter year, merchants acted very wildly in almost all their purchases, and they have since fully realized the imprudence of more than anticipating any rise in prices that possibly could take place in the home markets, without for a moment thinking of the fall which a high range of values left room for, and which actually took place.

In Silk, purchases are going on steadily on what seems to be an intelligent basis, staple kinds being bought at about the present low range of London prices, and a reasonable chance of profit exists.

Up to the present time barely one third of the crop has been bought, and the Japanese seem to be partly reconciled to dispose of their stocks at reasonable rates; we may therefore look for a large business and not unfavourable results from the present season's operations.

New York advices about Tea are favourable considering the extraordinary state of things existing there, and it is gratifying to know that shipments of Japan tea so far promise pleasing results. As with Silk, purchases are being made upon a low, instead of a high range of figures, and although those interested complain that the fall in price of the article in America has not been fully responded to here, still the trade appears to be sound, and those engaged in it should persevere in keeping prices within bounds, and not as in former years bid against each other to the detriment of all concerned except the native tea dealers.

The delay in bringing the silk-worm's eggs to market is most unusual, and the general impression is that the *graineurs* will be much pressed for time, as they must conclude all their business by about the middle of next month. We understand that there are 1,300,000 cards to be disposed of, and it is estimated that some twenty to thirty lacs of dollars will be invested in them; this large outlay in such a short time will give an impetus to trade, as the money spent will find its way back into the hands of importers, and will no doubt induce a large and, let us hope, a better business in Imports, a branch

of trade which has been in a most unsatisfactory condition for a long time.

It is worthy of notice that under the new regulations Rice is being bought at Osaka in large quantities for shipment to Europe, unless a profit can be realized by re-sales on the market, and merchants are only waiting for tonnage before forwarding the grain. Much as we appreciated the new measure at the time, we were not aware that they would be so soon availed of, and it is a matter for congratulation that the country will have a surplus of grain instead of a deficiency as seemed probable during the long drought in July and August.

Everything considered, the foreign trade of the country is decidedly in a healthier condition than it has been for years past, and though we cannot look for any great expansion in the immediate future, we may hope for a different state of things to that which we have unfortunately of late experienced, and we confess that we see no sufficient reason why the contrary should be the case.

There is, however, one matter to which attention may be profitably drawn, viz: the proper proportion of stocks of goods to the total consumption or the average deliveries. It is manifest that before the establishment of telegraphic communication with Europe and the new lines of steamers which incessantly traverse the Suez Canal—means by which we can procure any quantity of goods we may require within sixty days of the demand for them—stocks, larger in proportion to the average or anticipated deliveries than are now required, were a necessary feature of the trade. Everything used to come out in sailing vessels and all orders were transmitted by letter, so that it took fully six months before a suddenly increased demand could be met. There was, indeed, China at hand from whence stocks might be increased on any sudden emergency, but, speaking generally, our stocks were adapted to conditions of the trade which are now passed away, and stocks which were legitimate and necessary once, in relation to the total extent of the trade, are entirely superfluous now, and tend to produce lower prices than are consistent with a sound trade. It is quite true that, as a general rule, merchants will have to look forward now to a very much smaller range of profit than before the days of telegraphic communication and the opening of the canal. Indeed, their commissions are perhaps as much as they can in general hope for. But with the maintenance of prudent views and reasonable stocks, they should realize these commissions pretty steadily, and not be exposed to the severe losses which have characterized too much of the business of the past year.

It is with sincere regret that we find ourselves called upon to record the death of Sawa Nobuyoshi, appointed a few months back Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Petersburg, on the 27th September. The deceased was the representative of one of the most ancient families in Japan, and claimed descent from Shōtoku Taishi, a prince who was most instrumental in the introduction of Buddhism into Japan. He was born in 1836. In 1863, he took the side of Chōshiu in the political quarrel at Kiōto, and was one of the seven Court nobles, who left that city with the Chōshiu troops when they were expelled on the 30th September. In November of the same year, he headed an unsuccessful insurrection against the existing government (that of the Shōgun) in Tamba. Having returned to Chōshiu he passed over into Shikoku, and managed to elude the vigilance of the emissaries of the Shōgun when the other Court nobles were surrendered by the reactionist party in Chōshiu in January 1865. He returned from exile in 1868, and was shortly afterwards appointed Governor of the newly constituted Fu of Nagasaki. In 1870, he was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, which post he held until August, 1871, when he was removed and replaced by the present Udaijin Iwakura Tomomi.

Sawa Nobuyoshi was a man of sound judgment and political knowledge. His learning, though perhaps not profound, was exceeded by that of but few of his countrymen, particularly in the department of history and antiquities. He possessed varied accomplishments, and shone more in conversation than any Japanese whom we can recollect. He was looking forward with high and intelligent satisfaction to the prospect of starting on his

mission to Russia and seeing the western world for the first time. An artist himself, he anticipated great enjoyment from the fine collection of paintings in the Winter Palace, a collection which, as some perhaps of our readers may recollect, is singularly rich in the fascinating works of Murillo. His manners, feelings and tastes were eminently those of a gentleman, and his uniform courtesy and kindly disposition will long be remembered by all who came in contact with him either officially or privately.

THE following, taken from an American paper, furnishes an abstract of the more important points of the Postal Convention concluded between the United States and Japan:—

#### POSTAL TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The new postal treaty with Japan was to-day officially signed by the President. The following is an abstract of the more important provisions: The mails shall be carried by the present steamers between San Francisco; and Japan, or by others which may hereafter be designated; letters, newspapers, and samples of merchandise may be carried; San Francisco and Yokohama shall be the exchange offices; no account shall be kept, and each country shall retain its own domestic postage; single rate letter postage shall be fifteen cents the half ounce, prepayment peremptory; delivery should be free to destination; the rate of postage for single letters shall be reduced to twelve cents after the treaty has been in operation one year, the Japanese desiring the first year to secure some revenue; newspaper postage two cents; there shall be postal communication between Shanghai and Japan at six cents single rate postage; European closed mail may be sent by the United States for two cents additional; passenger letters may be exchanged; Pacific States continue the present subsidy to the Pacific Mail steamers; Japan agrees to pay the cost of transportation if mails are sent by other steamers.

THE "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens" has issued its second Journal of Transactions. The principal papers consist of a continuation of the Laws of Iyeyas by Mr. Kempermann; a Description of a Japanese Globe with photographic illustrations by Mr. Heeren; a description of the processes of paper manufacture in this country by Mr. Zappe; and the first part of an Essay upon *Kak-ke*, a disease very common in this country, but the pathology of which has hitherto been very obscure and ill understood, by Dr. Hoffmann.

WE trust two or three gentlemen may be found to take up the skating question this year. Last season we had frost for more than a month which would have kept a covered rink going for at least three weeks. The winter before that we actually had ten days skating on the uncovered canal, and should have prolonged this but for the pumping of salt water, instead of fresh, upon the ice. We have heard that a convenient and suitable field has been found, fairly sheltered from the sun and fairly exposed to the cold. If half a dozen gentlemen would form themselves into a committee and share such little work as the necessary arrangements entail, we might have a month's skating without difficulty. There is no necessity for running into much expense. The rent of a field for a month or two, a little bamboo scaffolding, a few hundreds of mats for covering from the sun, and the cost of watering by night, need not and should not demand over a couple of hundred dollars, to raise which a hundred subscribers could be found with ease.

An idea appears to exist among the *Graineurs* that some half million of cards out of those reserved by the Japanese Government for home use will be available for export. We possess, however, the best authority for stating that this rumour is entirely destitute of foundation.

MR. MARSH has announced a concert for Thursday next the programme of which embraces some novelties, the most hopeful of them being a violoncello performance by Mr. Chapman, formerly a member of the band at Her Majesty's Theatre.

By the way, why should the English persist in writing programme and keeping a French termination to a word of purely Greek etymology which they have themselves naturalized? They are content to write monogram, telegram, epigram, why not then program?

(From the Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.)

A REPORT has gained currency that the Oriental Bank Corporation have sustained a loss of £100,000 by a failure in Ceylon, but we have the best authority for stating that this report is untrue, the Corporation only being interested in the Ceylon failure to the extent of from £7,000 to £10,000.

We hear from Shanghai of an extensive fraud committed by the godown-keeper of a mercantile house who has obtained large advances on fictitious godown orders. The case will, in all probability, come into Court, as the employee of the godown-keeper may plead non-liability on account of negligence on the part of those who made the advances.

The liability of Bankers or Merchants for the acts of their Compradors or Godown-keepers is a matter which deserves the fullest consideration, and whatever may be the legal value of public notices disclaiming all such liability, they are, or may be useful in drawing the attention of the Public to the necessity for extreme caution in regard to the powers and acts of their servants.

THE latest accounts from Tokei yesterday represent the condition of Mr. Kido as affording cause for the gravest apprehension. We hope that the grounds of uneasiness may not prove so serious. Japan can ill afford the loss of one of its wisest counsellors at the present conjuncture.

WE observe that Mr. Marsh announces his third concert for the evening of the 9th instant, under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa. Mr. Marsh has been fortunate enough to secure the cooperation of the leading musical *dilettanti* of Yokohama and his programme furnishes an excellent selection of vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Chapman (a violoncellist of considerable reputation in the Australian Colonies, we understand,) will make his first appearance in Yokohama on this occasion.

A FURTHER contribution from the fitful artist who presides over the destinies of the *Japan Punch* was published yesterday. It is probably a little short of the usual average of merit, though that, no doubt, is less the fault of the artist than of fate which has thrown but little matter in his way for his pencil. The "Missionary Question" receives, of course, its share of satire, and the recent incidents at the Railway Termini, the "Bivoltini," "Prince Charlie," &c., supplement the series.

The *croquis* of "Cupid" is excellent in its way, though, assuredly, somewhat too intentional.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of the *Foochow Herald*, apparently a weekly paper, to which we wish every success in its proposed career.

AN execution of two criminals took place at Tobe on Saturday morning. A large number of foreigners were present on the occasion.

A report has obtained currency in Yedo of the decease of the morganatic wife of H.M. the Mikado whose infant child died last week. The intelligence requires confirmation.

A MEETING of the Silk buyers was held on Friday, but as the proceedings were of a preliminary character we forbear from comment upon them. We regret, however, to learn that a subject of such paramount interest to the commercial community attracted so little attention among its members. It indicates either apathy on the one hand—and it were idle to suppose this,—or a disbelief in the possibility of obtaining redress by any available means for a very flagrant breach of the treaties under which foreign trade with Japan is supposed to subsist.

F. AUGUSTIN was charged before Mr. Wilkinson, H. B. M. Acting Consul, on Friday, with the robbery of three pairs of socks. After hearing some evidence, the case was remanded until this day to allow of the production of witnesses.

THE Yokohama Daily News is responsible for the announcement that the Minister of Finance has received intelligence that cholera and dysentery have broken out in Wakamatsu Ken. It would appear that of 593 persons attacked, 76 have died.—*Japan Herald*.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING SEPTEMBER, 1873.

Class of Patients.	Remained from July.	Admitted during Aug.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Aug. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st .....	..	2	1	1	..	2
2nd .....	1	..	..	..	1	1
3rd .....	8	3	6	1	4	11
4th .....	1	..	1	..	..	1
Charity .....	..	2	1	1	..	2
Total .....	10	7	9	3	5	17

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

30th September, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday 28th September, 1873.

Passengers..... 21,398                      Amount..... \$6,320.62  
Goods and Parcels ..... 403.80

Total..... \$6,724.42  
Average per mile per week \$373.58.  
18 Miles Open.

#### HIOGO.

THIS being just the time of the Autumnal equinox, some rather severe weather has been looked for as a matter of course, and the gale which set in from the Northward early on Monday morning, and continued till yesterday, was so heavy as to give rise to the most serious apprehensions of another typhoon. At sunset on Sunday evening the sky had a very angry appearance, but there was hardly a breath of wind till some time after midnight, when the banging of doors and window shutters gave notice to the more wakeful among the community that a change had taken place. Little or no rain fell in Kobe, but the gale continued with such violence all through Monday that the departure of the steamer *Aden* for Yokohama was delayed more than twenty-four hours; a boat from the barque *Westbury*, which arrived in the offing in the morning from London, tried to make Kobe harbor but was obliged to go into Hiogo, and the *Taiting*, coming down from Osaka, lost some sails; a junk was swamped in the offing, but the crew to three men were saved by a compadore's boat belonging to Messrs. Domoney & Co., and the *Budgji-maru*, on her way down from Osaka, saved two men from a fishing boat which had shipped a quantity of water and then upset.

On shore we have as yet heard of but few accidents. Some tiles have been blown off, and a house, or rather shed, which had been erected in the new street, was blown down. The worst accidents we have seen has befallen the Union Protestant Church, which verily seems to be an unfortunate structure. It was only the other day that the present roof was finished and the community congratulated on the possession at last of a building which was out of debt, and likely to last, without much fear of accidents happening to it, for some time to come; but the windows were not shut on Monday night, and the wind blowing in at those on the North side, lifted up a great part of the opposite side of the roof, which is now more or less of a wreck throughout great part of its length, some of the sheets of zinc having been entirely blown off and many others loosened and twisted out of shape. We sincerely hope that the Trustees will be able to repair damages before the next fall of rain.



The gale abated yesterday morning and there was little wind throughout the remainder of the day. The barometer is still, however, standing low, and the aspect of the sky to the North and North-East remains very threatening.—*Hioogo News*, 24th inst.

WE learn that the Japanese Government are about to send some Military Officers to Acheen, for the purpose of enabling them to obtain a practical insight into the art of warfare.—*Nagasaki Express*.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have established an independent agency at Amoy. The want of increased Banking facilities at that port has been felt for some time, as the firm of Messrs. Tait & Co., which so efficiently acted as agents for both the Hongkong and the Chartered Banks, found the work increasing to an extent requiring undivided attention.—*China Mail*.

#### NEUOHWANG.

Our Newchwang correspondent writes:—There is no particular news, except that the country is flooded by the late heavy and unusual rain. The poor people, rather than starve, band themselves together and become "Ma-taze"—mounted robbers—which by the bye requires some capital to begin with, as they say these brigands are better mounted than, though not so well led as, the mandarin soldiers. Our Commissioner of Customs, during an excursion up river, was fired upon by river pirates; but, though the only foreigner on board—after shewing himself in the hope that he would not be attacked, and receiving several shots which fortunately only entered his boat—he returned the fire, killing at least one scoundrel. We hope to get a few marines for the winter, as the neighbourhood of the robbers makes it unsafe.—*N. C. Daily News*.

#### FOOCHOW.

The long-continued drought is exciting anxiety among the people, and frequent visits have lately been made to the temples of Kwan-yin, the Chinese Goddess of Mercy, to pray for rain.

Finally, the officials have felt moved to pray, and have gone, in the proper robes, to burn incense to Kwam-yin. In order to propitiate the offended deities who are withholding the rain, they have forbidden the butchering of animals, in the usual proclamation of eight characters:—Beef and pork disappear from the stalls, but we do not hear that foreign residents find any difficulty in keeping up supplies. The prohibition is for three days, to be followed by another, if the prayers are not effectual. By the appearance of the clouds at the present writing (Monday), we prognosticate that the grateful showers will have descended ere the first number of the *Herald* reaches our readers.

MR. ROBERT H. MACLAY, elder son of REV. R. S. MACLAY D. D., formerly of Foochow, graduated recently at the Syracuse University, New York; and has received an appointment as clerk in the Japanese Customs' Service, with a salary of \$2,590. REV. R. S. MACLAY, D. D., for many years superintendent of the American Methodist Episcopal missions at this port, has been transferred to Yokohama as superintendent of the Missions of his church in Japan. We are sure that the best wishes of his many friends in this community will attend him in his new field.—*Foochow Herald*.

#### TIENTSIN.

Many unprejudiced travellers have expressed a conviction that Tientsin is the dirtiest city in the world. The water-cure has been tried for several years, with slight success. Although the rains appear to have mostly ceased, the hopes of an abatement of the waters have not been realized. The water in the river on the 2nd instant was higher than ever before. The courts of the Custom House at high tide are declared ports of entry. The French Concession stands out of the water and in the water. As yet, the British settlement is high and dry. Day by day the embankments between the

settlement and the native city grow a little higher. The surface of the river is at least twelve or fifteen feet higher than the plain. Everywhere, the water is oozing through the porous soil. Along the river bank, houses are undermined, shops transformed to ships that have been scuttled, sunk, and everything menaced.—*N. C. Daily News*.

#### THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

IT is not strange that the new Postal Convention made between Japan and the United States has not been received with favour by the Public. The responsibilities connected with the receipt and delivery of letters are of the most weighty kind, and the Government which claims the acceptance and discharge of those responsibilities as an Imperial right must give good and sufficient evidence that it acknowledges in the fullest sense the duties with which that right is correlated. It requires but little knowledge of this country to discover that, in the sense in which we understand the term, the people of Japan have no rights, and it may therefore be legitimately doubted whether any such sense of responsibility as controls the administrations of Western countries, exists in the minds of the governing class here. In Europe and America the respective relations of the governors and the governed are so well defined, the rights of the Public are so firmly insisted upon and so unhesitatingly acknowledged, that any failure in the discharge of imposed responsibilities brings down immediate retribution, and guards the future against the recurrence of similar negligence or perversity. Many of us can recall the storm of indignation which followed the opening by the late Sir JAMES GRAHAM of certain letters on their way through the Post Office. His object was pure. He was desirous of protecting the Government of a friendly Power threatened with dissolution, whose enemies were hatching their plots in England. But his act set the country instantly in a blaze, and under whatever temptation of fear or friendly motive, no English Minister will ever dare again to follow his example. In the East it is otherwise. Here the patience of the people is the sole measure of the power of the Government, and an act which in Europe would serve to drive the strongest administration from power, like chaff before the wind, would pass without public remonstrance, or perhaps even without the idea of making it. It does not therefore surprise us that the idea of entrusting letters—a very sacred trust—to the keeping of a Government which neither has, nor can well be blamed for not having, this sense of responsibility, has excited much misgiving and some remonstrance. The abject failure of the Telegraph administration here, and the scandal of which it is daily the subject, are warnings that dangers of a formidable kind attend the working in this country of any administrative machinery involving responsibilities to the Public, and though, as we hope to show, there is less analogy between this and the case under examination than at first sight appears, the Authorities who are entrusted with the guardianship of our interests not unnaturally hesitate to make concessions for which they not only receive no equivalent, but which might entail the most serious loss or inconvenience upon the subjects or citizens of their respective states.

But there appears to us to be another side to this question, and we are anxious to urge it. There seem to be many grounds on which this Convention may fairly be urged as reasonable, and though it would be absurd to ignore the objections to it, we are in no way persuaded that they are fatal to the acceptance of it by the Treaty Powers to whom it will be presented and on whom it will be pressed.



In the first place the guarantees offered by the Japanese Government for the fulfilment of their obligations are at least fair. They have appointed as Superintendent of Foreign Mails, a gentleman whose acquaintance with his duties is best vouched for by the fact that he occupied the "British desk" in the Post office at Washington for some years, a post which involved the entire management of the largest foreign mail despatched by the United States Government. This official will be assisted by skilled employes to any extent which may be deemed necessary for the efficient administration of the Department, and it would not be difficult to demand that such assistance should be retained until the common agreement of the Foreign Representatives was given for dispensing with it. In other words, we should at once have the services of skilled workmen instead of those of amateurs, and we have yet to learn how this will be a disadvantage to us. These officers will in no way be placed under Japanese jurisdiction, though they will be amenable to Japanese authority, and we are by no means clear that any claims which might arise for the consequences of mismanagement would not be more easily urged against them than against the representatives of the present postal administration. From our own point of view, it seems almost an indecent thing, in a place as large as this, to see the United States Consulate a kind of hybrid establishment, partly devoted to its legitimate duties, and partly to an amateur Post-office the hypothetical expenses of which are doubtless charged to the taxpayers of the States, but of which the very large emoluments go in that very worst form, the form of perquisites, into the pockets of the United States Consul and his assistant. The world will never be injured by the cook claiming the dripping which from time immemorial has been her legitimate share of the kitchen spoils, but it is not desirable that commissioned officers, whose swords may justly claim some moral superiority over spits, should waste their speculative energies upon calculations the only unknown quantity of which is the exact amount they will derive from the varying difference between the Mexican dollar and its equivalent in greenbacks.

Then, again, as regards responsibility to the Public. It has been taken for granted that the Japanese are in no condition to assume and discharge this with any sufficient sense of its weight. But it must be allowed that, as regards the Railway, they have risen to a sense of the obligations imposed on them in a manner equally unexpected and creditable. Nor is it any answer to our plea to say that this is owing to the constant supervision and guidance of the foreigner, and to the fact that they are only wheels in a machine of which he is the contriver, regulator and mainspring. It is not so. The Japanese have grasped the ideas belonging to the efficient working of the system, and in spite of ample room and free-will to make mistakes, they have made few or none. The imposed responsibility has produced the power of meeting it in the one case, and we see no reason why it should not do so in another. The directing supervision will be foreign, and the maintenance of this can be stipulated for. The Press is available for the representation of possible grievances, and any claims could be addressed arising out of the short-comings or misdeeds of the administration to the Ministers.

We have spoken of the mal-administration of the Telegraph Department in order to face fairly the objection our opponents might urge from this illustration of Japanese unfitness for trusts of this nature. But it must be allowed that a telegraphic system, involving as it does the

use of a large number of delicate and easily disordered instruments, the unbroken continuity of a line passing through hundreds of miles of country liable to floods, earthquakes, typhoons, and the attacks of an ignorant peasantry, differs widely from a postal system such as that contemplated in the Convention. The break-down of a telegraph line may arise from the minutest disorder occurring at any point of its course. An incapable assistant, a disordered instrument, a chance and careless connection by accident of two lines of wire, a local insurrection, meteorological violence, or unforeseen and unavoidable accident, may paralyse a line and deprive the Public of its services. This cannot be pleaded in the case of a Postal system, and especially a system organized and conducted under skilled officers. In one case the cause of failure or delay may be distant and recondite; in the other it is proximate and easily discovered. In the one, complaint is almost unavailing, and claim for damage or punishment by exposure—presuming that individual negligence is the cause of the fault—is impossible. In the other, it is wholly the reverse. The Public is equally near to the spot where the offence is committed, and to those who are responsible for it, whether as agents or principals, and we shall not believe that this check will fail to produce the effects it invariably produces elsewhere.

The fact is that we are all out of humour with the Japanese, and the causes of this displeasure we put before them frankly and fully in our issue of last Saturday week. But this should not blind us to the fact that though the success may not have equalled the effort, there has been, and still is, much effort in the right direction. It may be vitiated by vanity or by a pride which refuses to see its shortcomings and to acknowledge its deficiencies. But there is the effort, and unless we are convinced that we should be exposing our own people to unnecessary and preventable dangers, it is neither wise nor generous in us to damp this effort, to chill the feelings from which it springs, and to encourage the reflex influence of a retaliatory policy. We have much to hope and ask for from this country—not indeed, for that which would benefit us and impoverish it, but for that which would benefit both of us—and we must be prepared to run some little risk in our mutual intercourse. Let us, by all means, reduce this to a minimum; let us demand guarantees for the strict fulfilment of promises and the discharge of accepted responsibilities; let us insist on indisputable rights and see that the acknowledgement of them is accompanied by full admissions of the correlative duties attached to them; let us, if need be, retain in our hands the power of revoking our act of concession. But let us also remember that a generous policy evokes a corresponding spirit, and that while we must negotiate on a matter of this kind and this gravity like sensible men of the world, we should also negotiate as those who know that the repression of legitimate aspirations is not calculated either to improve the Japanese or advance our own cause with them. If, with the Press to expose mal-administration, and our Ministers to urge claims which may arise from it, we cannot afford to run the risks entailed by this experiment, there is an end of every thing.

## DEVINE VERSUS KIRBY.

THE judgment in this case was pronounced too late in the week to permit of our reviewing it in our last issue; but it must not be passed over without comment.

The contention of the two parties to the suit arose out of the following circumstances.

Mr. KIRBY, being in want of a confidential assistant in his business, made overtures with this end in view, in the latter part of last year, to Mr. DEVINE, whom he had known for some ten years and with whom he eventually came to terms. The connection was maintained, apparently with mutual satisfaction, up to the 26th June this year, when Mr. DEVINE received a letter from Mr. KIRBY expressing great astonishment that he had signed a cheque with the name of the firm, and not with the more limited form of "per procuration," and dismissing him from his post for what was to Mr. KIRBY's mind a grave breach of duty. A demand was made on the same day for the Power of Attorney held by Mr. DEVINE, and another letter was written to him stating that the dismissal was not absolute but optional for the plaintiff's acceptance, but that he must have been under an hallucination in imagining that he ever possessed the right of signing the name of the firm *simpliciter*, and that his misconduct consisted in his having done so. To the first letter Mr. DEVINE replied by saying that it had been distinctly understood from the first between himself and Mr. KIRBY that he was to sign the name of the firm, the idea of his making that stipulation being that it would give him a better commercial standing; submitting further that Mr. KIRBY's peremptory dismissal of him would act adversely upon his reputation, and stating that on this account he could not accept it. He entered Mr. KIRBY's service in January, 1873, and, on receiving the Power of Attorney, signed the name of the firm *simpliciter* up to the date of his dismissal. In April last, under Mr. KIRBY's instructions, he had obtained a draft from the bank and endorsed it in this manner. He took it to Mr. KIRBY, who enclosed it in his own letter to the destined recipient of it, the endorsement of the bill by Mr. Devine giving rise to some conversation in which not only was no objection made to Mr. DEVINE's signature of the firm, but Mr. KIRBY spoke of the necessity of sending the signature to the London Bank so that it might be recognised, though Mr. DEVINE said it was unnecessary as the London agents already had his signature and could produce it if necessary, thus proving that he had so used it before and without any objection having been raised to the act. In cross-examination Mr. DEVINE admitted that he might have signed cheques in February "per procuration" because he was not quite certain at that time whether his Power of Attorney gave him the fuller power of signature, but he testified to a conversation with Mr. DICKINS, (Mr. KIRBY's legal adviser) which satisfied him that he possessed this latter power. Mr. DICKINS, indeed, denied all recollection of this conversation, and adduced the fact that no memorandum of it was made in the register which he keeps of such interviews. Yet the interview, if so held, was evidently a very short one; Mr. DICKINS was much engaged at the time, the question of the extent of Mr. DEVINE's powers was to be arranged subsequently, and a provisional answer to his hasty question was all that the circumstances appeared to demand. It is quite conceivable, therefore, that the matter may have slipped Mr. DICKINS' memory—far more conceivable than that Mr. DEVINE should have signed the name of the firm without first satisfying himself that he had the power to do so. He admitted that the advertisements which announced

his connection with Mr. KIRBY said that he was to sign "per procuration," but in view of the previous understanding with Mr. KIRBY, and the impression existing on his mind of the conversation with Mr. DICKINS, he never doubted his right or power to use the name of the firm *simpliciter*. In proof of this he adduced the fact that the official business letters which he wrote from Yokohama to the firm at Kobe, a branch which Mr. Kirby constantly visited in residence, and which were of course intended for Mr. KIRBY's own perusal, were also so signed. Mr. HUNTER, the manager at Iliogo, had frequently received letters from Mr. DEVINE, as manager of the Yokohama house, signed E. C. KIRBY & Co. and called Mr. KIRBY's attention to it. He (Mr. H.) subsequently observed that all the letters which came from Yokohama were addressed in the same way, but stated that Mr. KIRBY did not take much notice of it, but "simply supposed it was a mistake made in a hurry."

On Mr. KIRBY's side it was urged that a partnership had been at first contemplated, when it was understood that Mr. DEVINE should sign the name of the firm, but the negotiations hung fire owing to the vacillation of Mr. DEVINE, and when the actual arrangement came into force, he did not intend giving his assistant that power. He admitted that Mr. HUNTER had drawn his attention to the fact that the plaintiff was signing the name of the firm, but he took but little notice of it, attributing it to haste. He did not remember seeing the Bank draft already spoken of bearing the plaintiff's endorsement with the simple name of the firm. As the semi-official letters to him treated of all business points he did not read the official letters, and thus was not aware that the plaintiff was habitually signing the name of the firm. On the 24th June, however, his attention was called to the fact of Mr. DEVINE's having exceeded the powers he had intended to delegate to him, and he brought the matter to an issue, evidently under circumstances of great impatience, and having stated to Mr. DICKINS, whom he consulted as to the best course he could take, that he had lost all confidence in Mr. DEVINE, he was advised that there was nothing to do but to discharge him. He did so, and hence the action.

Mr. HANNEN, of course, gave a judgment for the plaintiff, with \$1,000 damages and costs. There never was a clearer case, and it is only in regard to the damages awarded that we have any fault to find with the decision.

Mr. HANNEN, while very decidedly showing the repugnance both to reason and law of the contention of the plaintiff's counsel that an agent having the right to sign "per procuration" has a right to sign his principal's name *simpliciter*, ruled that Mr. DEVINE had no such power and that Mr. KIRBY never intended to give it to him. But he pronounced emphatically that the plaintiff's conduct from beginning to end bore the stamp of *bona fides*, and that he was innocently acting under a wrong impression. He did so for four months without a word of remonstrance from the defendant, when, in a moment, all confidence was withdrawn from him and he was summarily dismissed. The defendant no sooner took this most unaccountable fright than he conjured up a thousand suspicions, and allowed his mind to be preyed on by a host of fanciful terrors. Instead of going quietly into the question with Mr. DEVINE and pointing out the limitations which bounded his delegated powers, he acted upon these suspicions and wholly imaginary terrors, and dismissed him. A few words and a little friendly discussion would have settled the matter, not perhaps without some remonstrance from Mr. DEVINE, who imagined that full powers had been

promised him, and whose commercial status would be somewhat lowered by the change, but certainly without any inevitable rupture between two men who had known and respected each other for a period of ten years, and both of whom were desirous of maintaining the connection existing between them. Charges of inattentiveness, incompetency, and untruthfulness had been made against the plaintiff during the progress of the suit, but they were effectually disproved by the evidence, and Mr. HANNEN expressed his astonishment that the defendant should have instructed his counsel to maintain these accusations even in his closing speech, after all the evidence had been concluded. The plaintiff's salary was \$200 a month and quarters which he valued at another \$100 a month, three years and a half of his engagement had yet to run, and his feelings could not but have been cruelly injured by the defendant's conduct.

Under the circumstances the damages (\$4,000) at which the plaintiff assessed the injuries done to him, were not, in our opinion, a farthing too heavy. Mr. KIRBY made a grave mistake in his handling of the whole matter. His hasty and most ill-advised conduct deprived the plaintiff of a good situation, made him the object of unfounded suspicion, lowered him in the estimation of his fellows, threw him upon the world, and grievously wounded his feelings. It is the office of the Law to redress such grievances, and make men pay adequately for such mistakes, and an award of little more than three months salary to a man so dealt with does not appear to us to do this.

Mr. HANNEN appears to have been guided in his estimate of the damages awarded by the fact that Mr. DEVINE had not sought any situation after his dismissal. Was he either in a condition of mind or circumstance to do so? He had been discharged from his employment with the utmost peremptoriness, he could not name his last employer as a reference to his character and capacity, he felt himself grievously wronged, he was wounded in his feelings, indignant, and naturally bent and determined on the redress of his grievances. These are not conditions of mind in which men seek other situations. Their conduct has first to be justified and their injuries redressed in the face of the world before they turn in a fresh direction. Mr. DICKIN's remark that he might have left Mr. KIRBY without "esclandre" is to the same effect, though warranted perhaps by the ethics of advocacy. "Esclandre," indeed! His character was at stake, his conscience reproached him with no misdeed, he was summarily dismissed from his situation, his means of livelihood were temporarily cut from under him; was he to leave without protest in fear of an "esclandre" which, if law is justice, could only be to his advantage? It is most creditable to Mr. DEVINE that, in the condition of mind to which he had been wrought, he laid his damages so moderately, and so disposed we are to think that he has been inadequately compensated for the injuries he received, that we should be pleased to hear that he has resolved to appeal against Mr. HANNEN's decision.

#### A CHRONICLE OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN JAPANESE HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1863.

(Continued.)

##### 6TH YEAR OF ANSEI, (1859.)

1st month 12th day.—One English ship arrived at Shinagawa. On the 17th they presented a letter from their Sovereign at the residence of the Daimio of Kakegawa, and on the 19th they went away. Their business was said to be to urge the sending of an envoy to England.

1st month 13th day.—It was notified that the ports of Nagasaki, Hakodate, and Yokohama having been thrown open, any one who pleased was at liberty to carry on trade there.

1st month 16th day.—It was notified that the national flag of Japan was the "*Hi no maru*" (Sun-circle), and was to be hoisted on the stern shrouds. The flag of the Taikunate would have a black stripe in the centre and would be hoisted on the main mast.

1st month 23rd day.—To-jo Yeian of the Hagi Han was appointed to the Department of the Governors for Foreign Affairs.

1st month 28th day.—An American ship arrived at Kanagawa. She went away on the 17th day of the 2nd month. It was said that the Americans urged the despatch of an ambassador to America, and that they discussed matters relating to commerce.

2nd month 2nd day.—The Daimio of Matsuyama (in Bitchu) one of the Commissioners for ecclesiastical affairs, was dismissed because he maintained that the trial of the Kioto prisoners should not be proceeded with.

2nd month 8th day.—Notice was given of the discontinuance of the practice of receiving instruction from the Dutch at Nagasaki.

2nd month 13th day.—The Military School was ordered to devise a plan for maintaining in its integrity the national system of tactics.

2nd month 13th day.—Twenty five accomplices of the Kioto prisoners were some thrown into prison, some given in charge to bailsmen.

2nd month 17th day.—Prince Awada was ordered to confine himself to his house.

2nd month 20th day.—The Daimio of Sabaye left Kioto. He arrived in Yedo on the 12th of the 3rd month.

2nd month 25th day.—Kasuga Sanuki no kami and twelve other Kioto prisoners were sent down to Yedo, where they arrived on the 10th day of the 3rd month.

2nd month 26th day.—The Daimio of Kochi (Tosa) was ordered to retire from public life. It was said that the Taikun's Government privately advised him to request permission to do so.

3rd month 17th day.—Lord Konoye and the Daimio of Kochi were ordered to live in strict seclusion; Lords Ichijo and Kuga to retire from public life and to live in strict seclusion and Lord Madenokoji to retire from public life.

3rd month 23rd day.—An American ship arrived at Uraga. It was said that the Americans said that an English ship was coming and that they did not know whether the English would not commit violent acts.

4th month 1st day.—A Dutch ship arrived at Shinagawa. She went away on the 6th after establishing a Dutch Minister in the Temple of Chôji.

4th month 14th day.—Tatsuda Mondo no Sho committed suicide, perhaps from grief because of the unsatisfactory state of affairs.

4th month 26th day.—Yasujima Tatewaki of the Mito Han was given in charge to the Daimio of Sanda. He was tried for complicity with the Kioto prisoners.

In this month a German ship came to Nagasaki and asked for trade.

5th month 25th day.—Notice was given of a new coinage of Kobans, gold bus, and silver half-bus.

5th month 26th day.—The Daimios of Takatsukasa father and son, and Lords Konoye and Sanjô were compelled to retire from public life.

5th month 27th day.—An English ship arrived at Shinagawa. On the 9th and 12th of the 6th month, interviews took place at the residence of the Daimio of Sabaye and the real Treaty concluded. (This is what we should call exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty.) This ship left on the 14th, after establishing Minister Alcock in the Temple of Tozenji.

5th month 28th day.—It was notified that as permission to trade had been granted at Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodate to America, Russia, France, England and Holland, every one was at liberty to buy and sell with them.

5th month, 28th day.—Merchants were prohibited from wearing clothing or headdresses of foreign fashion.

This month there was much excitement in Mito. Many thousand samurai of that province went to Yedo without

asking permission. The reason was the unjust punishment of the old Daimio of Mito.

6th month 4th day.—Harris became Minister and took up his residence in Tempukuji.

6th month 23rd day.—An interview was held with Harris in the residence of the Daimio of Sabaye. The question of the trading settlement at Kanagawa was discussed.

From this month forward numerous merchant ships came to Yokohama.

7th month 1st day.—Some Russians landed on Ojishima in Dewa. They cut firewood and then went away.

7th month 4th day.—Orders were given that the procession of the festival of Sanno Kanda should pass, as in former years, inside the castle enclosure.

7th month 8th day.—Russian ships arrived at Kanagawa. On the 18th, they came to Shinagawa. There were about seven ships in all. Muravieff was on board. He concluded the real treaty on the 23rd. On the 9th day of the 8th month they went away, one ship being left behind.

7th month 14th day.—Twenty-five guardians of Shin-to shrines in the Mito territory complained to the Daimio of Takamatsu of the injustice done to the two Daimios of Mito.

7th month 23rd day.—The Daimio of Kakegawa ceased to hold the office of Rôju.

7th month 27th day.—Three Russians were cut down at Yokohama by some unknown persons.

8th month 4th day.—It was notified that persons who flung stones at foreigners when taking their walks would be punished.

8th month 12th day.—A French ship arrived at Shinagawa. The real Treaty was concluded, and Minister Bellecourt was established in the temple of Saikaji. The French ship then left.

8th month 27th day.—The following sentences were passed :—

The old Daimio of Mito—Strict seclusion for life.

The Daimio of Mito—Not to appear in public.

Lord Hitotsubashi—To retire from public life and seclude himself in his house.

Yasujima Tatewaki of the Mito Han—To commit *harakiri*.

Ashine Iyonske—Death.

Ukai Kichizayemon—Death.

Ukai Kokichi—Beheading with exposure of the head on a spike.

Aizawa Idayu and a retainer of the Daimio of Takatsukasa named Kobayashi Mambu gon tayu—Transportation.

The unattached Samurai, Ike uchi } Banishment.  
Daigaku and others, ... }

8th month 28th day.—The old Daimio of Kakegawa was condemned to live in seclusion.

In the course of this month, on account of the distress in Kioto, an offering was made to the Mikado of 5,000 rios, and the Court nobles were presented with 20,000 rios. In addition Lord Kûjo received an increase to his revenue 1,000 kokus of rice, and Lord Hiroashi, a present in silver.

9th month 1st day.—The old Daimio of Mito proceeded to Mito.

9th month 11th day.—Udono Mambu Shôyn was ordered to retire from public life, and to live in seclusion, Kurokawa Kabei, Hirayama Kenjiro and Hiraoka Yenshiro were deprived of office and forbidden to appear in public.

9th month 13th day.—Shimmi Buzen no Kami, Muragaki Awaji no Kami and Oguri Mataichi were appointed Ambassadors to America.

9th month 16th day.—There was an interview with Harris at the residence of the Daimio of Tatsuno about the Ambassadors to America, etc.

9th month 23rd day.—Tejima Jinshiro was murdered, probably in revenge for some punishment inflicted by him.

9th month 27th day.—Yezo was distributed among the Daimios of Sendai, Wakamatsu, Morioka, Akita, Hirozaki and Shonai with orders that it should be brought under cultivation. Wakamaku and Shônai were relieved of the defence of the Shinagawa forts; fort No. 2 at Shinagawa was entrusted to the Daimio of Himeji and fort No. 5 to the Daimio of Kokura.

10th month 6th day.—Lord Sanjo died in a private house at Yodo.

10th month 7th day.—Iidzumi Kinai, Rai Miki saburo, an unattached samurai, and Hashimoto Sanai of the Fuku Han were sentenced to death; Rokumitsu Kuman of the Temple of Daigakuji, and a farmer of Kanawara in Musashi called Hachiro, to transportation, and twenty other retainers of Princes or Court nobles, to banishment and other punishments.

10th month, 11th day. The old Daimio of Kochi (Tosa) was ordered to live in seclusion.

10th month 11th day.—Harris proceeded to the Castle and had an audience.

10th month 12th day.—A Chinaman was cut down at Yokohama by some person unknown.

10th month 16th day.—The Frenchmen proceeded to the Castle and had an audience.

10th month 17th day.—The chief buildings of the Castle were destroyed by fire. The Shogun removed to quarters in the western enclosure.

10th month 27th day.—The revenue of the Daimio of Kawanari was reduced by 5,000 kokus, and he was ordered to retire from public life and to live in seclusion. His son Iwami no kami was made Yoriai (a class of Hatamoto); Ishi kawa Tosa no kami was ordered to retire from public life and to live in seclusion, and Sasaki Shinano no kami was made Kobushin (a Hatamoto of the lower class.)

10th month 27th day.—Yoshida Torajiro of the Hagi (Choshu) Han was executed Kusakabu Yunoshia of the Kagoshima Han, and a retainer of Abe Jujiro named Katsuno Morinoske were transported, and men of the Wakayama, Mito, Uwajima and Takamatsu Han along with Fujimai Kioske and others were banished.

10th month 28th day.—Yamakuni Kibachi of the Mito Han and Hagi Shinnoske with eleven others belonging to the Kagoshima, Kochi, Himeji, Toina, Sabaye and Kameyama Han were condemned to strict seclusion. The seclusion of Princes, Court nobles and Daimios and the punishments inflicted upon Shodaihu and the retainers of Han up to and including those just mentioned were commonly spoken of as the "Terror of the years of the Horse and Goat." They were all victims to their own loyal grief at the sad condition of affairs.

11th month 14th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Tatsuno. It was said that they asked for auxiliaries against China.

11th month 19th day.—The Americans had an interview as above.

11th month 23rd day.—Mimbu Tayu who had been adopted by the Daimio of Oshi returned to the Mito yashiki.

12th month 1st day.—The Daimios were called upon for contributions in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Castle.

12th month 2nd day.—The Daimio of Nishio was presented with a saddle and stirrups. His territory was increased by exchanging villages to the amount of 10,000 kokus. This was in order to reward him for his services in dealing with the Kioto prisoners.

12th month 18th day.—The Daimio of Mito was ordered to give up the Imperial rescript which had been given to him the year before.

12th month 21st day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Tatsuno.

12th month 24th day.—The Daimio of Sabaye ceased to hold the office of Rôju.

12th month 28th day.—Rewards were given to the officials concerned in the trial of the Kioto prisoners.

12th month 28th day.—Notice was given that foreign coins would be made current by stamping them at the Mint.

12th month 29th day.—An interview with the English took place at the residence of the Daimio of Tatsuno. It was said that they asked for 3,000 horses.

This year the English and French were preparing to invade China. The reason was that this summer the Chinese had attacked and beaten the English at Tientsin.



## Correspondence.

## THE BLUFF ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*.

SIR,—Permit me to draw the attention of those who undertake the maintenance of this Road to the condition of that part of it which lies between the Eastern corner of the Camp and the Legation Buildings.

The macadamised surface has been carefully removed, and the rain and the traffic have produced between them a slough of mud and a series of ruts which are unendurable both to pedestrian and rider.

Why should not the road be relaid?

I am,

Yours obediently,

SALVEO PEDES.

## Law Report.

## FRENCH CONSULAR COURT.

Before OSCAR COLLEAU, Esq., Consul.

SEPT. 20TH, 1873.

PAUL CULTY v. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The parties to this suit were Paul Culty, plaintiff, merchant of Yokohama, on the one part, and the Messageries Maritimes Company, defendants, Paris, on the other. The latter failed to put in an appearance.

A. Gerard and E. Piquet, Esqrs., both of Yokohama, were appointed assessors.

The facts of the case adduced in Court are as follows:—It would appear that the plaintiff, Paul Culty, applied to the agents of the M. M. Co. for delivery of twenty-eight packages of merchandize variously marked, pursuant to two Bills of Lading produced, issued at Marseilles, France, acknowledging payment of freight thereon in full and designating the marks of the goods. Conil, the agent of the Company, however, refused to deliver them. In justification of such refusal, the agent, on the 13th ult., forwarded to the plaintiff the copy following of a telegram received on the 13th of July from the head offices of the company: "Marseilles, 5th July. Refuse delivery of the goods destined for Paul Culty or his order. Judgment for detention. Signed, Talon."

In view of the refusal to deliver up to him the merchandise in question, the plaintiff, on the 16th ult., summoned the defendants before the French Consular Court, claiming restitution of the goods detained, \$300 for losses sustained up to date of summons, and \$50 for each day's additional delay from date of judgment.

The legal points considered by the assessors were, whether a shipowner or Captain has the right to refuse delivery of merchandise to a consignee, for which he has delivered an acknowledgment to the effect that the consignor has paid freight, and fulfilled all necessary conditions.

Is it sufficient on behalf of those concerned, that the shipowner or captain should instruct his agent at port of destination not to deliver the goods because such delivery is opposed?

As is usual, is it incumbent on the court, in view of the non-appearance of the defendants or their representative, to give judgment by the default in favour of plaintiff on all the points; or ought the case to be dismissed; and with or without costs?

After a careful review of the facts of the case under consideration by the court, a decision was come to against the M. M. Company, and in favour of the plaintiff; seeing that on the 22nd June, 1873, twenty-eight packages were delivered on board the M. M. Company's steamer *Tigre*, at Marseilles, for transmission to Yokohama on board said vessel, or any two following, to M. Culty or his order, as proved by the bills of lading delivered same day;

That it appears from the tenor of these bills of lading, that the sum of F526.55 was paid in advance;

Seeing that the packages therein designated safely arrived at Yokohama;

That Culty, the bearer of the two bills of lading, having demanded delivery, Conil, the agent of the Company, refused, alleging as his reason the receipt of a telegraphic despatch from the head offices of the M. M. Company on the 15th July last;

Seeing that this despatch, of which a copy has been handed by Conil to Culty, has not and cannot have any legal force;

Seeing that according to law in such cases provided, had opposition been made, it would have been irregular; that it is at the

place of destination and not at the place of departure that such opposition should be made;

That, as is usual in these cases, the M. M. Company, having received the freight due, had no right to refuse, as they have done, the packages designated in the bills of lading aforementioned;

Finally, seeing that the bills of lading were to order and transmissible by endorsement, and further passed into the hands of a third party in good faith, no opposition or judgment for detention regularly made on the first endorser could prevent the delivery of the goods therein designated into the hands of the third party;

That the goods in question have been arbitrarily refused delivery to Culty;

Seeing that this act, which is, moreover, the act of the agency of the M. M. Company of Yokohama, does Culty injury, in consideration of which he is entitled to damages;

The Court condemns the M. M. Company by default, within twenty-four hours after notification of present judgment, to deliver to Culty the twenty-eight packages designated in the Bills of Lading delivered to him or his order at Marseilles, on the 22nd June last, with reservation of Culty's rights, in case of damage accruing to said packages.

In the event of the Company failing so to do in the time specified, they shall pay to Culty the sum of \$50 for each day's additional delay, as compensation.

And in consideration of the loss sustained up to present date, the Court condemns the Company in addition, to pay Culty the sum of \$300 damages.

The Company is further condemned in costs in the sum of 165 francs, for the draft, copy, and notification of the present judgment, together with registration of the two bills of lading, on the 22nd June, 1873, and the copy of the telegraphic despatch of the 4th July.

M. Kmetzer, Chancellor of the Consulate, is intrusted with the notification of the present decision.

The Messageries Maritime Company have since signified their intention to oppose the decision of the Court as above given.—*Japan Gazette*.

## GAIMUSHIHO, YEDO.

## CLAIMS AGAINST THE OLD HANS.

Acting-Assistant Judge HANNEN and Mr. TAMONO,  
Commissioners.

September 29th 1873.

E. C. KIRBY & Co. vs. TONAMI HAN.

The present action, instituted by the plaintiffs, E. C. Kirby & Co against Kitamura Yoskatz, representing the Japanese Government as defendant, is for merchandise, &c., furnished in the early part of the month of June, 1871, value \$15,000, being balance of account still remaining unpaid.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hill for the defendant.

Mr. Hill admitted the sale and delivery of the goods, except that of the steamer, for \$3,500.

The first witness called was—

E. H. Hunter, examined by Mr. Dickens: In June, 1871, I was manager of Mr. Kirby's business, at Kobe. I made a contract with certain Japanese in the early part of June, 1871. [Contract produced.] They desired to buy goods to the extent of \$30,000. I told them that I could not sell to that amount on credit. I finally said some time afterwards that I would furnish the goods required if the officers could prove to me that they were properly authorised to act on behalf of the Han. Hyano introduced to me Tanaka Sanai, Hara Genshiro, and Nakayama Otomoske, and gave me the paper marked B, that I might make inquiries about them and their seals. They also wanted a small launch. I had not one ready, but afterwards got one built for them, which they agreed to take, at \$3,500; but owing to the money not being paid at the time specified, I did not deliver it into their hands. The banto went to Osaka, and from inquiries concluded that they were *bona fide* officers of the Han, and that their seals were genuine. From inquiries I made at the Custom House, I learned that the seal attached to the contract A was the Tonami Han seal. At the time the contract was sealed \$4,000 was paid, balance in four months, three months without interest, last month 2 per cent. a month—a low rate of interest at that time. When the money fell due and nothing was paid, I sued in Osaka on a promissory note (F) for \$11,000. It was made by the four surties to the contract. I sued through the English Consul. I got no satisfaction from the suit. I afterwards proceeded against the Tonami Han. I

have constantly urged the present claims. The sureties never hinted to me that the Tonami Han officers were on private business. When I sued the sureties they said nothing to that effect. The defence to my claim or contract was want of authority and fraud in the seal. Otonoske was chief, and next to him Akabane Sanai.

The court here adjourned to 2 p. m.

Examination resumed: The reason assigned by sureties for not paying the promissory note was their poverty. So far as I know, the Tonami Han officers were never examined regarding my claim. I have done business with other Hans. The contracts were similar to this one, only the stamps were not put on in the same way, although I took more precautions in this case than in the others. In regard to former contracts, I got no information from the Custom House; yet they have been paid. I sent up to Osaka to accept an offer to settle of \$2,000 cash, the rest in monthly instalments; but the officers had been sent to Yedo. I don't recollect the date of this offer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: I have no other copies of original documents with me, nor have I my books. This transaction was entered in them. Hyano was the party who conducted the business on behalf of the officers. He was an interpreter at the Custom House. The items and prices of goods were settled by persons who came for the purpose, on behalf of the officers, one was a broker called Sozemon, the other was Sugai Kitchitaro. They acted through Hyano as interpreter. I made no other inquiries than those I have mentioned at the Custom House. I have made contracts with Morioka Ken, Seyama Han, and another, I don't remember the name. On them were the official stamps and seals. The finance officer was generally considered the one with whom it was safe to do business on behalf of the Han: I don't remember the dates of the contracts I have just mentioned. I do not know which officer showed me the Han seal on the first occasion; but it was voluntarily shown to me without my asking for it. I saw the piece of paper on which the Han seal is attached to the contract. The stamp was attached at my office, by Tanaka Sanai. I cannot say that even now I know the difference between an officer and a samurai. When I went to the Custom House, I understood sufficient Japanese to make myself understood by the officers. I made enquiries about the peculiar way of putting on the seal at the Custom House. It was in consequence of my suspicions that I exacted the promissory note I have mentioned before. At the time I had no doubts about the validity of the contract; for had I had any such suspicion, I should not have entered into it at all.

Court adjourned till to-morrow.

September 30th.

E. H. Hunter, cross-examination continued: Saw no other seals put on the contract except the Han seal. The reputation of some of the sureties was unquestionable. The house of Tonajai Gohie is and was the first in Osaka; that of Minakata Ginpei was agent for the Steam Company Kuwaiso Kata. I would have dealt with the sureties with no other security than their names and seals to the extent of this contract. The goods sold by me were delivered to the order of the four purchasers—officers. I believe that the personal seal of an officer binds him in his official capacity also; but that depends on the nature of the document. I have since received neither money nor goods, except what was paid on delivery of goods. It took about four months to build the steamer. I heard of sale of goods to these officers by Scott, in the beginning of 1872. I never heard of any attachment by Scott of the goods I had sold. I cannot read Japanese. The banto explained to me that when he went to Osaka he saw a sign on the house of the parties to the contract, explaining that they were officers of Tonami Han. This was explained to me at the Custom House, at the time of the investigation. I did not procure from the officers any written authority by which they acted. Do not know if they ever had any such authority, or only the stamp of their principal. I did not ask to see the stamp. I have never seen the authentication of an agency by means of a seal on a blank piece of paper, but I believe it is customary, from inquiries I made on the occasion of this contract.

Re-examined by Mr. Dickens: Hyano never acted in any other capacity than as interpreter in this transaction. The officers were present while negotiations were going on. None of the officers signed the promissory note; in consequence, I did not sue them. The seal being affixed to the contract in a way I had never seen before, I thought I would take extra precautions. The sureties made no difficulties about giving promissory notes. They did not appear to have any doubt

about it themselves. They are still doing business in Osaka. I don't believe it is necessary that the Han seal should be on a contract when the seals of the officers are on it. I offered to deliver the steamer on receipt of the money due for her.

Court here adjourned to Friday, the 3rd inst.—*Japan Herald*.

IN H. B. J. M.'s COURT, YEDO.

Before MARTIN DOHMEN, Esq., *Vice Consul*.

PEARCE *versus* POAT.

We extract from the *Japan Herald* the following decision in the foregoing case. The *Herald* points out the desirability of intimation being given to the Press of the occurrence of such cases of importance at Yedo as may offer matter of interest to the public, in order that the decisions of the Consular Court may be more generally promulgated through the medium of the Yokohama journals:—

The following is the decision in a case pending between John Pearce, of Yokohama, plaintiff, and Thomas Pratt Poat, Yedo, defendant, for alleged breach of contract. Claim, as compensation, \$1,200.

#### DECISION.

The evidence adduced in this case goes to show that on the 18th of March, 1871, the defendant sold to the plaintiff, in consideration of the sum of \$800, half his interest and responsibility in the lease of one of the houses on lot No. 10, at Yokohama, belonging to the Messageries Maritimes; that on the 30th June last the defendant, contrary to agreement, surrendered the said lease to the landlord without the consent of the plaintiff; that prior to the surrender, the defendant informed the plaintiff that unless he took over the whole lease, it would have to be broken, as he (the defendant) had no means of his own to go on with it. The evidence further shows that at the time of the surrender, the premises had been unoccupied during three months, and that there was no immediate prospect of finding another tenant.

However, there is a clear case of breach of contract on the part of the defendant, and the plaintiff is therefore entitled to damages.

In assessing the extent of these damages, it is necessary to consider at some length the terms of the lease. The original lease dates from the 1st of August, 1869. It was transferred to the defendant on the 1st of March, 1871, and was to expire on the 14th of April, 1879. The monthly rent to be paid to the Messageries was \$130, payable in advance. According to clause 5, the premises could not be used as public houses nor for unhealthy purposes, and clauses 4 and 6 provide that all taxes, if any, pertaining to the house itself, and all internal repairs such as painting, plastering and papering, and repairs to doors and windows had to borne by the tenant.

Now, the premises were sublet to Adds for \$165 a month, and so long as he paid the rent regularly, there was a profit of \$35, to be divided between the parties. But Adds ceased to pay the rent in April; and from that time up to the date the surrender of the lease, the premises remained unoccupied, or at least did not yield any rent. It is of course impossible for me to determine how long they might have remained unoccupied, but it is reasonable to suppose that before another suitable tenant could have been found, the profits of the last two years would have been absorbed by having to meet the rent falling due in the meantime. It is also probable that such a contingency would have repeated itself from time to time, owing to the difficulty of securing a permanent lease for such premises. Nor am I aware that rents have risen since 1871; I believe the reverse is the case. It is true the plaintiff says that the upper part of the house is now let to *graineurs* for \$125; but the season of the *graineurs* is of short duration, and at any rate \$125 is less than the rent that was to be paid to the Messageries.

Taking all these things into consideration, I am of opinion that the lease, on the whole, was not a profitable investment, and that therefore the plaintiff has suffered no real loss by the surrender of the same. I have the less hesitation in arriving at this conclusion, as the plaintiff has shown by his refusal to take over the whole lease when he knew that the defendant was forced to give it up, that he himself did not believe in any satisfactory result in the end.

Judgment is entered for the plaintiff with nominal damages in the sum of one dollar. Each party to pay his own costs. The counter-claim of the defendant is disallowed.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28, *Oregonian*, American steamer, —. 1,914, from Shanghai and Ports, September 20th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Sept. 28, *Orfordshire*, British steamer, Jones, 1,229, from Shanghai, September 23rd, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Sept. 28, *Belliqueuse*, French Iron-clad Captain Libaudiere, 2,800 tons, 10 guns, from Nagasaki, September 24th.  
 Sept. 28, *Solent*, British ship, Meldrum, 718, from London, General, to Cornes & Co.  
 Sept. 30, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, from Hakodate, Native Produce, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 2, *Jason*, British ship, Leslie 877, from Newport, May 26th, Coal, to Strachan and Thomas.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 29, *Parnenio*, British barque, Abbott, 368, for Hakodate. Ballast, despatched by Captain.  
 Sept. 29, *Elta Loring*, American barque, Loring, 716, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.  
 Oct. 1, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,736, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 2, *Benledi*, British steamer, Buchanan, 990, for Kobe, General, despatched by Macpherson & Marshall.  
 Oct. 2, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

For *Oregonian*, from Shanghai.—Mrs W. P. Mangum, Mr. A. E. Jones, Mr. Joseph and servant, Rev. O. Villion and servt., Mr. Hoher and servt., Mr. Okada and servt., Dr. C. D. Fisher, Rev. R. S. Mackay, Mr. W. W. Cargill and servt., Mr. E. H. Bird and servt., Mr. T. Lopper and servt., six Japanese officers. Steerage—Mr. S. Morris and wife, Mr. John Ashton, Mrs. Morris, and 57 others.  
 Per American steamer *Ariel* for Hakodate.—Messrs. Cheshire, Haber, George, and 1 Japanese in the cabin, and 19 in the steerage.  
 Per American steamer *Oregonian*, for Hiogo.—Mr. C. A. Flanders, 6 Japanese, in the cabin; and 56 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—Mr. Jno. Maack, and 67 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Mr. Sheppard and wife, Mr. Halsey and wife, Bishop Williams, Mr. A. R. Morgan, Mr. Jno. Schoning, and 10 in the steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per *Oregonian*, from Shanghai:

Treasure ..... \$545,250

## REPORTS.

The *Oregonian* reports fine weather the entire trip.  
 Report of British ship *Solent*, J. Meldrum master, from London to Yokohama, 135 days.—Left the W. I. Docks May 14th and proceeded on with light winds Southerly and Easterly. N. E. trades very light weather thick, passed the Equator June 8th, Long 29° 59' W. Heavy S. S. E. squalls in S. E. trades. From thence to the meridian of the Cape, (which was passed July 12th) variable winds light and fine. Usual run of Westerly and N. W. gales in running down Easting, which was done between Lats 39° and 41° South. Only 3 days S. E. trades but light Westerly winds up to Anjer Strs. which were entered August 15th. Bealmed in Java Sea until August 20th; passed through Gaspar Straits, a large ship there three skysails set ahead of us. August 23rd, had excessively heavy squalls abreast the Gulf of Siam, which continued till 25th, when it moderated, and wind set in North E. and light until passing through the Bashees on the evening of the 2nd September from thence until September 7th, had fearfully heavy sea from S. E. and N. E., and squally weather but no indication of any extraordinary blow. Barometer standing 29.30 steady. On September 9th indications of bad weather, but nothing extraordinary: towards midnight blowing terribly with a cross sea, furling everything except main topmast staysail reefed, and mizen staysail; (Barometer 29.42) continued blowing till the 13th, when it moderated in Lat. 29° N., Long. 121° 30' E. fine weather continued till the 21st, glass steady at 29.80, till 22nd when it commenced to fall down to 29.28 getting squally, with heavy rain and a heavy S. E. and N. E. sea running the same as before: commenced to shorten sail at noon and reduced the ship to reefed main top-mast staysail, and mizen staysail. Blowing terribly from N. N. E. and N. E. fearfully heavy seas running and ship labouring very heavily. Began to moderate on the 23rd September, wind hauling to the N. W. and finer weather. made necessary sail, glass rising steadily. Took the pilot September 25th, at 6 p.m. N. E. winds and thick rainy weather. During the passage sprung jib boom, and lower main topsail yard. Split jib, main and fore topmast staysails and mizen topsail.

The American steamer *Relief* reports light head wind during the early part of the passage. Left in Port one English and one German vessel loading for Shanghai. Passed a barque bound in about 18 miles from Hakodate on the Nambu side, and another yesterday near Cape King. The *Fanward*, from London for this Port is reported having put into Shanghai with loss of spars, sails &c.

The British ship *Jason* reports: left Newport, May 26th, and crossed the Equator June 15th; had light N. E. and S. E. trades with heavy gales running the easting down after passing the Cape: wind from the S. W. with a very heavy sea. Passed Anjer Aug. 1st

29th; carried a light S.W. monsoon through the China sea; cleared the Bashee Channel September 14th; met with a very heavy N. E. swell with a light westerly wind. Bar. down to 29.58 and the weather hazy, passed the Loochoo September 21st still a heavy N. E. swell. Wind light from N. N. E. made Rock Island October 1st having been set into Suruga Gulf: took Pilot on board at 10 a.m., and anchored here October 2nd, at 6 p.m., 129 days from Newport.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## S A I L E D .

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—"Shanghai" str.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Hector" str.

FROM LONDON.—

FROM GLASGOW —"Glenfalloch," str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Ceylon," "Lotte" str.

"Solent."

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Windhover;"

"Ene" "Eastern Chief."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Westbury."

YOKOHAMA.—"Vanguard."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Jan Peter." "Mikado."

FROM CARDIFF.—

FROM NEW YORK FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Endeavor" May.

FROM HONGKONG.—

FROM SYDNEY.—

## LOADING.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—"Gordon Castle" str.; "Cawdor Castle."

AT LIVERPOOL.—"Diomed" str.; "Agamemnon" str.; "Ulysses" str.

AT GLASGOW.—"Mikado" str.;

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Fiery Cross." "Elizabeth Nicholson."

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Ada Ivedale."

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Flying

Spur;" "Walton" "Merse."

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—"Hanover."

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—

## FREIGHTS &amp; CHARTERS.

LONDON TO YOKOHAMA.—45s. weight; 35s. meast. Per Steamer via Suez Canal 80s. meast. 60s. direct.

LONDON TO HIOGO.—45s. weight; 45s. meast; via Suez Canal 90s. meast. 65s. direct.

LONDON TO NAGASAKI.—50s. weight or meast. Per str., via S. C. 85s. meast.

NEWCASTLE.—(Coal per keel) to Yokohama or Nagasaki £42.

CARDIFF, NEWPORT or SWANSEA.—(Coal per ton) to Yokohama or Nagasaki 40s.

## RATES OF INSURANCE RULING IN LONDON.

A I. 3 3rds. } Carrying general cargo to North China and  
 or equivalent classes. } Japan.  
 Goods in Tarpaulin,..... 80s.  
 Do. " Tin,..... 50s.  
 Do. " F. P. A.,..... 40s. to 45s.  
 Coal cargo,..... 105s.  
 STEAMERS OVERLAND—Goods,..... 30s.  
 Tin or F. P. A.,..... 20s. to 25s.  
 Specie,..... 15s.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

	Destination.
Avoca ... ..	Andrews ... .. Hongkong
Menzaleh ... ..	Mourrut ... .. Hongkong
Naruto ... ..	DuBois ... .. Hiogo
Oxfordshire ... ..	Jones ... .. Uncertain
Relief... ..	Corning... .. Uncertain

## SAILING SHIPS.

Clausina ... ..	461 Rickaby... .. Uncertain
Endeavour ... ..	967 Warland ... .. Uncertain
Gaucho... ..	337 Kirby ... .. Uncertain
Jason ... ..	877 Leslie ... .. Uncertain
Maria Luz ... ..	370 ... .. Uncertain
Morro Castle ... ..	401 Tewett ... .. New York
Solent ... ..	718 Meldrum ... .. Uncertain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s corvette ...	Cadmus... ..	Captain Whyte
American corvette..	Idaho ... ..	Lieut. Com. Nelson
American gun-boat	Saco ... ..	Captain McDougal
gun-boat	Palos ... ..	Lt. Com. E. M. Shepard
French corvette ...	Cosmao ... ..	Captain Lefevre
Iron-clad	Beliqueuse ...	Captain Libaudiere
Italian gun brig ...	Governolo ...	Capt. Accinni
frigate ...	Garibaldi ...	Capt. A. del Santo

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 4TH, 1873.

THE accident sustained by the *Donnai* which detained her at Ceylon has deprived us of our usual mail arrival this week. The Messageries Maritimes Steamer, we now learn, may be expected here on the 12th or 13th inst. only.

Owing to the change of monsoon there has been no mail departure this week.

The *Oxfordshire* (str.) via Shanghai, and the *Solent* (sail) have arrived this week from London with general cargoes: the *Jason* (sail) from Newport with coal. The *Etta Loring* sailed on the 29th ultimo, for New York with a full cargo. The *Oregonian* brought \$545,250 treasure from Shanghai.

The protracted duration of wet weather has naturally affected business to a sensible extent and transactions have been in the main weak and unprofitable. A more hopeful feeling has, however, from various causes obtained and the present month will, it may be hoped, do much to relieve the despondency resulting from glutted markets both here and at home. Operations in silk worms eggs continue to be on a most limited scale. The Government, it is stated, will not permit the export of any portion of the home reserve.

**WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.**—Prices for all Woollens have ruled very low during the closing week and transactions have been irremunerative. A slight improvement in demand is, however, observable and encourages the hope that at no distant date the market may recover a more buoyant feeling.

**COTTON FABRICS.**—The sales of *Shirtings* have not been so well maintained this week and only some 11,000 pieces of all weights have been settled at rates but little changed from those of the preceding week. *Velvets* continue in favour and some 1,600 pieces have changed hands at firm prices for unquestionably standard chops. In *Taffachlass* there has been a smaller business, but rates promise greater firmness and, with moderate stocks, a remunerative trade may be hoped for. Some transactions have had effect in cotton *Italian Cloth* but the ruling prices are reported to be very unsatisfactory.

**YARNS.**—A fair amount of business has been done in *Yarns*, the attitude of the market being much firmer than for some weeks past. Sales are about 1,100 bales.

**IRON AND METALS.**—The market is unchanged and no business of importance has been transacted in the past week.

**SUGAR.**—We have to quote a firm market at our last quotations.

The sales reported are as follows:—

1,200 piculs Swatow	...	...	...	...	...	...	at \$3.25
100 "	Hongkong refined	...	...	...	...	...	" \$9.20
89 "	Kwang-fung	...	...	...	...	...	" \$6.52½
53 "	Ke-pak	...	...	...	...	...	" \$7.50

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		Crape Lastings ditto ...	\$6.00 to 8.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.20 to 2.25	Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ...	4.00 to 5.00
8 " " " " 4½ " 45 in. "		ditto (plain) ditto ...	4.50 to 6.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 " ditto 39 in. "	2.65 to 2.75½	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ...	6.50 to 8.00
9 lbs. " " " " 4½ in. "	3.10 to 3.20	Camlet Cord 30 yds. 31 in. ...	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Mousselines de laine, (pla) 30 to 31 in per yd.	0.16 to 0.19½
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ...	2.20 to 2.40	ditto (printed) ...	0.24 to 0.32½
64 to 72 " ditto ...	2.50 to 2.70	Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	Small demand.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ...	1.45 to 1.50	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	"
7 " " " " " "	1.70 to 1.82½	Long Ellis (Assorted) ... per pce.	"
Drills, English—15 lbs. ...	3.35 to 3.40	Blankets ... per lb.	"
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.75		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.	<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
ditto (Dyed) ... " pce.	3.50 to 3.75	Iron flat and round ... per pel	4.50 to 6.00
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.80	" nail rod ... " "	4.50 to 5.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. "	2.40 to 2.50	" hoop ... " "	5.00 to 5.10
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	9.00 to 10.00	" pig ... " "	
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00	" wire ... " "	12.00 to 13.00
Taffachlass (doubleweft) 12 yds 43 in "		Steel ... " "	
ditto (single weft) ... " "	2.40 to 2.85	Lead ... " "	
		Tin Plates ... per box.	9.00 to 9.50
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		Coals (English) ... per ton.	
No. 16 to 24 ... per picul	38.00 to 39.50	Sugar—Formosa ... per picul.	4.15 to 4.55
" 28 to 32 ... " "	40.00 to 42.00	China No. 1 Ping-fah	8.80 to 9.00
" 38 to 42 ... " "	44.00 to 47.00	do. No. 2 Ching-pak	7.95 to 8.05
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak	7.50 to 7.50
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		do. No. 4 Kook-fah	6.80 to 6.85
Camlets 58 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce		do. No. 5	5.70 to 5.95
ditto Black ... " "	14.50 to 15.00	Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo)	16.50 to 17.20
ditto Searlet ... " "	18.00 to 18.50	Rice:—Canton—Cargo ...	
Union Camlets ditto ... " "		Saigon—Cargo ...	
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	13.00 to 14.00		



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**SILK.**—Business has continued active during the past week. We estimate arrivals since the 20th ultimo at 850 bales, and settlements as above 1,000 bales mostly Hanks.

**SILK-WORM'S EGGS.**—Total arrivals to date are 198,000 cards against 850,000 last year at the same date. A few purchases, some thousands cards in all, have taken place, in connexion with which the following prices have transpired:—Joshiu, good to best \$3.20 to 3.90; Bushiu, all round to \$2.50 to 2.80; Oshiu, medium \$2.65.

The Japanese continue to insist on their statement that the export shall not exceed 1,300,000 cards.

**TEA.**—The closing week generally has been a quiet one on our tea market, buyers, with the exception of one or two firms, observing great caution, and supplies coming in very slowly.

Settlements through the heavy purchases of one house amount to nearly piculs 3,000, comprising in them a considerable proportion of commoner classes, at \$21 to 24 per picul.

Stocks are light and there appears to be some conflict in the interior between the leading native houses and the Yokohama agents as to price, which interferes with business, but the former must sooner or later make the necessary concession.

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.75½.
<b>Silk:—</b>		per picul		
<b>HANKS.</b>	{ Maibashi } Extra none. ...	\$650.00 to \$680.00	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.	frs. 71 to frs. 74
	{ and } Best ...	\$610.00 to \$640.00	22s. 6d. to 24s. 7d.	frs. 66 to frs. 70
	{ Shinshiu } Good ...	\$560.00 to \$590.00	21s. 8d. to 22s. 9d.	frs. 61 to frs. 64
	{ } Medium ...	\$500.00 to \$540.00	19s. 5d. to 21s. 0d.	frs. 55 to frs. 59
<b>Oshiu</b>	Extra ...			
	Best ...			
<b>ECHIZEN</b>	Good ...	\$550.00 to \$600.00	21s. 3d. to 23s. 2d.	frs. 60 to frs. 65
	Medium ...	\$430.00	16s. 9d.	frs. 48
<b>HAMATSI</b>	Inferior ...			
	Inferior to Best ...	\$480.00	18s. 8d.	frs. 53
<b>Tea:—</b>				
Common ...		nominal.		
Good Common ...		\$23.00 to 25.00		
Medium ...		\$28.00 to 30.00		
Good Medium ...		\$2.00 to 34.00		
Fine ...		\$5.00 to 38.00		
Finest nominally ...		\$40.00 to 43.00		
Choice ...		\$46.00 to 54.00		
Choicest ...		\$55.00 up.		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
Rice ...		per picul nominal		
Mushrooms ...		\$26.00 to 28.00		
Isinglass ...		None.		
Sharks' Fine ...		\$25.00 to 52.00		
White Wax ...		\$14.00 to 16.00		
Bees Do. ...		None.		
Cuttle fish ...		"		
Dried Shrimps ...		"		
Seaweed, ...		\$ 1.30 to 4.50		
Gallnut ...		None.		
Tobacco ...		\$ 6.50 to 12.00		
Awabi ...		\$23.00 to 40.00		
Camphor ...		None.		
Japanese Oil ...		\$35.00 to 50.00		
Beche de Mer ...		\$ 2.00		
Ginseng ...		per lb. None.		
Alum ...		picul		
Coal ...		\$ 7.00 to 12.00		
Sulphur ...		\$ 2.20 to 2.50		

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

The business in sterling for the last week has been confined to a few sales of private paper at 4/4, but the supply being only limited, rates have again weakened although the demand for Bank Bills has so far been but small. Local quotations may be called nominal.

Rates close as follows:—

Sight. 6 Months' Sight.		On Hongkong, Sight, Bank ...	par.
On London Bank ...	4s. 2½d.	" " 10 days sight Private ...	½ per cent discount.
" " Credit ...	4s. 3½d.	" San Francisco, Sight, Bank ...	108
" Documents ...	4s. 4d.	" " 10 d.s. Private ...	105
" Paris, Bank ...	5.32½	" Berlin, Bank sight ...	1.12½
" Private ...	5.40	" Hamburg, " ...	4.25
" Shanghai, Bank ...	72½	Knsatz ...	410½
" 10 days sight Private ...	73 nominal	Gold Yen ...	409½

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SITZUNG**

DER

**Deutschen Gesellschaft,***Suer Natur und Volkerkunde Ostasiens,***Sonnabend, 4ten October,**

8½ UHR ABENDS IM SAAL DES CLUBS "GERMANIA."

**TAGESORDNUNG.**—1, Geschäftliches; 2, Dr. Cochius: über die Solfatara von Ashinoyu; 3, II. Niewerth: Referat über eine von H. Geerts zusammengestellte Japanische Pharmacognosie; 4, Dr. Funk: über Japanische Theeengesellschaften.

DER VORSTAND.

Yokohama, October 3, 1873.

2ds.

**ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.**

**A** REGULAR MEETING of the Society will be held at the Grand Hotel, Room No. 19, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, October 8th, at 8.30 p.m.

The Paper to be read will be on "The nature of the Japanese Language and its possible Improvement," by the Rev. J. EDKINS, of Peking.

BY ORDER.

Yokohama, October 4, 1873.

td.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALFRED HOWELL in our firm ceased on the 20th August, the remaining Partners being Mr. JOSEPH ALBINSON and Mr. JOHN ANDREW WILSON.

HOWELL &amp; Co.

Hakodate, September 10, 1873. d, w. &amp; m. 1m.

**THE MEDICAL HALL.****J. THOMPSON & CO.,***Wholesale and Retail Druggists,*

FROM J. LLEWELLYN &amp; Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

**Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.**

All the English, American and French patent Medicines of repute,

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus  
Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

**SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS**

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son &amp; Thompsons,

*Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,*  
&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

**YOKOHAMA.**

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

tf.

## INSURANCE.

**Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.**

L O N D O N ,

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£2,780,000

Total Annual Income.....£ 360,000

**T**HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

SMITH, BAKER &amp; Co.

Yokohama, August 13, 1873.

tf.

**The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.**

BATAVIA (JAVA).

**The Sea and Fire Insurance Company.**

THE OOSTERLING,

BATAVIA (JAVA).

**T**HE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates. Policies against Fire issued for "The Oosterling" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class...12 Months...1½ per Cent.

" " ... 6 " ... 1 " "

" " ... 3 " ... ½ " "

" " ... 1 " ... ¼ " "

" " ... 10 Days..... ⅓ " "

**NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.**

J. PR. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873.

12ms.

**London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.**

**T**HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at Current Rates.

GILMAN &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Yokohama, June 26, 1873.

tf.

**Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited.**

BERLIN.

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

**NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.**

MACPHERSON &amp; MARSHALL.

Yokohama, November 15, 1872.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**GWYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS,**  
ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND, LONDON.

Manufacture of the very best quality,  
ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.  
BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS.  
BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS.  
GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES.  
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.  
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS.  
IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES.  
PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.  
ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS.  
IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS.  
SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY.  
HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES.  
TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS).

This Machinery has had 30 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS  
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**FRAUD.**

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

**LABELS**

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to  
**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:**

And on the 30th of the same month, for

**SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES**

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at  
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**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.**

**CAUTION.**—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

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**ARE ADAPTED TO THE STANDARD OF  
ALL NATIONS,**

**AND PACKED READY FOR SHIPMENT.**

The present high price of gold renders this a favourable  
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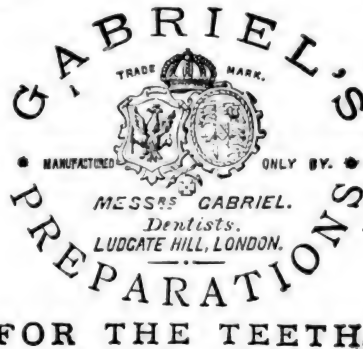
No. 2 Milk Street, Boston

Yokohama, July 29, 1873.

tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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MESSRS. GABRIEL'S { "SEDADENT," THE ONLY REAL CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE, prepared for general use after 25 years' experience in their own practice gives immediate relief by the painless destruction of the nerve and forms a Stopping. Price 1/14.

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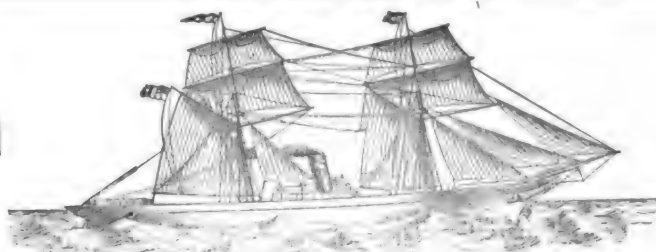
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ING  
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(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many  
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*The Food Journal.*—An honest and useful preparation. *The Anti-  
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preparation, and can recommend it for its purity. *The Lancet.*—The  
samples of Goodall's Quinine Wine we have examined have been of  
excellent quality, and remarkable for unprecedented cheapness.

August 16th, 1873.

12m

**CAUTION.**

**BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.**

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The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules  
are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the  
leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the  
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Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and  
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**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES  
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.**

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.

ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS  
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

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FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

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FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.

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SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

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Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to  
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Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any  
attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

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At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were award  
ed to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority  
of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

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# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 41.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1873. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## BIRTH.

At Kaisegakko, Tokio, on the 10th October, the Wife of ERWIN KNIPPING, Esq., of a Daughter.

At Yokohama, on the morning of the 8th October, the wife of Mr. C. V. MARTINHO MARQUES, of a son.

## Notes of the Week.

ON the afternoon of Tuesday, the 7th instant, the remains of the late Sawa Nobuyoshi, Minister elect of Japan to the Court of St. Petersburg, were consigned to their resting place in the Temple of Dendzû-In, in the outskirts of Yedo. The ceremonial observed on the occasion was interesting and impressive, and as perhaps many of our readers may not yet have taken part in a Japanese funeral ceremony, we do not doubt that they will be interested in the following brief account of what took place on the occasion referred to.

The hour fixed for the mourners to meet at the house of the deceased Minister was 2 P.M., and at that hour precisely the funeral train left the house for the cemetery. The distance to be traversed between the two places was considerable, but the weather fortunately was fine. The deceased being a Kiôto nobleman of the Mikado's Court, his funeral was attended by the Prime Minister and by a long-train of Kugé and attendants. As the deceased had likewise formerly been Minister for Foreign Affairs, and was much esteemed by foreigners for his attainments and amiability, his funeral was likewise attended by nearly all of the Foreign Ministers at this Court, including Sir H. Parkes, Mr. Berthémy, Mr. De Long, Mr. Von Brandt and Mr. Butzow, and by many of the junior members of the Legations and Representatives of the Consular Corps, and many other foreigners.

At two o'clock the procession left the residence of Sawa, but it was not until nearly half-past three that it reached the Temple of Dendzû-In. It was preceded by a detachment of Japanese troops with reversed arms, but without military music. After these came a succession of mourners in the ancient Japanese costume,—then the body of the deceased, carried by bearers on a plain wooden catafalque, behind which immediately followed the son of the deceased seated alone in his carriage. This in turn was followed by three other carriages, in two of which were the ladies and children of Sawa's family, and in the third some Japanese in Court costume. The son of the deceased was clothed in white with the exception of some black garments; the ladies were clothed entirely in white, their hair being spread out in one broad band, after the manner followed by the ladies of the Court. One of these ladies, who was presumably the wife of the deceased, could not contain her emotion as the procession moved slowly along, but etiquette apparently required all present to observe unmoved composure.

After the family of the deceased came the carriages of the Prime Minister and of the Foreign Representatives and others, many of those present preferring to accompany the slow procession on foot.

On arriving at the Temple, the catafalque containing the body was carried to a wood platform in the middle of which it was placed. The platform stood at one end of a court-yard with a large open space in the middle. To the right of this were ranged in line the Japanese mourners; on the other side the Europeans. Both were seated. On the Japanese side the front bench nearest the coffin was occupied by the eldest son of the deceased; behind were the ladies and children of Sawa's

family, and to their left were Japanese in European mourning costume or in Court mourning attire. The Prime Minister stood throughout.

On the body having been placed on the platform, whilst low Chinese music sounded, some attendants brought large bunches of flowers which they placed in front of it. After this, other attendants in Court costume and having their mouths covered with crape, brought successively many offerings of fish, fowls, vegetables and fruits, which were in turn placed on small white tables surrounding the bier. This part of the ceremony having been completed, a Kugé noble stepped forward, followed by six gentlemen wearing the Kiôto Court costume, and having bent himself before the coffin of the deceased, read slowly a prayer or invocation from a scroll before him, the chief mourners bending their heads meanwhile, after which he retired from view followed by his six supporters. The Father Nicholai, the Missionary of the Russian Church, stepped forward and pronounced in Japanese a short funeral oration on the deceased; after which Sawa's eldest son went slowly to the gate of the Temple and having applied cold water to his eyes, mouth and hands, took from the hands of an attendant a funeral garland with white flowers, which he reverently placed on his father's bier, bending his head low, seemingly being engaged in prayer for some instants. He was followed in this ceremony by the ladies and children of Sawa's family and next by the Prime Minister, Sanjo, and all the Japanese present, after which the Foreign Ministers and others paid a similar last tribute of respect and affection to the memory of an upright, amiable and enlightened Japanese noble, whose premature death is deeply regretted on all sides.

WE recently published an article pointing out the uses and dangers of Petroleum, and we now deem it right to place before our readers, more pointedly, the actual risks which they run in burning in their house lamps or having stored in contiguity to their dwellings, petroleum oils which have not been thoroughly purified. In all European countries—and notably so in America—the most stringent regulations are enforced to prevent the use of petroleum oil in the least dangerous. Oil imported to Yokohama from America has presumably undergone the proofs instituted by the authorities in that country; but we are in position to state as a matter of fact that most of the oil lately received is far below the American standard, and is of a most inflammable and dangerous nature.

The standard in America by which oil is tested is that it should not emit an inflammable vapour when heated up to 100 degrees Fahrenheit or under. In England 100 degrees is fixed by act of Parliament as the limit of safety, but the scientific men who have investigated the matter recommend no oil to be used which has a flashing point under 130 degrees. Various specimens of the American Kerosene recently imported have been tried and they give off a gas which explodes when they are heated to 85 degrees. Therefore, when we consider that the temperature of our rooms in summer is often above this, and that the oil reservoirs of our lamps are seldom less, the amount of danger which we incur by using such oil may be imagined. We think this an opportune moment, owing to the large quantities of petroleum now here, to impress upon our local authorities the necessity of some action being taken, both in regard to the manner of storing petroleum or inflammable liquids of any kind in the settlement, and, also, in regard to some test being applied to the quality of the oils imported for public use. But we are free to confess that al-

though this is a matter affecting the public safety we have little hope of our representations being followed by any practical or useful measures. To point out irregularities in the conduct of local affairs in Yokohama is to create despondency in ourselves. Our complaints are generally speaking shelved and our protests ignored, and we have always more or less a feeling of insecurity, discontent and discomfort. So if we now point out that there exist no regulations for the storage of petroleum, that it is left to the conscientiousness of those importing it to store it in such quantities and in such places as they choose, and that no means are taken to discover its quality, whether it is safe to allow the public to use it or whether it is as explosive as nitro-glycerine, we are not sufficiently sanguine to imagine that our representation will have any effect whatever on the authorities to whom the safety of the Yokohama Public is entrusted. We are, however, glad to be able to draw attention to the subject and indulge a hope that our remarks may be of some ulterior benefit.

We all know the dangers of level crossings on Railways, and have been startled by the numerous and appalling accidents which have occurred through their means. The Board of Trade Authorities in England will now allow no level crossing on a new Railway if the road can by any possibility be carried over or under the Railway by means of a bridge. There is a level crossing on our Yokohama and Yedo Railway about one mile from Yokohama, on the road leading to the new town on this side of Kanagawa station, over which there is an immense traffic both of jinrickshas, horses and foot-passengers. The following paragraph from the *Pall Mall Gazette* will illustrate the care which is paid to level crossings in England and how accidents still occur on them.—

The narrow escape of the Irish night mail on Saturday last from a fearful accident exhibited a new variety of the dangers incident to "level crossings." The spot which was so nearly the scene of a catastrophe was a place named Weeping Cross, about a mile and a half from the Stafford station. The turnpike-road here crosses the line, but "everything," we are told, "which human ingenuity could devise" had been done for the safety of trains and passengers along the turnpike road. The crossing is furnished "with one of Lea's patent gates, and Saxby and Farmer's interlocking apparatus." About half-past ten on Saturday evening a farmer living near Stafford was returning to that town in a gig, accompanied by his two sons and a relative. On arriving at Weeping Cross the horse, hearing the Irish mail approaching, took fright, rushed at the "patent gate" and defeated the "interlocking apparatus" by clearing the gate at a bound, breaking loose at the same time from the gig, the occupants of which jumped out. No sooner had they done this than the Irish mail came up, and the engine struck the horse and threw it with great violence against the patent gate, which it broke in two. The horse was killed on the spot, and on the engine arriving at Stafford the buffers were found to be covered with blood. So great was the shock that for a few seconds the engine-driver and fireman imagined that the train had left the rails, and were about to jump off. Fortunately, however, the engine soon steadied itself, and neither driver, fireman, nor passengers sustained any injury beyond a severe shaking. It appears to us, however, that "human ingenuity could devise" a gate which a frightened horse would be unable to leap over.

Instead of the crossing above mentioned having "everything which human ingenuity could devise," it has only a couple of pairs of flimsy Japanese gates which, when opened, instead of shutting across the Railway, leave it perfectly unprotected. A restive horse or cow which takes fright may therefore without obstruction bolt along the line and almost inevitably cause an accident. The gatekeepers, also, seem to have only an indistinct notion of their duties, and when traffic should be allowed to cross the Railway and when not. We recently heard of a gentleman wishing to cross it with a carriage and pair of ponies; he knew there was a train about due, but he was not aware whether it had passed or not. The flimsy gates, however, were not closed across the road and he proceeded; but just as he got his ponies halfway across the line the gatekeeper rushed up and seized their heads with what intention the driver of the ponies could not divine. But he, imagining that the train had not yet passed and that the gatekeeper wished to prevent his crossing the line until it had passed, lashed the ponies forward and fairly across the line. Shortly afterwards the train whizzed past. Such a state of matters should not be allowed to go on unaltered, and we are sure that we have only to direct the attention of the Director and Chief Engineer of the Railway to the manner of managing this crossing, to have it immediately corrected.

MR. MARSH'S Concert on Thursday evening was the source of some disappointment, on account of the absence from it of one or two attractive features which the first published programme promised. But no one felt the disappointment more than Mr. Marsh, and no protest can be made when illness interferes.

The Concert opened with an adaptation of Beethoven's first trio for pianoforte, violin and violoncello. The whole work would have been far too long for any but an audience prepared by previous acquaintance with Beethoven's music, to follow it, and much as we dislike these mutilations, there is no doubt that the performers did well in presenting only such parts of the work as gave a fair idea of its various subjects, without following them through their more difficult ramifications. The old trouble, too, of finding an amateur who can do any sort of justice to such music, and sustain his part in company with the finished execution of professional musicians, had also to be faced, and, in view of this, we were easily reconciled to the course adopted. And yet the trio presents Beethoven in so sweet and genial a mood, that had there been any one capable of running abreast of the two stronger players, we can hardly help thinking it would have made some new disciples for the great master. It is written in his early manner, before a larger knowledge had brought the doubt to which knowledge leads, and the melancholy which is the inseparable concomitant of that doubt. It was born of a time when love had no pangs and ambition no disappointment, before the ingratitude he experienced from one to whom he gave his whole heart, and the death of that precious sense, which was perhaps more exquisitely developed in him than in any one of our race, had embittered his soul and clouded the brighter visions of his early life. In it he seems to rejoice in the beauties of external nature, and if a thread of melancholy appears here and there in the tissue, it is only that suggested by the impossibility of an entire absorption of the soul into the spirit he was worshipping. Here we no more have the Beethoven of the first and the later quartets, the Rudolf trio or the C minor symphony, than we have the Shakspeare of Hamlet, Lear, and Measure for Measure in A Midsummer Night's Dream or As You Like It. None of the intense and melancholy subjectivity of Beethoven's later works appears in this trio. The Adagio is pure and tender beyond description, almost beyond rivalry, and but for the exigency which deprived the audience of it, the trio which follows the scherzo would have shewn the composer in his very happiest frame of mind.

Webbe's Glee for three voices "Winds Gently Whisper," followed the Trio, and, but for one little flaw in the early part, it went pretty fairly. Yet we dare not praise a performance which was below the powers of the three singers. When the best possible is done, there is nothing to be said. But a little more practice would have made this beautifully-written glee more perfect. Mr. Pearson sang Prince Poniatowski's song "The Yeoman's Wedding" with something less than his accustomed accuracy, and though the Prince is confessedly a good musician, his little work has no particular merit. Mr. Marsh's Fantasia on the harp from subjects of Strauss was, of course, beautifully played; but the harp does not make "man's music." It was very well for Orpheus in the woods. Its appeal, to our mind, is purely sensuous, and "the smallest flower that blows" is more powerful than it to awaken the thoughts which lie "too deep for tears." Macfarren's song "My Own, My Guiding Star" is prettily written, as was everything that Macfarren wrote, and was pleasantly given by Mr. Townley, but it belongs to a school which is rapidly losing its hold on musicians, and the world will be no great loser when the stratum to which it belongs is fossilized. A concertante duet for piano and flute followed, and was extremely well played by Mr. Marsh and Mr. Wagner. Both parts are written with great grace and knowledge of artistic effect. All Benedict's peculiar power of ornamentation, a power which, unlike that displayed by ordinary ornamentation, is almost creative in his hands, is visible in it, and Mr. Marsh reproduced this with great effect. Bucher wrote like a master of his instrument, and we think Mr. Wagner never played here to better advantage than in rendering this music. Mr. Black brought the first part of the Concert to a close with "Die Fahnenwacht," the song by which Pischek,

years ago, carried the English public by storm. We are not in the humour of the the Athenian who cast his oyster shell against Aristides because he was tired of hearing him called The Just, but we have a certain jealousy which makes us extreme in marking anything which Mr. Black does amiss, and we do not know that we can pay him a better or juster compliment than by saying so. But if he had sung his song in English he would have better pleased the two divisions of his audience who cannot and who can understand German. The former would have accepted gratefully the not inelegant translation of the German words, and the latter would have been spared the only pain which it is possible Mr. Black could give them. German in this respect is not like Italian. A very slight knowledge of the latter is quite enough to prevent any glaring error in pronouncing it in singing, (though our insular Italian is not attractive,) but this is not the case with German. He who cannot speak it cannot sing it, and it is abundantly clear that Mr. Black cannot speak it. But he delivered the music with combined fire and tenderness, and carried off his audience, as he alone of all our musicians can.

The second part opened with Bishop's "Hark! 'Tis the Indian Drum"—a dear old thing which can never be revived without being admired, but which has not a particle of nap left on it. It is like one of "remnants of the palæozoic age" used by the members of the "Society upon the Stanislaw." We do not say that it could have the effect upon an audience which the "chunk of old red sandstone" had upon "Abner Dean of Angels." But if the audience had, after its very excellent delivery—a point it enjoyed in common with the missile in question—curled up on the floor, and been no more interested in the subsequent proceedings, we could not have felt any surprise.

The interest was, however, to be revived by an excellent performance on the violoncello by Mr. Chapman, of Pague's Andante and Bolero, "*Souvenir en Espagne*." The great Belgian player who wrote it would, as we know, have been pleased to hear his music so well played in this distant country, and we hope Mr. Chapman's stay here may conduce to the cultivation of an instrument which is, of all others, the instrument for the amateur and the gentleman. His handling of it is that of a master, and we should be glad to think that some musical aspirants would place themselves under his efficient guidance. Mr. Townley sang his second song "Love's Request" with more effect and spirit than his first, but his voice requires a little more power to fill so large a room. Mr. Ludwig followed with a solo upon the zither by which he deservedly earned an *encore*. A little more certainty of intonation is still requisite before he can do entire justice to the pretty and touching little instrument of his choice. Of its peculiar powers we spoke on a previous occasion, and it is curious to see how far these powers transcend those of the harp, an instrument of infinitely higher rank, more perfect in its mechanism even than the piano-forte, and to compare which with the zither is enough to make Bochs or Chatterton turn in their graves. Yet the knot will rise in the throat under the influence of the one as it never does at the appeal of the other. Even the cold Englishman who only knows Switzerland or the Tyrol as a tourist, how deep so ever his love of them, experiences that craving and hollowness of heart at the sound of this little instrument which drive the Swiss to a melancholy madness when away from their country. It seems to pierce like a red-hot silver wire, and has an altogether strange power over those emotions which depend upon the memory for their activity.

Mr. Black followed with "Bonnie Prince Charlie" which was redemanded and redemanded—and no wonder. Mr. Black is without compeer in Scotch national songs. He revives recollections—now grown very dim—of Wilson's powers in the same direction. We detest the Stuarts, but should assuredly have lost all constitutional principles under the influence of such songs. Spohr's song "The Huntsman, Soldier and Sailor" was then sung by Mr. Anderson, the beautiful violoncello accompaniment being played by Mr. Chapman. The song is curiously free from Spohr's mannerism, and we doubt if it could possibly be recognized as his work but for the *obligato* string accompaniment, which is very masterful. It is the small

work of a great—we have been taught to think a very great—master, and shows how even in *minimis* the indestructible quality of genius will assert itself.

M. Michel then performed a solo on the *cornet à piston* with pianoforte accompaniment on the subject of the "*Carnival de Venise*," with excellent effect. He is a great proficient on his instrument, and the Settlement owes him more obligations as the leader of the amateur wind band which did so much towards enlivening the Bluff Gardens during the summer, than all may be aware of. The applause he earned was thoroughly well deserved. The Concert was brought to a close by Mr. Black's singing of the Sardinian National Air "*Signor, che sei nel ciel*."

The Duke of Genoa, under whose patronage the Concert was given, was absent on account of indisposition. His presence would have been appreciated at a concert got up in his honour, and the programme of which was not arranged without a view towards the illustration of the music of his country.

The Concert, on the whole, was somewhat tedious, and showed but little solid advance upon previous performances. But it was redeemed by two or three good points, and these sent the audience away in good humour.

Yet "the banner with the strange device" should hang over the proscenium of the theatre.

We question if even Mr. Mori can conscientiously endorse the following which may be seen posted in a street in Shanghai:—

"Notice.—The undersigned SHOP has turned inside house and everything has removed To SELL there untill new house is built in this corner. Y. H. Kiyogo & Co., Shanghai, 11th August, 1873."

THE correct text of the notification about which so much has been said and written this week is as follows.

The servants in the employ of foreigners at this port not having hitherto been registered, the number of vagrants has greatly increased, almost beyond control.

Permission has been granted to Sudzumura Yozo and two others to establish a business for the supply of servants.

All persons wishing to go into the service of foreigners had better make application to the above.

Those who have countrymen or friends willing to become their sureties must apply with a writing duly sealed, and countersigned by their Kocho (wardmaster) to the officer in charge of Koseki (registration) at the Machiguaisho and procure a Kansatz (ticket).

Anybody found hereafter in service without a Kansatz will be liable to investigation.

Let every body remember and observe this order so that there may be no misunderstanding.

(Signed) OYE TAKU,  
Kanagawa Ken Gon no Kami.

29th of 9th month, 6th year Meiji.

POSTSCRIPT.

Employés already engaged must apply as above stated with writing sealed by their fathers or brothers and countersigned by the wardmaster, and then they can obtain a Kansatz from the Machiguaisho.

It will be seen that this differs from the translation published in the *Japan Gazette* and republished by ourselves on the following day, in as far as it is recommendatory and not obligatory. But even in this form it is highly objectionable, and the Governor of Kanagawa made the only amends in his power for the publication of it by cancelling it directly its full bearing and the just and indignant protests of the foreign public were brought to his notice.

ATTENTION has been called to an inconsistency between the following paragraph (which first appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 4th instant, and was subsequently reprinted in the *Japan Mail* of the 8th instant), and the silk report embodied in the "Commercial Intelligence" of the latter journal.

An idea appears to exist among the *Graineurs* that some half million of cards, out of those reserved by the Japanese Government for home use, will be available for export. We possess, however, the best authority for stating that this rumour is entirely destitute of foundation.

Under the head of "Commercial Intelligence" we wrote as follows:

On the 20th ultimo, it was officially intimated by the Finance Department that "no permission had been granted by the Japanese

Government to export any portion of the silk-worms' eggs cards reserved for the home use."

Had it mentioned either the quantity reserved for home use or the quantity at which the export is decidedly to be limited that notification would have thrown some light on the subject; but it mentions neither the one nor the other, and the question remains precisely where it stood before.

What we know from the best Japanese sources is this: 1st that the total production of this year has been 2,400,000 cards; 2nd that the consumption of Japan not exceeding 600,000 leaves a surplus of 1,800,000 cards. Of this surplus we are semi-officially given to understand that only 1,300,000 are to be stamped by the Government for export.

What we do not know is whether the balance viz about 500,000 cards is to be finally included in the home reserve or in the export. Under their notification of 29th September the Government remain free to do either, and the calculated ambiguity of their language is the cause of the unsettled state of the market.

The first paragraph, which was intended as a denial to the report of an Italian newspaper that the Government had authorised 580,000 cards out of those reserved for home use to be exported by Japanese merchants, was written under a strong impression that the export of cards for the present season had been, by overt official declaration, fixed arbitrarily at 1,300,000. When the foregoing report was furnished the writer's attention was drawn to this erroneous impression and to the incongruity involved in the retention of the paragraph. But in the haste of preparing the fortnightly paper for the outgoing Mail it was overlooked, and has thus been unguardedly retained. That there was any intention in this is best refuted by the following unambiguous language of the Summary:

The *Graineurs* are greatly perplexed: a Government notification states that no portion of the reserve of silk-worms' eggs will be allowed for export, but as it is not definitely pledged to reserve any fixed quantity, the buyers are without any basis upon which to calculate the value of the cards. We discuss the point fully in our silk report.

MR. EDKINS' paper on the Japanese language which was read on Wednesday evening at the meeting of the Asiatic Society, fell into terrible hands, and was torn to pieces without an effort. Mr. Satow humorously proposed that instead of making the changes suggested by Mr. Edkins, the "pidgin Japanese" spoken at Yokohama should become the recognized instrument of the nation's thought. Mr. Aston said that Mr. Edkins' paper recalled to him the schoolboy line

*Patres conscripti* took a boat and went to Philippi.

We are compelled by old instincts to finish the stanza:—

Omnes drownerunt  
Qui swim away non potuerunt.  
Exeipe John Periwig  
Qui clung to the tail of a dead pig.

And it must be confessed that Mr. Edkins seems to regard changes in a language as a matter which can be regulated by a few learned or even visionary gentlemen who may dispose of them at will from a study table. But it is not so. The idea of introducing English prepositions into Japanese at the will of an Educational Council is absurd. "With," "from," "by," "to," "at," are delightful and useful words to us, and Mr. Edkins would have them introduced without circumcision or baptism bodily into Japanese by an Imperial Order in Council. (His scheme involves little less). Is it conceivable that he thinks any such scheme feasible? What nation will abandon its prepositions? Imagine a Greek of the old days coming to England in the time of the earlier Henrys and saying, "Ye barbarians, to what intent do ye persevere with the customs of your illiterate forefathers and retain such words as "through" and "against" and "towards" and "with" and "from." Know ye not that we, who are as Gods in comparison with you, say "dia" and "pros," and "epi," and "meta" and "para?" Will ye remain in your blindness, or be deaf to the heaven-sent language we offer you?" The chances are that our rude forefathers would have said:—"God hath senden us non but goode. Thou wol have us make obeissance and do feste reverence and thi commandement obeys. Pardy, we wil it not!" Where, under these circumstances, would have been the prepositional scheme?

Mr. Edkins is a very bold fisherman, and, to do him justice, he has landed many a good fish. But every now and then it comes to an up-and-down tussle between him and his salmon, and on the last two occasions when the public has had the advantage of seeing the struggle, the fish has certainly had the best of it and dragged the man into the water.

IN Yedo the great event of the week has been the opening by H. M. the Mikado of the Kaisei gako, the chief educational establishment of the capital. A detailed description of the event will be found elsewhere.

THE weather has been more favourable for the approaching harvest in this neighbourhood.

THE race yesterday afternoon, between three crews of the Y. A. Rowing Club for five Silver Cups presented by Howard Church, Esq., was one of the best contested and fastest races that has taken place in Yokohama, and Mr. Church can congratulate himself on having given an incentive to rowing here which we trust will not die out. Before giving an account of the race we would make a few remarks on the three crews whose names and weights are added below. The Scotch crew, as we have already said, have been the favourites since the training began, both on account of the heavy men composing it, and of their not having had to make a change in the boat since the commencement of their training. Their "stroke" is we believe the most persevering rowing man here, pulling a very powerful oar, and they adopted the use of sliding seats which no doubt gave them a slight advantage over the English crew. The only disadvantage they laboured under was the indisposition of No. 3, who, being the oldest man in the three crews and having been a long time in the East, found the hard training almost too severe for him. The result, however, proved that he has plenty of "go" left in him still. The English crew were a good, even crew, but far too light to compete with the Scotchmen, averaging, as will be seen by the weights given below, more than one stone per man lighter. It must be admitted that they showed they had not spared hard work and strict training to bring themselves up to the mark and make such a close race with their more powerful opponents. They had also, within a fortnight of the race, to change their "bow," through sickness, which must have largely told against them.

The American crew were a heavy crew as compared with the English, and had the advantage of the lightest boat and the best oar in Yokohama for their stroke; and we can safely say that had they had another fortnight's training, would not have let the Scotchmen win by much, if at all. They were most unfortunate in the illness during the last week of No. 3, who showed great pluck in taking his place in the boat, and pulling in such a hard race. Their stroke deserves great praise in bringing his crew up so well, and it is with much regret that we hear he is leaving the settlement as we can ill afford to lose so accomplished an oarsman.

The race is described in a few words. The three crews shortly after 3 p. m., paddled up to the starting post, and at about 3.30 p. m., got away to a good start; the English crew taking the lead with a quick stroke, Scotch next, pulling well together with a good long swing, the Americans holding their own well, till half the course was accomplished, when the Scotch, maintaining the same steady stroke, gradually gained on the English, and just before reaching the P. M. S. S. Co.'s wharf drew ahead of them; the English then put on a good spurt and again drew up on the leading boat, but could not keep it up for long and the Scotchmen drew away from them with each stroke, only quickening the last half dozen and taking their boat in a length and a half ahead of the English, who, in their turn, were half a length ahead of the Americans.

Time 6 min. 27 sec.

The water was as smooth as glass, and the weather everything that could be desired.

#### 1st.—SCOTCH CREW.

			st.	lbs.
J. Leckie	...	Bow	10	5
F. G. Davidson	...	No. 2	11	11
J. Dodds	...	No. 3	12	5
G. Hamilton	...	Stroke	12	0
C. G. Dunlop	...	Cox.	10	0

#### 2ND.—ENGLISH CREW.

			st.	lbs.
A. A. Dare	...	Bow	10	3
H. O. Jeyes	...	No. 2	10	9
C. J. Melhuish	...	No. 3	10	9
J. J. Dare	...	Stroke	10	4
J. Rickett	...	Cox.	9	4



## 3RD.—AMERICAN CREW.

C. P. Hall	...	...	Bow	9	9
H. M. Blanchard	...	...	No. 2	11	0
J. E. Winn	...	...	No. 3	11	13
F. Low	...	...	Stroke	11	13
C. O. Shepard	...	...	Cox.	9	2

We are gratified to be able to announce that the Royal Humane Society has been pleased to award its medal to Mr. Dowson in consideration of his distinguished humanity and courage in rescuing a number of Japanese coolies from drowning in February last. The medal has been forwarded to Mr. Consul Robertson for presentation.

In regard to the note in the *Japan Gazette* of Tuesday evening on the case of Devine v. Kirby, it is almost needless, though perhaps right, to say, that we had no idea that Mr. Kirby had lodged an appeal against the decision of the Assistant Acting Judge until made aware of it by the note in question.

In reference to a note in the *Japan Gazette* of Tuesday evening upon an article which appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 5th instant on the case of Devine v. Kirby, it is only necessary to state that what appeared to the writer of that note an "attack upon Mr. Kirby" was an opinion formed solely upon the report of the case, written with no more knowledge of Mr. Kirby on the part of the writer than is inevitable in a small place like this where both have resided for some years, an absolute ignorance even of the person of Mr. Devine, and without the slightest bias towards either party. Any such bias we should hold to be an absolute disqualification for commenting upon the question at issue between these litigants, and we cannot but express great surprise that such an imputation as that referred to should have been made.

THE heat at New York in the early days of September would seem to have been very great. On the 5th September, the thermometer registered 99 deg. in the shade at 1 P.M.

We learn that a very large sale of egg-cards from *Yamamura* was made on the 6th instant at rates varying from \$2 for inferior to \$4 for best quality of card.

We believe that the announcement made in the *London & China Express* that the port of Simonoseki will shortly be opened to foreign trade is at the present moment premature.

THE Athletic Association have not been idle we find. They have caused to be formed under the superintendence of one of their most energetic members an excellent running path at the Rifle Range, a quarter of a mile in its total length with 150 yards on either side perfectly straight. Enclosed by the path, they have had about 130 yards so levelled as to fit it for hurdle races, and their arrangements comprise a dressing-room for the members and a "Grand-stand" for the accommodation of visitors. Much credit is due to this little Association which would seem to be struggling against a very general indifference to physical education and to be doing good work within its limited scope.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.  
YOKOHAMA STATION.

October 7th, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday October 5th, 1873.

Passengers.....	24,301.	Amount.....	\$7,212.82
Goods and Parcels.....			568.21
Total.....			\$7,781.03
Average per mile per week	\$432.28.		
18 Miles Open.			

It has been our bad fortune to discover that there are a number of counterfeit ten rio kinsatz in circulation. Since the severe measures put in force by the Imperial Government a couple of years ago, when the wholesale forging of one-rio satz was found out, no suspicion attached to various notes, which have passed from hand to hand with perfect freedom. We were astonished to be told on application at the Mitsui bank

that the existence of this fraudulent paper has been known to the authorities for some time past, but that no steps have yet been taken to make the fact public. The imitation is printed on a very inferior paper, and most of the strokes in the engraving are heavier than in the genuine satz. There is also a want of regularity in the design. After this any one who receives any ten-rio satz in payment would do well to send them to the Mitsui bank for verification.—*Hiogo News*.

As a curiosity in the shipping news of this port, we may mention that Wednesday last, the 1st instant, witnessed the arrival of an American barque, the *James S. Stone*, direct from New York,—the first ship so far as we know that has ever done so—and the departure of the British ship *Taitaing*, for Falmouth with rice,—the first time that kind of cargo has ever been loaded here direct for England since the granting of the recent permission to export grain.—*Ibid*.

The officers and crew of the American brigantine *Admiral*, wrecked in Singu Bay, arrived in Kobe yesterday. The cargo and everything else worth saving from the vessel, with the exception of the masts, have been placed in junks for transport hither, and the said masts will no doubt follow at the earliest opportunity. The men report most favorably of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Japanese. As an instance of the violence of the storms in Singu Bay, we may mention that though the wreck was ten yards from the breakers on the occasion of the visit of the steamer *Augusta* three weeks ago, the sea has already thrown her up one hundred yards farther.—*Ibid*.

THE OPENING OF THE NEW POLYTECHNIC  
SCHOOL BY THE MIKADO.

THE new buildings erected for the Kai Sei Gakko, or Polytechnic School, which we have described elsewhere, were begun in April last, and were finished in August. The Mikado had consented to open the new edifice in person, and the day fixed for the ceremonies was Thursday, the ninth day of October.

The most elaborate preparations had been made to render the opening of this, the finest building devoted to educational purposes in Japan, as grand and impressive as possible. The front of the edifice was festooned with evergreens decked with gay flowers. In every window of the second story, flags of Japan were displayed with those of the four leading nations of civilization, Great Britain, the United States, France and Prussia; a high flag-staff was erected from which the national flag of Japan floated, and another large one, having the Chinese character *kai* (civilization), printed upon it, was hung from the balcony above the portico. An arch of evergreens, filled with artificial flowers, was erected within the gate. Every blade of grass appeared to have been rooted up from the street. The ditches were cleaned and the streets swept along the entire road from the school to the Palace, a distance of several miles. So smart and trim did everything look, and such appeared to be the beneficial sanitary effects of the Mikado's coming that the foreigners living in the dirty wilderness of Tokai began to wish that the Mikado would pay frequent visits through all the unwholesome streets of the capital.

Thursday, October 9th, was fair in its coming, and delightful in its presence. It was one of those lovely days which the dweller in Japan appreciates most after long weeks of rain. Lest the scholars should possibly be late, since they had about one hundred yards to walk, they were awakened at four o'clock a.m.

The "politeness of Princes" was in arrears of twenty minutes; the Emperor was to have been at the school gate at 8 a.m. At 8.20, two troopers, the advance of the Mikado's body-guard, swept round the watched corner, and with reversed lances rode towards the end of the

avenue. A moment or two more, and all the pennons of the company were in sight. The Imperial carriage occupied the centre. The students of the Polytechnic School and School of Foreign Languages were ranged along the street on either side, the foreign Professors stood at the south end of the entrance, and the officers of the Education Department at the north. Within the grounds, stood the Japanese high officers, and the Mikado's band of twelve musicians, having wind instruments, with which they saluted His Majesty and tortured the foreigner's ears for the space of several minutes. All the Japanese officials, from the Minister to the gate-keeper, were in foreign costume, and it was remarked that they looked better in dresscoats, high hats, and white neckties on this occasion, than they usually do.

The Emperor, having alighted from his carriage, entered the building and sat down in the reception room prepared for him. Mr. Tanaka, Acting Minister of Education, then advanced and presented His Majesty with copies of the plan of the buildings and the order of studies. Mr. Ban, the Chief Director of the Imperial College, handed the key to His Majesty, who then read a speech in which he expressed his high gratification at what had been done, and his great pleasure at being present on the occasion of opening the Polytechnic School; expressing his belief that as education was the true, and the best means of elevating the people and developing the nation, he desired that such education as the Polytechnic School was designed to foster, should be encouraged and stimulated by his officers, who should explain his wishes to all the people. Prof. David Murray, the Chief foreign officer of the Mom Bu Sho, then made a very appropriate speech, congratulating His Majesty, and pledging his best endeavours to advance the interests of education in Japan.

The principal exercises of the day were to be held in the amphitheatre or chemical lecture room, which lies at the east end of the central wing. In this room the students of the Polytechnic School were to recite and perform experiments before His Majesty and officers. A procession was formed, and proceeded to the room in which chairs had been arranged, that for His Majesty being made of fine gold-lacquered wood, with cushions of gold brocade.

The Emperor, on his visit to the old school buildings in May of the previous year, was dressed in the old Kioto costume of loose wide robes of crimson and white silk, with a head dress of black and gold. On the present occasion, he wore a gorgeous full-dress suit of European pattern. His tightly-fitting surcoat was of dark cloth, almost hidden under a stiff mass of gold embroidery. It extended a little below the hips. A gold-embroidered belt clasped his waist, and sustained a gold-mounted sword and scabbard. His hair was cut and parted in foreign style, and a full moustache darkened his upper lip. His trowsers were of fine white stuff, with wide stripes of gold embroidery down the sides, and were held beneath his boots by straps. His cocked-hat was very long, with white down or feathers in the middle, and a row of chrysanthemums, worked in gold, adorned either side. His *tout ensemble* was excessively gorgeous, almost dazzling. He walked with grace and ease, and throughout the exercises seemed to observe everything with an intelligent interest. At his left sat the Prince Fushimi no Miya. Among the Japanese magnates present, we noted Sanjo, Prime Minister; Goto, the head officer of the *Sa In*; Itaraki, Oki, and Ito, counsellors, or *sanji*; Yamaoka, the chief officer of the Ko Bu Sho; Saigo the hero of many battles in the civil war, and now acting Commander-

in-Chief; and several other officers of the third and fourth rank, besides many of the fifth and sixth. None of the foreign ministers were present.

The students of the English department came first in order. Saito, a young student in the Legal section, who has studied English only two years and a half, read in a clear voice, and without a single error in pronunciation, a well-written essay on the idea of Law, as understood by civilized nations. After reading his essay in English, he translated it into Japanese. Three students, Hasegawa, Mambu and Sugiura, from the Scientific section, then made nine or ten experiments in chemistry and natural philosophy. Some of these required careful manipulation, but all were performed with perfect success, with a single exception, which could not be called a failure. The French students followed with different experiments, which were done in a manner that reflected credit upon their able instructor Prof. X. Maillot. The English students have had one lecture and two recitations in chemistry and physics respectively for over a year, the French for about eight months, and the German for less than six. In place of the students, Dr. Ritter, the German professor of chemistry, made several fine experiments. Everything passed off, without any failures or accidents, except the letting fall of a bottle of ammonia-water by a not over-careful assistant. The escape of the pungent gas into the room caused, for a time, a general reddening of faces, tingling of nasal nerves, and pulling out of handkerchiefs among the Japanese officers in one quarter of the room, but no harm was done to any one.

The Emperor rose after these performances, and proceeded to the reception room, where he rested awhile. He next visited the library, apparatus room, &c., inspecting the books, maps, instruments, &c. The class-rooms were rather too freshly redolent of lacquer and varnish to be inspected fully, though these were looked at. Gymnastic exercises, by the students, then took place in the Gymnasium grounds, His Majesty occupying a covered seat while watching them. These over he walked to his carriage, entered it, and returned to the Palace.

The foreign professors, invited guests, Japanese high officials, and all the officers then proceeded to partake of a collation in the refectory. The floral decorations here were in good taste, and the Hall wore a gay and bright appearance. About one hundred gentlemen sat down at the board, after partaking of the fruits, &c., all rose to drink to the health and prosperity to His Majesty, the Mikado. After the collation, the company broke up, and the buildings were thrown open to public inspection. Many thousands of people visited them during the day.

The smooth working of all the parts of the programme reflects great credit upon the Directors and their assistants, and especially upon Mr. Tanaka, the Acting Minister of Education who had the chief direction of affairs. Yet we would venture to suggest, that when so many foreigners are present on such occasions, a foreign, as well as a Japanese Master of Ceremonies is a necessity. The need of one on Thursday was most signally shown at several points in the execution of the programme.

However, we do not wish to mar our description of the significant event of the opening of the Polytechnic School by His Majesty the Mikado, by any adverse criticism. We know that it has taken much patience and faithful labour to produce the results summed up on Thursday last, and we too congratulate His Majesty and His servants in the Mom Bu Sho, both Japanese and foreign, on the auspicious opening of the Polytechnic school, and wish it all the solid and abiding prosperity which it deserves.

## THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE, TÔKEI.

THE Kai Sei Gakko, formerly called Nan Ko, is situated in the north-western part of the city of Tokei, just outside of the Castle circuit and near the celebrated gate called Shitotsunbashi Go Mon. The name given to the College, by the Japanese, and said to have been bestowed by the Mikado, means literally "Civilization-making School." In a circular announcing the change from Nan Ko to Kai Sei Gakko, it was given out that the title Kai Sei Gakko means, "The College devoted to the revival of learning, and the reformation of knowledge, in which the sciences hitherto unknown in Japan shall be studied." The name of the school has, however, been so often changed, that the foreigners, who are less affected with the mania for change, prefer to retain the name first given to it by the foreign principal, and still call it "The Imperial College in Tokei."

This institution, which is now under the care of the Education Department, originated as "an office for the examination of foreign books" in the time of the Shôgun. After the civil war and revolution, the Government made it a school of foreign languages. The Rev. Guido F. Verbeck, then in charge of the Nagasaki school, was called to the superintendency; and from an humble beginning of two teachers, one French, and the other English, the College now numbers over six hundred picked students, with six German, six French, five American, and five English teachers.

The buildings hitherto in use are mere sheds ranged in rows, but during the present month, the new edifice, built since April last, will be opened by the Mikado in person, and the higher classes, in each of the three departments, constituting the Shem Mon Gakko, or Polytechnic School, will enter and occupy it. The lower classes, constituting the Middle School, will continue to recite in the old buildings.

The new College buildings are so different from the old, and so far surpass any structure formerly devoted to instruction, that a detailed description of them may not be without interest.

The edifice has a frontage on Shitotsunbashi avenue of three hundred and twenty-four feet. It is built in the form of a trident, the front being the base, and the long wings forming the tines. Each of the three wings is 192 feet long. The buildings are two-storied, and are twenty-five feet high from earth to eaves. The architecture is very plain but substantial-looking. The front is covered with white plaster, with which the green venetians contrast pleasantly. The central portico which is the officer's and teachers' entrance, and the side porticoes for the students' use are pleasing additions to the main edifice. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and in addition to the evergreens, there is a mound in the centre composed of densely growing dwarf pines. A flag-staff with cross-rest, and the guys, so necessary in this country, will float both the national, and the "educational" flags. A neat stone wall and coping, white paling fence, and a handsome painted gate, with carved posts and a central lantern, and a porter's lodge complete the front view of the new Imperial College.

On the ground-floor front, are the foreign superintendent's, native directors', librarians', clerks, etc., etc., rooms. These are carpeted, curtained, and properly furnished. In the centre wing, are the recitation rooms, laboratories for the professors of physics and chemistry respectively, and the amphitheatre or lecture-room, with circular rows of ascending seats. The north and south wings respectively, are to be occupied by the French and German departments.

The rooms on the second floor front are assigned to the officers of inspection, and are nicely furnished. The wings are occupied by the students; eight being assigned to a room, which is large enough to allow the proper number of cubic feet of space to each person. The total number of rooms is seventy-six. They are warmed either by grates or stoves, burning coal. Rigid regulations concerning the use of petroleum are enforced, and the students are to be drilled so as to vacate the house in a rapid and orderly manner, in case of a fire.

Between the wings of the main edifice, and communicating by covered passage, are two one-storied houses which are the servant's quarters.

Beyond the end of the central wing stand the refectory and kitchen. The former communicates with the northern and southern wings by a covered passage way. It is two-storied. On the lower floor, is the dining room. The main features of the kitchen, which is sixty feet long, and thirty feet wide, are three huge rice-boilers, and the furnaces for cooking. The dining room is ninety feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and ten feet high. The tables and benches are of plain wood. The usual native table-furniture of chop-sticks, lacquered rice and soup bowls, cup of soy, &c., are found on every table. On the second floor of this building are more bed rooms.

The bath house is situated not far from the kitchen. In this, are partitioned boxes for depositing clothes, a huge bath-tub for hot-water, a copper boiler, cold-water vats, &c. Only the students belonging to the Polytechnic school are fed and clothed by the Government. Below this grade, students must pay a monthly stipend of seven riô. The Polytechnic School is the goal of every under-class scholar, and the thought of it, his spur. The students rise at half past five a.m. and breakfast at six. The morning session is from eight to twelve o'clock, and the afternoon from one to two o'clock. Five hours are devoted to foreign learning, and one to Japanese and Chinese reading, writing and translation.

One hour's exercise, in walking, or gymnastics, alternately, is given to the students. Both kinds of exercise are taken in classes. In the former, the students must not scatter or mix indiscriminately along the streets, but keep together, and within sight of each other. In gymnastics, they have trained native instructors. After their return in doors, they eat supper, and then devote themselves to their tasks till bed time which is at half past nine. These hours vary slightly according to the season; but eight hours for sleep, six for recitation, three for exercise and meals, and seven for preparation of studies is considered to be the proper distribution of time.

The general health of the students is good, though not equal to the average observed in English and American schools. A sick-bay, or small hospital, is attached to the college, and is under native doctors and nurses. Very serious cases are sent to the large government hospital, so as to be under the care of the German surgeons.

Japanese diet is the staple food of the students. Meat is allowed them once every other day. The students wear a neat uniform consisting of a blue cloth cap, black alapaca coats and white trousers for summer; blue swiss jackets and grey trousers, with sack overcoat, in winter.

The regular holidays are Sundays, the first day of each month, the national festivals, and the foreign public holidays. The total number of holidays, however, is less than in Europe or America. On Saturday evenings, and before holidays, they are allowed to be out until nine p.m. They are strictly forbidden to drink any kind of distilled or fermented liquors, to go out at night, to visit the Yoshiwara, or to go to tea-houses and amuse themselves with singing girls. During the summer holidays of one month, and the winter holidays of two weeks, they are permitted to live out of the schools, at home or at hotels.

Almost every province in the Empire is represented in the College, Satsuma, Choshû and a few others have but a small proportion, but Kaga, Yechizen, Mito and some others are largely represented. Those pupils who had foreign instructors in their native cities, i.e., those who started with a foreign, and not with a native teacher, are now the most advanced pupils. This fact holds good to such an extent, that a professor can, in general, without knowing the antecedents of a class of boys pick out the students who had foreign teachers in the beginning. Some of the young men now in the first classes have been studying under foreign teachers steadily for four years, though most of them for less than that period. Very nearly all the students are of the *samurai* class. Some were formerly *hatamoto*, *daimiô*, or their near relations, and one of the students in the French department is an uncle of the Mikado. Most of these once titled youths illustrate most signally the old adage, "there is no royal road to learning." By far the two brightest students in the College hail respectively from Hizen and Yechizen, and are ordinary *samurai*.

Some idea of the range of studies may be obtained by

an examination of the roster. In the English department of the Polytechnic School, for instance, there are four classes. Two of these will pursue the Legal, and two the Scientific course. The principal studies of the Legal course, are Law, Latin and Modern History. In the Scientific Course, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics are the chief studies. The following is the programme followed during the last six months.—

## SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

Studies.	Hours per week.	Text books used.
History	4	The Student's Hume.
Latin	3	Andrews Latin Grammar and Reader.
Law	3	Dictations from Pomeroy's Introduction to Municipal Law.
Political Economy	3	Perry's Polit. Economy.
English Grammar	2	G. Brown's Eng. Gram.
„ Composition	2	Quackenbos' First Book of Eng. Composition.
Arithmetic	2	Felter's Arithmetic.
Geometry	1	Robinson's Geometry.
Algebra	1	„ Algebra.

Logic is studied three hours a week, and Guizot's "History of Civilization" is read one hour a week, by the first Law class. In the second class, Geography takes the place of Logic, and the students have more practice in English instead of Guizot.—

## SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

Studies.	Hours per week.	Text books used.
Chemistry	3	Barker's, Roscoe's and Hooker's Chemistries.
Algebra	3	Robinson's Algebra.
Physiology	3	Huxley and Yorman's.
Geometry	3	Robinson's Geometry.
Physics	2	Ganot's, Quackenbos' and Steele's, (Native teacher.)
Drawing	3	
Book-keeping	2	
Mechanics	1	Peck's Mechanics.
Trigonometry	1	Robinson's Trigon.
English conversation	2	
„ composition	1	

The second class, in place of Mechanics, and Book-keeping, have more practice in English.

The above is an outline of the organization, character, and course of studies pursued in the Polytechnic school, the highest seat of academical learning in the land. We shall present, in a future number, the same summary and details of the "Middle school," which ranks next in order. We refrain from any comment upon what we have set forth, as the object of this paper is simply to state facts. Whatever opinions may be expressed concerning the fitness of the schedule of studies in use in the Imperial College, it should be distinctly understood that the allotment of *seven elementary, and five special, studies, all in foreign languages*, to boys of from fifteen to twenty years of age, is *not* the work, nor is it done by the advice of, the professional teachers of the Imperial College.

## MERCHANTS AND MERCHANT CONSULS.

In continuation of our article of the 27th ultimo respecting Consuls and Merchant Consuls we have procured the following list of *Professional* Consuls in JAPAN, which so far as we have the means of knowing is a complete one.

Great Britain.—Consuls at Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki and Hakodate.

Vice Consuls at Yedo, Osaka and Niigata.

These officers also act as Consuls of the

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Italy.—A Consul and a Vice Consul at Yokohama.

France.—A Consul at Yokohama.

(\*) Germany.—A Consul General at Yokohama and a Vice Consul at Hiogo.

(\*) Russia.—A Consul General at Yokohama and a Consul at Hakodate temporarily attached to the Consulate General.

(\*) The Consuls General of the countries marked thus (\*) are also diplomatic agents.

(\*) Spain.—A Consul General at Yokohama.  
United States.—Have *paid* (but not professional) Consuls at Yokohama, Hiogo and Nagasaki.

## LIST OF MERCHANT CONSULS AT YOKOHAMA AND YEDO.

* Switzerland...Consul General	Yokohama.
Denmark..... do.	
Hawaii ..... do.	
Netherlands...Consul	
Belgium ..... Vice Consul	Yedo.
† Peru ..... Consul General	
‡ Portugal ..... Consul	
§ Germany..... do.	
Greece..... do.	

## JAPANESE NOTES.

A recent number of the *Dajōkan Nisshi* contains an account of the maltreatment by savages of some Japanese sailors who were cast away in the spring of this year on the inhospitable coast of Formosa.

It appears that a junk manned by four men belonging to a port in Bitchiu sailed from Tamashima in that province with a cargo of salt and matting on the 28th November last, for Owase in Kishiu, where the cargo was disposed of and a fresh one taken in consisting of joss-stick powder and dried mushrooms. Having quitted Owase on the 9th January, they anchored at Nigishima off the same province, and started again on their voyage on the 14th. A gale sprang up immediately which lasted till the 18th, during which time the junk was blown far out to sea in a southerly direction, so that those on board entirely lost their reckoning. After drifting about for some days, they sighted a steamer on the 4th February, and lighted a fire with matting in order to attract attention. The steamer responded to the signal, and approached close to them, but after stopping her engines for a moment, proceeded on her voyage to the great disappointment of the castaways. After this they contrived to hoist a sail, and put the junk before the wind. On the 3rd of March they descried an island far away in the offing, the sight of which somewhat revived their spirits, although they had been absolutely without food for the last four days. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the following day they reached land, at a place in Formosa called Maboké. Twenty or thirty beings of strange appearance surrounded them, and robbed them of their property against which proceeding they endeavoured to expostulate, but the crowd increased to two or three hundred people, who carried off the whole of the cargo, broke up the junk, stripped the castaways naked, and appeared to be about to murder them. All they managed to save was a single old garment for each, the junk-pass, a five *riō* note, and a charm from the temple of Kampira in Saunki. Fortunately an old native took pity on them, and carried them off to his house, where they obtained food and shelter. The family of this old man consisted of five persons besides himself. There were many huts in the neighbourhood, constructed (says the account) with something resembling bamboo leaves. The soil seemed rich, and was planted with barley, it seemed far superior to the soil of Bitchiu. The locality was large, and well-wooded. About ten o'clock in the morning of the 9th, they were escorted by their protector to a place called Kančba, some four miles further, where they found three houses occupied by Chinese, with one of whom they found shelter for a night. In company with this man they returned to Maboké on the following day to endeavour to recover their property, but the natives refused to surrender it, and they returned without having effected their purpose. They stopped two nights longer with the Chinese, who forced them to saw wood by threatening to tie them up, although they made signs to them that they were too tired to work. On the 12th March, a Chinese named Ansen came and carried them off to a place called Bakarao. Between Kančba and Bakarao they passed several places inhabited by the aborigines, some of whom had pity and gave them food, while others mounted their backs and insulted them by striking them

- \* Is Chairman of the Consular Body.
- † Is Consul General for Japan.
- ‡ Is also Consul for Yokohama.
- § Has no jurisdiction.
- || Has no treaty with Japan.



on the head. Bakarao, where they stopped about a hundred days, is occupied by Chinese and aborigines in common, the latter being about twice as numerous as the former. Most of the Formosans were armed with swords, spears and match-locks, but for all that the Chinese seemed the more powerful, and made the natives work for them. Ansen had all along seemed to say that as soon as the barley was harvested, he should go to Kiyô to sell it, and would hand the castaways over to the Japanese officials at that place, and out of gratitude they cheerfully worked for him, tending cattle, cutting wood, and cultivating the ground. On the 14th June they embarked with Ansen from Bakarao and arrived on the 20th at Kiyô, where they stopped two nights. Some officials of Taiwanfu came and carried them to the office of the local authorities, where they remained nine days. Here a Japanese named Fukushima Reiské gave them ten dollars. On the 30th they returned to Kiyô, where they embarked for Foochow on the 5th July in a steamer. The Chinese authorities there gave them food, clothes and money and sent them to Yedo by steamer under the escort of two officers.

#### A CHRONICLE OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN JAPANESE HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1863.

(Continued.)

##### 1ST YEAR OF MANYEI, (1860).

1st month, 2nd day.—An Italian ship came to Yokohama.

1st month, 6th day.—Denkichi of the province of Kû, Interpreter to the English was murdered in Yedo by some person unknown.

1st month, 13th day.—Kimura Settsu no kami Katsu Rintaro (the present Minister of Marine) and others started for America in the ship Kanrinmaru.

1st month, 15th day.—The Daimio of Taira was appointed Roju.

1st month, 18th day.—Shimmi Buzen no kami and his fellow—ambassadors left for America in American ship.

1st month, 20th day.—It was notified that the Koban marked *Ho* should be current at the rate of 3 rios and 2½ bus., the gold bu. with the same mark at 3½ bus., the Koban marked *Shô* at 2 rios 2¾ bus and the gold bu. with the same mark at 2¾ bus.

1st month, 28th day.—Notice was given of the discontinuance of the European military exercise, and also of practising the European style of drumming.

2nd month, 4th day.—Orders were sent to Fuchu that the Korean envoys were to come in the year 1866.

2nd month 5th day.—An Englishman and a Dutchman were cut down at Yokohama by some persons unknown.

2nd month, 6th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Tatsuno. Another interview was held on the 18th. The subject of these interviews was said to be the above mentioned murders of foreigners.

2nd month, 18th day.—There was fighting among the Samurai in Mito on account of the giving up of the Imperial rescript.

2nd month, 18th day.—Russians went by land from Yokohama to Hakodate.

2nd month, 25th day.—At Yokohama one of the Japanese night-patrol was shot by a foreigner.

2nd month, 27th day.—The Shôgun had the front of his head shaved, (in token of his attaining his majority.)

3rd month, 3rd day.—Sano Takenoske of the Mito Han, Arimura Jizayemon of the Kagoshima Han and fifteen others attacked the Daimio of Hikone (better known as Iê Kamou no kami) at Soto Sakurada and killed him. The mourning for him was kept secret and was not notified. (The Japanese law then was that if man was from any cause decapitated, his son could not succeed him in the family estates and honours).

3rd month, 9th day.—A Satsuma man arrested a Mito man named Kaneko Magojiro at Yokka ichi in Ise and delivered him to the Shôgun's Government.

3rd month, 11th day.—Notice was given that the number of guards at the Castle gate would be made the same as it was up to 1855.

3rd month, 13th day.—The Daimio of Kagoshima while

in Chikugo on his way to Yedo turned back and went to his own province.

3rd month, 15th day.—The Shôgun summoned the Daimios to the Castle and explained to them that on account of foreigners of all countries having take up their residence in Yedo, and also on account of the affair at Soto Sakurada, they must take steps to guard against mischief.

3rd month, 23rd day.—At Osaka Takahashi Taichiro, Shôzayemon and Kawasaki Magoshiro committed suicide; Yamazaki Riôzô and two others were arrested.

3rd month, last day.—The Daimio of Hikone was released from the duties of the office of Tairo (see 3rd month 7th day).

Intercalary 3rd month, 1st day.—The name of the period was changed to Manyei.

Intercalary 3rd month, 1st day.—The Daimio of Sekiyado was again appointed Rôju.

Intercalary 3rd month, 1st day.—Some Yokohama merchants flung a petition into the *Kago* of the Daimio of Tatsuno denouncing the secret schemes of the foreigners.

Intercalary 3rd month, 5th day.—The title-deeds of the Daimios were renewed to them as usual.

Intercalary 3rd month, 6th day.—The Daimios who had charge of the defence of Yokohama were warned that there was danger of an attack by *rônins*.

Intercalary 3rd month, 11th day.—Matsunaga Hanroku committed suicide in the guard-house at the front gate of the Castle, probably from apprehensions excited by the affair of the Daimio of Hikone.

Intercalary 3rd month, 17th day.—Owing to the scarcity of soy, wax, grain, clothing and silk, it was notified that supplies of these articles should be sent to Yedo.

Intercalary 3rd month, 20th day.—It was notified that men-of-war would guard the Yokohama sea.

Intercalary 3rd month, 29th day.—An interview with the English took place at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. It was said that the subject of the interview was the foreign residence on Gotoyama.

4th month, 3rd day.—The defence of Shinagawa was entrusted to the Daimio of Tokushima (Awa).

4th month, 7th day.—Mourning was proclaimed for the Daimio of Hikone. On the 28th the succession was granted to his son.

4th month, 28th day.—The Daimio of Nishio ceased to hold the office of Roju.

5th month, 4th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira about the buildings for foreigners on Gotoyama and about building houses for merchants at Shinagawa.

5th month, 6th day.—Kimura Settsu no kami and his colleagues returned from America.

5th month, 24th day.—A Portuguese ship came to Shinagawa. Interviews were held with them at the residence of the Daimio of Taira on the 2nd and 18th of the 6th month. A Treaty having been concluded with them, they went away on the 19th.

5th month, 26th day.—Sakura Yukiye an unattached samurai and Shima Onari were thrown into prison. They were probably the remainder of the Kiôto prisoners.

5th month, 26th day.—Ono Tomogoro of the Kasama Han had the honour of an audience of the Shôgun.

6th month, 4th day.—Midzuno Tosa no kami, a dependant of the Daimio of Wakayama was commanded to retire from public life and to live in seclusion. It was said that the reason of this was that being the Shôgun's maternal grand-father he had been concerned in the plot.

6th month, 18th day.—The Mikado issued an important command for the expulsion of the barbarians. Okubo Osumi no kami was despatched to Yedo with it. He delivered it to the Shôgun on the 1st day of the 7th month.

6th month, 21st day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

6th month, 25th day.—The Daimio of Okazaki was appointed Roju.

7th month, 4th day.—The Americans went to the Castle and had an audience of the Shôgun. It was said that the ceremonies observed the previous year were modified.

7th month, 6th day.—Interviews took place with the Americans on this day and on the 18th at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

7th month, 9th day.—The Englishmen went to the Castle and had an audience.

7th month, 11th day.—Notice was given that vaccination for small-pox would be performed at the vaccination office.

7th month, 11th day.—The Daimios of Takamatsu, Hikone, Koriyama, Matsuyama, and Kuwana, were ordered to guard Kiôto strictly, and the Daimios of Yedo, Takatsuki Leze and Sasa yama to guard the entrances to Kioto.

7th month, 18th day.—The English went to Suruga. On the 26th they ascended mount Fuji.

7th month, 20th day.—A Prussian ship arrived at Shinagawa. An interview took place with them on the 22d at the residence of the Daimio of Taira, and also on the 15th and 18th of the 8th month. The Prussians went away without being allowed to conclude a Treaty.

7th month, 21st day.—The French went to the Castle and had an audience.

7th month, 26th day.—A German ship came to Shinagawa.

7th month, 29th day.—Anenokôji, a lady of the Shôgun's Court went to Kioto. It was said that the object of her Mission was the Shôgun's marriage to Princess Katsu.

8th month, 3rd day.—The Daimio of Kagoshima was informed that he would afterwards receive orders respecting the visit of the Loochoo envoys.

8th month, 15th day.—The old Daimio of Mito died. He received the posthumous name of *Rek-kô* or "The zealous noble." On the 26th the sentence of strict seclusion passed on him was recalled.

8th month, 22nd day.—Territory in Saghalien was granted to the Daimio of Ono.

8th month, 27th day.—Thirty-seven Sammai of the Mito Han went to the residence of the Daimio of Kagoshima, and made a statement of their views; on the 5th day of the 7th month of the following year they were allowed to return to the residence of the Daimio of Mito.

This month the English and French took the northern capital of China.

9th month, 4th day.—The sentences of seclusion passed upon the old Daimio of Nagoya and on Lord Hitotsubashi were rescinded, but they were warned not to present themselves before the Shôgun.

9th month, 7th day.—The sentences of seclusion passed upon the old Daimio of Kakegawa, upon Hongo Tango no kami and upon Ishiko Tosa no kami were rescinded.

9th month, 13th day.—Hayashi Dôkai of the Kokura Han was appointed physician to the Shôgun.

9th month, 16th day.—The Daimio of Ogaki was presented with a saddle and stirrups and a dress suitable to the season in recognition of his good government of his province.

9th month, 18th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

9th month, 20th day.—The Daimio of Mito was informed that it was unnecessary for him to give up the Imperial rescript.

9th month, 28th day.—Shimmi Bugen no kami and his colleagues returned from America.

Prince Suke was proclaimed heir and successor to the throne of the Mikado.

10th month, 4th day.—Interviews took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira on this day and on the 15th. The subject of them was said to be the land question.

10th month, 27th day.—Odzuki Shinsui of the Sendai Han was appointed Chief of the vaccination office.

11th month, 1st day.—It was notified that the Princess Katsu would be given in marriage to the Shôgun.

11th month, 5th day.—The conduct of foreign relations was entrusted to the Daimio of Taira alone. (Andô Tenshin no kami).

11th month, 5th day.—Hori Oribe no Shô committed suicide. It was said that he intended his death as a remonstrance against the entire change of policy in respect to Kiôto and to foreign countries.

11th month, 6th day.—Notice was given that there was no objection to the sails of war vessels being made of white material, and to the use of crests on them.

11th month, 9th day.—The Shôgun returned to the chief buildings of the Castle.

11th month, 13th day.—An interview took place with the Prussians at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. On the 18th another interview took place and a provisional Treaty was concluded.

11th month, 16th day.—An interview took place with the French at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

11th month, 19th day.—On account of Princess Katsu being given in marriage to the Shôgun, the Court nobles jointly received a present of 15,000 rios.

11th month, 20th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

11th month, 21st day.—Orders were given to the Daimios of Fukuyama Nishio, Amagasaki, Shinjo, Kameyama and Kôrigaya to protect the foreigners of all countries. A report that a band of *rônins* was about to attack the foreigners was the cause of this measure. These Daimios were repeatedly changed afterwards, but all these changes are not noticed here.

11th month, 29th day.—The old Daimio of Tatsuno ceased to hold the office of Roju. He afterwards retired from public life.

12th month, 5th day.—The American interpreter Henskin was cut down in Yedo by some persons unknown.

12th month, 6th day.—The English and French left Yedo and went to Yokohama. On the 21st of the 1st month they again came to Yedo. From this time forward they kept going backwards and forwards and did not live quietly in one place.

12th month, 11th day.—An interview took place with the Americans in the residence of the Daimio of Taira. Another interview was held on the 27th. The subjects were the murder of Henskin and the postponement of the opening of Yedo, Osaka, Hiogo, and Niigata.

12th month, 15th day.—The Daimio of Sekiyado received a gift of 10,000 Kokus. The Daimio of Murakami was ordered to exchange villages so as to increase his revenue by 10,000 Kokus. Rewards were also given to all the building-officers who rebuilt the Castle.

12th month, 28th day.—The Daimio of Kameyama was appointed Roju.

This month the Mikado presented 50 pieces of gold to the inhabitants of the province of Yamashiro.

(To be continued.)

#### THE NATURE OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE, AND ITS POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT.

By the REV. J. EDKINS, of Peking. Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, October 9th, 1873.

THE comparison of Japanese with kindred languages may be expected to yield most interesting results. The field is a new one and its riches are therefore unknown. Why not try what it will yield?

The methods of inquiry are now better than they used to be, and in the present state of our knowledge they are not difficult to apply. Philology, is now a recognized science; comparative philologists by limiting themselves almost exclusively to one family of languages have left the more to be learned by inquirers in new fields. We have grammars and dictionaries of the Chinese, Mongol and Manchu languages on the one side, and of the languages and dialects spoken on the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and of the Pacific Ocean on the other. By placing them in juxtaposition it is not difficult to assign to the Japanese language its true place in the world of speech.

The Japanese then is not in immediate sisterly relation to the Chinese because it is polysyllabic and places the verb at the end of the sentence; nor is it Polynesian or Malay because its adjectives do not follow their substantives; nor does it place the genitive after the nominative. Polynesian grammar like Chinese grammar requires the verb to come before the word it governs. Not so the Japanese. The verb is rigidly attached to the end of the sentence and marks the conclusion instead of the recommendation of action.

The place of the verb in Japanese is highly unnatural and seems very much opposed to simplicity and good sense. But it is far from being uncommon in languages. The native of Tartary, be he Turk, Mongol or Manchu always pays rigid obedience to the same law. He must by the

necessity of his syntax say "The Lama prayers recites," "the shepherd the flock leads," "the boy a horse rides." He cannot alter the position of the nominative or objective noun or of the transitive verb. So it is also in Japanese. For the human mind to resign itself to the control of so inconvenient a law is a decisive proof of intellectual inferiority. It does not belong to the speech of nations with creative genius. There can be no just or well-founded hesitation in calling the Japanese a sister language to the Turkish, Mongol and Mauchu when it is remembered that this and similar laws reign in the domain of its syntax.

There is often visible a congruity between the history of nations and the languages they speak. Poets, historians and philosophers have all of them owed not a little to the languages they used. Greatness in literature is impossible to those who have not been born to the use of an elevated language. Hence all the Japanese have attained they owe to the assiduous cultivation of borrowed literature. Unfortunately when they adopted the Chinese writing and books they made no improvement in the native syntax, and after 1600 years the laws of the collocation of words are as objectionable as they were in the infancy of the language. There has been none of that boldness in innovation which might have modified the grammar, shortened the words in the native vocabulary, struck out much of the painfully extensive honorific element, and revolutionized the syntax.

We had in the Anglo Saxon a very good basis for our living English tongue. But before A.D. 1,300 it was practically impossible for great writers to achieve an immortality. The infusion of French modifying elements beginning from the Norman conquest, and of Hebrew originated by the intense study of our Sacred Records modified and moulded our language to a form which might suit the genius of Shakspeare.

The Japanese pedagogue does not permit similar modifying influences to come into the sphere of his thought and produce improvement in his language. He admits new words to any extent but the grammatical framework of the language remains. In translating Chinese he alters the order of words to suit his own syntax, instead of allowing the Chinese syntax to improve his own.

But what will these islanders now do with English? It will be well for the intellectual progress of Japan if under this new impulse which forces the native mind onward in the path of educational improvement, it should become conscious of a power to renovate the native language. This would be worth more to the people than hundreds of steamers and thousands of miles of railways. The English language is much more fitted than the Chinese, to improve the Japanese language. There is more freedom in its syntax, and by its polysyllabic structure it is more akin to the Japanese and perhaps better able to lend to it elements of lasting utility.

The question mooted by Mori the Minister to Washington is of high importance in a way perhaps which did not strike his own mind. The substitution of English for the native language appears to many persons an impossibility, and therefore the proposition is regarded as absurd. But if the question be modified so as to refer particularly to the renovation of the native language by contact with European speech it becomes highly practical and interesting.

The position of Japanese in language as a cousin of the Tartar modes of speech and with them of the Tamil and other languages of South India may be decided by the place assigned to the verb as already remarked. This may be regarded as a characteristic unique, uniform and conclusive. But it carried with it other laws such as the following case marks must be suffixes. And why? These case suffixes are themselves chiefly verbs. It is the law of the position of the verb which originates and necessitates the law of the position of case marks. The one law embraces the other. Treat the case mark as a verb and its proper place is after its noun. *Kara* from and *made* to must then be looked for among verbs meaning for example to begin and terminate action. Among Chinese roots we have *kai* to open, *k'i* begin, *pit* to end. To some such roots I should look for the origin of these Japanese case marks.

Another group of case marks, those which indicate the nominative, genitive and accusative, are more correctly

regarded as demonstrative pronouns. The Japanese and Mongol usage in regard to these are the same, as may be seen by comparing them. In accounting for their origin there need be no great difficulty felt. Take the old English, John Smith his book. *His* has in modern English become abbreviated into an *s*. The principle would be the same if *he* were used instead of *his*. Probably no genitive particle in any language has any other origin than this. Bopp explains genitives in this way, and his system in this respect serves as well for the Eastern Asiatic languages as for those which he examined.

We may go farther than this. The growth of the European verb tree may be illustrated from Japanese and kindred languages. The European languages are the most perfect and finished in the world. Rudimentary forms are therefore more lost to view in Latin and Greek Grammar than in the more primitive speech of Eastern Asia where the verb is in a sort of chrysalis condition. As the caterpillar changes into the chrysalis and then into the butterfly, and the leaf into the bird and then into the flower, so the bare and unornamental forms of Chinese grammar are seen passing into the crude transitional state assumed by the verb in Japanese and Mongol, previous to their European development, embracing those varieties of voice, mood, tense and person which strike us by their precision, richness and beauty. By dissecting the verb in its intermediate condition as in Japanese, Tartar or Tamil we can trace much of the process by which the European verb was formed.

In the European or Sanscrit verb there is no more interesting point than the formation of the past tense indicative from the participle. One of the ways in which this is done is easily seen in colloquial Japanese. In Mr. Aston's "Colloquial Grammar," he says "the *ta* of the past tense is a shortened form of *taru*, which is itself contracted from *te aru*, *te* being the termination of the participle and *aru* the verb to be." The crucial point here to be noticed is that the past tense indicative is formed from the participle. So in English the past indicative loved is formed from the participle loved, by the instinctive effort of language which is always striving after the attainment of greater precision and variety of idea.

But the question is asked, how does the participle receive an indicative sense? It may be by dropping the last word. Thus in Mongol *yabeju boi* *he is having gone* becomes in colloquial use *yabaji* *he is gone* and sometimes *he went*. In this easy way a participle or gerund becomes indicative. Sometimes we cannot trace such a loss or a last word. Thus in Greek elegon, *he said* from *legon*, *legon*, *saying*. We may then invite attention to a law described in Mr. Aston's Grammar of written Japanese by which verbs assume two forms according as they are complete in action or not. The form of completed action occurs in the last place and has a peculiar suffix. The form of incomplete action wants this suffix, and its place is earlier than the last. The law appears in Mongol with greater distinctness. A special suffix *ksan* belongs to the category expresses completed action.

In the Mongol expression *bi martaju boi* *I have forgotten* we have a pronoun *bi*, *I*, and two verbs, one meaning *to forget* and the other *to be*. The verb to be is in its primitive radical shape and corresponds in sense and use nearly to the Japanese *aru* and *mas*. Etymologically it is more closely connected with *mas*, than with *aru* *b* and *m* being interchangeable letters.\* The suffix *ju* in *martaju* was probably at an earlier stage a sort of case suffix used like the Japanese *ni* in a like position, that is when attached to verbs. It gradually assumed the character of a participial or gerund suffix. In the modern colloquial Mongol the final verb *boi* is omitted and *martaji* (which is the same as *martaju*) is a past indicative, *I have forgotten*. So the participle or gerund grows out of the law of position by which, when verbs are used together, completed action claims the last place and incomplete action an earlier place. Let us call this the first stage of metamorphosis. The participle or gerund takes in the next place as a suffix an old verb (for example *ju* that is *de*) which has become transformed into a case

\* *B* in Mongol frequently corresponds to *m* in Japanese, as in the following examples *biye* or *beve*, *bulgy* Jap. *mi*, *bedere* *hu* to seek Jap. *motome*.

*Bas* and, also Jap. *mo*.  
*Buri* all, altogether Jap. *mattai* or *mattaku*.

mark. So far there are two stages of formation. Then the participle becomes transformed into a past indicative. This is a third stage.

Grammar is the work of the human mind operating systematically on linguistic elements within its reach in an instinctive and unconscious manner. One language shews some special process better than others. Take the expression in Hepburn's Dictionary, Hanashi wo kiki ni itta, *he has gone to hear what is said*, kiki hear with the suffix *ni to* is a verb in the supine in a crude state where the suffix is still disconnected with the verb to which in favourable circumstances it may subsequently become indissolubly allied. The book Mongol, has a true supine ending in *re*. It is an instance of a noteworthy fact, viz, that the grammar of the Tartar languages is more advanced than that of Japan, and possesses a verb tree more like that of European grammar. All languages are in a state of transition from one state to another guided by the principles which are peculiar to them. It possible for them to be improved by the adoption of new principles. Those who have the control of education and literature wield a power which should always be used for the progressive improvement of languages. Without this aid languages deteriorate and pass into decay.

If we understand the place held by the Japanese language and estimate rightly the value of its special principles of development, it appears undoubtedly possible to improve it by the adoption of suitable educational methods with the aid of English speaking teachers and of the Government department of public instruction; the Mombusho.

When fifteen hundred years ago the Chinese language was brought over to Japan and taught in schools no effort was made to introduce changes into the native grammar. The Chinese and Japanese Buddhists taught Buddhism. The object of attention and admiration to the Japanese youths of the time was the literature of China, no attempt was made to translate the Buddhist books or those of Confucius into Japanese tongue. It was the task of the educator to teach both in the Chinese language. The consequence was that Chinese words and phrases were imported into the Japanese language wholesale. The Japanese medium of thought remained in all its grammatical categories unchanged. Nothing but the use of numeratives between numbers and nouns, such as the word *ban* in *icte ban nie*, *the first article*, and perhaps some few other unimportant additions, was gained to the grammar. The old stiffness of the laws of position was still retained. This is much to be regretted, a fine opportunity was lost of altering the grammar for the better.

Now that the Mombusho has undertaken to establish instruction in English throughout Japan, another such opportunity for modifying the inconvenient principles of the native grammar is afforded: a vigorous effort now made to correct vicious principles of grammar, and introduce the germs of solid improvement on a sound philological basis would open a new path of progress to the language.

There is no good reason for the verb always coming last or for the case marks being always suffixes. Why not attempt to restrain and modify these capricious limitations? I would propose the introduction of the English prepositions, *from*, *to*, *by*, *with*, and would recommend that teachers should not allow them to be placed after their nouns. It should be the duty of the teacher in schools to enforce English syntax, so as to accustom the youth of the country to think in the European manner, and to the adoption of our order for the words.

The method have recommended for use is the reverse of "pigeon English." The characteristic of that jargon is that it uses English words in a Chinese order. The Japanese in learning Chinese were guilty of the same mistake, they read Chinese in a Japanese order. They would have done better if they had adopted the Chinese grammar with the Chinese words. Had they early insisted in native schools on reading Chinese in its order instead of altering it as they now do into a Japanese order, they would long since have introduced into their native tongue principles from which their language would have derived the greatest benefit. By this time the whole nation would have been accustomed to freedom in the place of the verb and of the case marks. There

would then be a better prospect of progress in the formation of a good native literature.

The introduction of English words into the Japanese language should also by all means be encouraged. It is not an opprobrium to a vocabulary to be rich in words, derived from various sources. Poverty in a vocabulary indicates poverty in ideas. Our English words are instinct with the life of modern science, art, and learning. The appetite of the Japanese youth for foreign words and knowledge is a happy circumstance and should be gratified. Thus their language will be enriched and may achieve some thing more in the world than it has yet been able to do under the painful restrictions to which it has been subjected. Let it not be said that the vocabulary will become heterogeneous in character. Is not our own English eminently so? All languages are liable to this charge if carefully examined. If we take the Japanese vocabulary as it is and compare it with the Chinese and Mongol, it is seen to be of the most composite character. I do not here refer to Chinese words introduced such as *konnichi to-day*, *sakoban last evening*: I speak of the native part of the vocabulary.

Thus *uma* horse is the Chinese *ma*, and Mongol *mori* with *u* prefixed; *sakana*, fish, is the Mongol *dagas* with the *d* changed to *s*. This tendency to sibilate appears in the Japanese syllabary very distinctly. What but this has introduced irregularity into the *t* series and changed *ta*, *ti*, *tu*, *te*, *to*, into *ta*, *chi*, *tsu*, *te*, *to*? The same principle of sibilation which since the invention of the Japanese syllabic *kana* ten centuries ago has expelled *ti*, *tu*, *di*, and *du*, from the list of sounds and introduced *chi*, *tsu*, *ji* and *dzu* in their place, operated at an earlier period to change the (Hebrew *dag* and) Mongol *dagas* into *sakana*. So also *shita below* is in Mongol *dôtai*; *soroi to agree*, *correspond*, *be a match for* is in Mongol *taraho*.

I give some examples from Japanese words beginning with *k*. The Mongol equivalent is *h* or *g*. *Kutsii*, shoes gotai; *kitsui*, fierce, strong, huchu; *kayeru*, return home, *hairehu*; *oki*, great, ihe; *huldehu*, freeze, *kori*; *koto*, thing, hereg; *kotoba*, speech, language, *hele*; *kotaye*, return answer, *hairehu*; *kuro*, black, *hara*; *kawa*, river, *gol*; *katai*, hard, *hatago*; *katana*, knife, sword; *hadogor*, sickle; *okure*, behind, *hotai*.

In identifying these words let it be assumed that the letters *l* and *r* both come out of *t* or *d*. This is in language so common a phenomenon that it is needless to prove it here.

In making a comparison of words throughout the vocabulary, the following changes of letters come to view.

The Japanese *k* corresponds to *h*, *k* and *g* of other languages. The Japanese *h*, *f* and *b* correspond to the *h*, *p* and *f* of other languages.

The Japanese *ts*, *ch*, *sh*, *z*, *s*, *j*, and *r* belong to the *t* and *d* of other languages, together with the *s*, *l*, and *r* of those languages. The Japanese *w* and *p* may usually be referred to *g* and *d* respectively.

The Japanese *m* at the end of the root very often corresponds to the final *ng* of Chinese roots.

The Japanese initial *m* corresponds often to the *b* of other languages. In modern Japanese *m* becomes *n* when final.

The Japanese vocabulary if compared with constant reference to these correspondences of letters will be found to have very little of purely native growth.

Thus *hosoi* is *petit*.

*hitots* is the Turkish *bir one* and the Engl. *first*.

*hineri* is the Chinese *pien* to plait, twist.

*futatsi* is the English *both*.

*samui*, cold, is the Chinese *shwang*.

*same*, to wake, is the Chinese *sing*.

*sama shape*, form, is the Chinese *chwang*.

*sumeru* clear is the Chinese *ts'ing*.

*sumi* to end is the Chinese *chung*.

Enough has been said to shew that if any one undertook to prove that the native Japanese words are of home growth he would have a hopeless task. The examples adduced are most of them beyond cavil.

Such being the state of the Japanese language there is no reason why the process of enriching the vocabulary should not be allowed to continue. This is only to do what has been before, whether before or after the beginning of Japanese history. They were once a Tartar peo-



ple who came by way of Corea into the beautiful islands, they now inhabit. They drove the Ainos, a people originally as shewn by their hair of a much more northerly home, into north Nippon and afterwards into Yesso, and proceeded to develop their legends and their grammar till they reached their present form. When the unassisted progress made by the native mind in the formation of religious myth and of the formulae of Japanese speech had proceeded to the extent of which they were capable, the Chinese language and system of thought appeared on the scene. The effect was most remarkable. A system of instruction was established which resulted in the introduction into the language of many thousands of foreign words and expressions. This was the work of school training in the hands of Japanese masters and assisted by the government. At the present day we find in the common talk of the people, including the uneducated men and the women of all classes, Chinese expressions which may be counted by thousands. This striking fact clearly shows the effect of schools in modifying popular speech.

In accounting for this remarkable adoption of Chinese words and phrases the aid of Buddhism must not be overlooked. Religion is always a powerful factor in modifying language. For three centuries the *Go on*, the pronunciation of Chinese words common among the Buddhist monks, prevailed exclusively in Japan. Early in the seventh century Japanese students were sent to the Chinese capital in the province of Shensi to study the Chinese language more thoroughly and to bring back books and information bearing on the Confucian religion. The Japanese at that time were so enamoured of every thing Chinese that they adopted it in the most wholesale manner and never thought of an alphabet for themselves till late in the eighth century. There was no one to undertake to alter the Japanese language and the attempt was never made. When at last the alphabet was invented, its chief use was to aid pupils in learning the sense of the Chinese books and the sounds of the characters. As, however, most pupils never learned Chinese thoroughly, a mixed written language grew up resulting in the native literature which has since come into existence.

To foresee what if left to themselves would be done by the Japanese in regard to English is not difficult. They would treat English books as they have been accustomed to treat Chinese books. They would introduce the *kana* into English works to assist students. The native order of words would still be retained and an immense number of new words would be added to the vocabulary.

This course so highly to be deprecated they may be induced to avoid. The advice, example and reasoning of foreign teachers, may persuade them to learn English in a more enlightened way, and more thoroughly than they have done Chinese. In schools where English is taught a mastery of the grammar and the pronunciation should be made a *sine qua non*. No vicious pronunciation or erroneous syntax should by any means be allowed. When the Mombusho according to its present programme proceeds to appoint native schools for an English education throughout the country particular pains should be taken that the teachers appointed are qualified to give instruction and enforce correctness in these two particulars.

The consequence of this will be that the principles of European grammar will become familiarized to the juvenile mind of the country. The syllabary will also be greatly enlarged. There is in the English language a very great variety of syllables. By their adoption the Japanese syllabary would be more than doubled in capacity. Their acquisition of the letter *l*, of *th*, of *f*, would be a great gain. They would have a vast number of compound initials such as *str*, *pl*, *kl*, *tl*, *pr*, *kr*, *tr*. The lost syllables *ti*, *di*, *tu*, *du* and others would be restored. Finals such as *m*, *rn*, *rd*, *ld*, *lt*, *ks*, *ps*, *nd* and many others would be added. By such means a very poor syllabary would become rich. The enunciation of the native of Japan would become as full of energy, variety and expressiveness as our own. He would become master of two languages the one spoken by him from a child, marked by perverse laws for which no good reason can be given, and a syllabary soft and melodious, indeed, but wanting in force, range, and adaptability; the other cultivated, scientific and unrivalled for compass, flexibility and variety.

Let us suppose that in all the 40,000 or 50,000 schools

intended to be established by the Mombusho really good English were learned by the boys, could not something decidedly valuable be then done for improving the native language? An immense number of words will soon be added to the vocabulary. The most assiduous care should be taken that they be correctly pronounced. In the departments of religion, science, navigation, politics, and all the arts of the west the importation of new words should be encouraged. For example the word God is so far superior to the Japanese term *kami*\* that it would be well to adopt it at once by the unanimous determination of all who are interested in the spread of Christianity among the vivacious people of these lovely islands.

The importation of new words however will not be enough. The native grammar requires to be expanded and the syntax remodelled. This can only be accomplished by the resolute and enlightened handling of those who, whether natives or foreigners, have charge of the new system of education. I mention here several particulars which appear to be important.

1.—The introduction of English prepositions to be used interchangeably with the Japanese post positions; such are, in, up, from, to, by with above, below, etc. Such words should keep their own position before the noun while the corresponding Japanese words retain their place after the noun.

2.—The directive adverbs up, down, in, out, above, below, should be introduced as appendages to verbs. It is found very convenient by Chinese, Polynesians and Englishmen to be able to indicate the direction of a verb's action by these and similar words *e. g.* press up, press down, press through.

3.—The article should be introduced. It has been found of great use in English, French, Greek and other of the most perfect languages spoken by man.

4.—The relative pronoun should be introduced. The Japanese interrogative *dare* would form a good base for it, but perhaps the English *who*, *which*, *that*, would in the circumstances of the country be better.

5.—The English syntax in regard to verbs should be carefully followed. There could be no better guide than the Bible because of its Hebraistic cast of expression. For example. "In those days came John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness of Judea." To accustom the Japanese youth to place the verb "came" before "John" and "preaching" before the words "in the wilderness," would be of the greatest benefit to them, because, though contrary to native rules of grammar, it is according to the law of nature and is authorized by the usage of languages of the best type.

6.—The introduction of the genitive with *of* would also be a benefit; adding greatly to flexibility and agreeably varying the expression of native thought. They might learn to say "The Ko of the Mikado" as a variation of Mikado no ko. As these changes found place in the language the present imperfect literature of the country might be ameliorated and elevated. Poetry with sweet, rhyming measures would become possible. The orator's eloquence might be exhibited in assemblies of the people. Government despatches and epistolary correspondence would undergo a beneficial renovation.

Perhaps however, English teachers will consider that their task is done if they teach good English to pupils. They will not readily be persuaded that it is part of their work to improve the native language. It is the only aim of this paper to point out the importance of the object in view, and offer some suggestions as to how it should be done in the hope that educators will take it into consideration.

The government has great power, on account of the submissiveness of the people. In China the improvement of the native language by foreign education is utterly impracticable. It is not so in Japan. The institutions of the country are in the hands of the Government. The gradual abridgment of a Chinese education by the Japanese would open their minds to a true philosophy, and allow of a much more useful education being imported to

\* The word *kami* at first meant the souls of ancestors, and afterwards the gods of the Shinto religion, which are in fact the souls of ancestors deified. The Buddhists and Romanists have both avoided the term *kami*. The Protestant Missionaries would do well to imitate their caution. Christian theology seems to require a better word for the Divine Being.

the youth of, both sexes than that which they now receive. But this object might not be gained by the sacrifice (as suggested by Mori Ambassador at Washington) of the native language.

Instead of abandoning the native language in favour of English it should be enriched by large additions, and the extension of its idioms after the European type of language. The more able pupils in schools will learn to speak English thoroughly. For an inferior class books should be provided by a commission under the superintendence of foreign educators and of the Mombusho. For them a new idiom should be furnished on some such system as that recommended in this paper for a judicious amalgamation of the English and Japanese idioms. The rules of this amalgamation should not be left to chance and caprice. They should be adopted with forethought and with due attention to the principles of philology.

There is no more ill-founded prejudice than that which takes for granted the equality of languages in excellence and in suitability for literary development. A good literature never can grow out of a poor language, and consequently all languages are found to be poor which have not a good literature. The best languages in modern Europe are the English, the French, and the German just as the literatures of England, France, and Germany are also the best in Europe. So the Japanese language and literature are both poor, the literature being the reflection of the language.

Of course it would be better for the Japanese to improve their own language than for the foreign educators to undertake the task. But they will probably not do it without foreign help. It is also a problem beyond their competence in the present state of things. It would be an achievement worthy of the foreign educator in the most practical and scientific age the world has ever known to take in hand the Japanese language and mould it into a shape which should adapt it for the production of a fine literature, and for all the noble uses to which a well-constructed language can be devoted.

There never was a nation more willing than the Japanese to make changes, if they only knew how and except in regard to our religion they have shewn a truly liberal desire for knowledge of all kinds. Through a false impression they are for the time opposed very unwisely, to the teaching of our religion. This limitation to their liberality they will probably soon abandon. When they have done so they will prove themselves to be deserving of our fullest sympathy and aid.

## OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

### PART I.

Hominem pagina nostra sapit.—MARTIAL.  
Men and manners I describe.

"Our Neighbourhood" is situated in a retired and quiet suburb of the ancient city of Yedo. It is a quaint and straggling village in which the evidences of Western civilization have not displayed themselves as yet. An air of great antiquity clings around the place. The houses, built of heavy timbers, and roofed with ponderous tiles, green with the moss of ages, are long since out of perpendicular and seem to stand at ease, and, as they lean towards one another, they look like a group of old and friendly neighbours in grave and quiet conversation. Not that they are all so old and grave-looking either. See that trim little fireproof storehouse, shining in its black lacquered coat like a neat young Quakeress in satin. No wonder that the rollicking-looking silk-mercier's opposite has cocked his gabled roof at her in that knowing fashion when she was varnished up last year, and—for all one knows to the contrary—the house at the corner which is falling in two may have split its old sides laughing at the monstrous pretensions of the silk-mercier.

Then the barber's shop, (a saucy-looking little houselet between two giants), with its screen of bamboo rods for the sunny days, which tinkle musically as they strike against one another in the breeze—there's a pert air of confidence about the barber's which seems to say "I'm a weak little thing of a house it's true, but for all that I'm not a bit afraid of you big fellows. And indeed, I don't believe you could get on without me, you old totterers. You'd surely fall together, and hurt your old selves, if I did not prop you up. I know very well that

the huge crossed-beams between you above my roof are meant to keep you apart and are not protecting arms for little me, as you'd have folks believe—so none of your patronising airs, if you please, Sirs."

The main street of "Our Neighbourhood" has a cloistered appearance about it, from the projecting verandahs on each side thereof. It is always damp in the summer time; fungi sprout luxuriously, and it is here that the moss lies thickest on the roofs. An air of repose habitually pervades the place. Nay, when the summer sun is hottest, and the drowsy hum of the bee and the shrill chirp of the cricket is loudest, and the stone mason, laying aside his mallet and chisel, and the blind priest intermitting his monotonous chant, follow the example of their neighbours and stretch themselves in slumber, stagnation would best describe the state of the venerable thoroughfare. Nothing stirring save, perhaps, a surly dog as he snaps in his sleep and snarls at a persistent horse fly, or an uneasy cat upon a roof, looking for a shaded spot with a breath of wind playing on it whereon to take her nap.

The street, however, is alive to-day, for the funeral of a Person of Quality is winding its way along and has attracted all the residents from their houses to see it pass. There stands the old grey-haired *Momban*, who lives alone amongst the dreadful-looking implements which, ranged about his doorway, should be enough to deter from entering the thief they are meant to catch; but which are now as obsolete as the *Momban* himself, or the ponderous gate of the *Nagaya*, which he is supposed to guard, and which is never opened, and leads to—nowhere. The waggyish stonemason has left his work to have a look, and, perhaps elated with the prospect of a headstone, is cracking an unseasonable joke with the rice-merchant next door.—The surly clog maker—the *saké* man—the fried-eels woman—the umbrella maker, and even the blind priest, are all out and speculating on the condition of the deceased.

The object of their curiosity looks like a huge bride-cake, as it is being borne along shoulder-high by four men who step together, and change places with great precision when their shoulders ache on a signal from one of the foremost bearers. It is all in virgin white, square as to the body, but rounded off into a blunt pyramid above, which is topped with a gilded ball, the four pagoda-shaped corners being also topped with yellow metal which glistens in the sun. A scalloped vallance, (each scallop ornamented with a gilt paper leaf), depends from where the pyramid begins, and a similar one appears beneath the first. A hollow piece of bamboo at each corner of the coffin, and attached to the trestle on which it is borne, is filled with sprigs of a tree called *shikimi*. Full a hundred men are decently following in the coffin's wake. They are very quiet and have a subdued and mournful look, which is not without its effect on the spectators. Of these from twenty to thirty are dressed in blue *kamishimo* or winged dresses, the two nearest the coffin, however, excepted, who are dressed in brown, (or tea colour as it is called), and every man carries a *makizashi*, (or short sword), stuck in his belt, the handle of which is carefully wrapped round with *hanshi*.

And now the funeral cortège has passed out of sight. The last follower has turned the corner, and the neighbours, hitherto straining their eyes in one direction and speaking in whispers, have turned round and formed themselves into groups. But the effects of this momentary interruption gradually passing away, these soon break up, and the good folk dispersing to their usual avocations leave "Our Neighbourhood" as placid as a mountain tarn when the ripple from the summer breeze has lost itself upon the shore.

Yedo, 6th October, 1873.

## Law & Police.

GAIMUSHO, YEDO.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE OLD HANS.

Judge HANNEN and Mr. TAMOTO, Commissioners.

CABELDU c. EWASAKI HAN,

October 8th.

The hearing of this case before the Commission was this morning resumed.

B. Cohen, examined by Mr. Dickens: I am a merchant at Kobe. I

remember selling goods to the officers of Ewasaki Han, in March, 1871. One was Yamasaki Shozo, and the other Yoshida. Merchandise was sold on account of the Han to the value of \$3,700; \$700 cash, and balance secured by a promissory note. The seal of the chief officer was on it. I telegraphed to Osaka, and received a reply that Shozo was the head man, and authorised to buy goods. The promissory note, however, was never paid. Through the Consul, the Vice-Governor of Osaka said that the contract was in order, but that I should have to wait for my money. A few days after, the Shusanji of the Han arrived, and, at the Custom House, gave me a new note at fifty days for the amount due. On the termination of this time, the money was paid. The balance was paid by order on the Oriental Bank Corporation, given me by the Vice-Minister of Finance.

Tawaraya Manjiro, examined by Mr. Ness: I never went to Cabeldu's place at any time to purchase goods. I met him first at the Foreign Office. Senzo brought a contract to my house, and asked me to seal it, which I did. I made a contract with Cohen. Senzo signed the document, as produce agent for the Han. I signed merely as a witness. I did not think that I was liable for the goods purchased, if the Ewasaki Han failed to pay for them. Senzo told me that the contract was on behalf of the Han; but I afterwards found out that it was a piece of cheating on his part. I also learned some time after that he had absconded. After my house was sold to pay Cabeldu, there still remained \$500. I made a second contract to pay this, but I don't know now where it is.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: I held the position of Sanji at Kobe, from 1871 to July of this year. I examined the claim of Cabeldu when it was made. It would depend on the circumstances of the case, in the event of the principal not being able to pay, the guarantor would be liable. According to Japanese law, the principal was bound to pay up to the last; then came the surety. If the sureties make a second contract to pay alone, the former contract is null and void.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Asakea, examined by Mr. Hill: I am at present teacher in a school in Hiogo. In 1871, I was a foreign judicial complaint officer in the Hiogo Ken. Cabeldu's complaint was brought before me. Tawaraya Manjiro said that he could not see how, as a simple witness, he was liable to pay the demands of Cabeldu. Shozo was to have been examined, but he had absconded. A document was made out in lieu of the original one, according to the terms of which the two parties, Manjiro and Cabeldu, had arranged the affair amicably. In the event of the guarantor taking over the claim, the principal's claim becomes invalid. According to Japanese law, if the property of the principal is not sufficient to pay the sum total, the guarantor then becomes answerable in all cases for the remainder.

Court adjourned to 1 p.m.

Examination resumed: Cohen's contract was signed by Senzo, who said that the goods were for Ewasaki Han, as well as Cabeldu's. I have always understood that Senzo was an official of Ewasaki Han.

Mr. Hill here handed in to the Commission the promissory note given by the Daisanji and Shosanji of the Han, to Mr. Cohen.

Ritamura Yaskadz, examined by Mr. Hill: I know nothing of the claim paid by the Government to Mr. Cohen. When the hans were changed into kens, an order was issued by the Finance Department, calling for copies of all debts due by the different hans to foreigners; and the claim of Cohen was among those sent in by the Ewasaki Han.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I do not know whether the Government has paid any other claims. I believe that the Han said that the document in question had been changed.

Senzo, examined by Mr. Hill: I was, the year before last, in the service of Ewasaki Han. I wrote this document, but I know nothing of the piece of paper attached. Shozo's seal was attached by me, in addition to the three others. It was on a blank piece of paper, which I attached to the document to make it appear in proper form. I did so on my own motion. Cabeldu told me he wanted Shozo's seal attached to the contract. Shozo was in confinement at the time, so I attached a blank piece of paper, with a seal which had been given to me to facilitate the purchasing of goods the year previous. I did not get the piece of paper from Shozo. Several times, when Shozo wished to purchase anything, he told me that I had no authority whatever to purchase or transact business for the Han. I entered into a transaction with Cohen. Shozo was first; I was second. I was certainly under the impression at the time I purchased the goods from Cabeldu that they were for myself, and I endeavour to make him understand so, he being a foreigner. Shozo was in confinement. I don't think he knew that I had the piece of paper I have before mentioned. I do not think that I used deception either to Cabeldu or Manjiro.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: The goods that were purchased from Cohen were used by the Han; those purchased from Cabeldu I sold through a Kobe merchant. The proceeds of the goods purchased from Cohen were applied to the Han; whilst those arising from the sale of the goods purchased from Cabeldu were spent by myself. The seal was given to me for the purpose of making contracts, but I ought to have retained it.

Yamasaki Shozo, examined by Mr. Hill: I was, in 1871, Kussui of the Ewasaki Han, at Osaka. I knew nothing whatever of this document until I heard of it from the Foreign Bureau at Kobe, in connection with the complaint. I did not make, or authorise any one to make, this contract. I never made contracts in this way; the paper and

# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	Oct. 4	29.80	59.0	55.5	53.0	.402	.804	S.	71.5	57.0	64.2	1.00
Sun. ....	" 5	30.09	60.0	55.0	51.2	.376	.728	N.	63.0	53.0	58.0	.00
Mon. ....	" 6	30.21	61.0	56.5	53.2	.406	.757	N. N. W.	63.0	53.0	58.0	.00
Tues. ....	" 7	30.20	61.5	57.0	53.8	.414	.759	N. W.	64.5	53.0	58.7	.00
Wed. ....	" 8	30.12	61.5	57.5	54.2	.420	.769	N. W.	65.5	58.0	61.7	.00
Thurs. ....	" 9	30.03	64.5	61.0	58.8	.497	.819	Calm.	67.0	57.5	62.2	.00
Fri. ....	" 10	29.88	65.0	63.0	61.8	.553	.897	Calm.	69.0	62.5	65.7	.00
Mean .....		30.05	61.8	57.9	55.1	.438	.790		66.2	56.3	61.2	.14

From observations at 9 a.m. daily, on the Bluff (100 feet above sea level), the mean reading of the barometer last month was 29.82 in.; the highest reading was 30.08 in. on the 14th; and the lowest 29.15 in. on the 23rd; but at 1.50 p.m. on the 23rd, the reading was 28.77 in. probably during the passage of a circular storm in a direction to the Northward and Westward of the station.

The mean temperature of the air during the month was 71.0 degree.

The highest day temperature in the shade was 85.0 deg.; on the 4th and 5th, and the lowest night temperature 56.5 deg. on the 29th; The extreme range in the month was therefore 28.5 deg.

The difference between the mean dew point and the air temperature was 3.2 deg.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was .902; complete saturation being represented by 1.

The general direction of the wind during the month was Northerly.

Rain fell during the month to the amount of 15.82 in. There were 8 days on which no rain fell; the maximum fall in one day was 6.48 in. registered on the morning of the 23rd; but in the 27 hours between 9 a.m. on the 22nd and noon on the day following 8.71 inches fell.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,  
R. M. L. I.

CAMP, Yokohama, 10th October, 1873.

everything should be different. None but myself had power to make such contracts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I recollect giving my seal to Kinzo on a piece of paper, merely as a sample of the seal that would be attached to a document. I have been examined by the Judicial Board. I never said that I had given my seal on slips of paper to do business with Adrian & Co. My seal was only a specimen, and should not have been used on a contract. I ought to have got the seal back from Kinzo; but I was busy.

Mr. Ness requested that a copy of the depositions taken before the Judicial Board should be handed in to the Commission.

This witness's evidence closed the case for both parties.

Court adjourned to Tuesday next.—*Japan Herald*.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4, *Maud*, British steamer, Britton, 843, from Hongkong and London, September 23rd, General, to S. Evers & Co.

Oct. 4, *Lackawanna*, American corvette, Captain McCauley, 1,026 tons, from Hakodate, September 30th.

Oct. 5, *Iron Duke*, H. B. M. Iron-clad, Captain W. Arthur, 3,300 tons, from Nambu, October 2nd.

Oct. 5, *Salamis*, despatch vessel, Captain Hon. A. C. Littleton, 650 tons, from Nambu, October 2nd.

Oct. 5, *Dwarf*, Gun-boat Captain Bax, 464 tons, from Nambu, October 2nd.

Oct. 6, *New York*, American steamer, Wise, 2,119, from Shanghai and Ports, September 27th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 6, *Frolic*, H. B. M. gun-boat, Captain Buckle, 462 tons, 4 guns, from Nambu, October 2nd.

Oct. 6, *Thistle*, H. B. M. gun-boat, Captain H. A. Digby, 564 tons, from Nambu, October 2nd.

Oct. 6, *Quang Se*, British steamer, J. M. Lachlan, 1,778, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 7, *Tamerlane*, British ship, Ken, 768, from Sydney N. S. Wales, August 30th, Coal, to Wilkin & Robison.

Oct. 8, *Governolo*, Italian corvette, Captain Accinni, 900 tons, 8 guns, from Hakodate, October 4th.

Oct. 9, *Bellona*, German steamer, Schultz, 707, from Hongkong, September 27th, General, to S. Evers & Co.

Oct. 9, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, September 29th, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

Oct. 10, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,315, from San Francisco, September 16th, Mails and General to P. M. S. S. Co.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 7, *Avoca*, British steamer, Andrews, 1,485, for Hongkong Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Oct. 7, *Oxfordshire*, British steamer, Jones, 1,228, for Kobe, General, despatched by Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oct. 8, *Quang Se*, British steamer, McLachlan, 1,759, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 10, *Maud*, British steamer, Britton, 707, for Kobe, General, despatched by Simon Evers & Co.

Oct. 11, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,315, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *New York* from Shanghai and Ports. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Macques and svt., C. H. Oliver, J. A. Primrose, Revd Dr. C. Vrooman, Revd Midon, Lieut. Ella U. S. N., H. Becker and svt., R. V. Boyle, J. Pinel and svt., W. Wheeler and svt., M. MacLagan and svt., V. E. Braga and svt., M. Mancini and svt., M. Jacquet and svt., and 74 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Major T. W. Kinder, and 3 in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Quang Se*, from Hongkong. For Yokohama. Mr. Gorset, B. E. and servant, and 2 Chinese. For San Francisco 95 Chinese.

Per British steamer *Avoca*, for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Shand and child, Mr. Lovel, Mrs. Hearne, Ishingami, and Achew.

Per British steamer *Quang Se*, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Yane, Major Kinder, and 17 in the steerage. For New York.—W. S. Smith U. S. N., Lt. C. H. Black U. S. N., and 3 steerage.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, from Hongkong.—Rev Mr. and Mrs. Summers, 3 children and infant; Messrs. J. E. Day, Robt. Campbell, C. Newton, G. Impey, H. Bristow, S. Cross, R. Walter, and T. Smith.

Per American steamer *Great Republic*, from San Francisco.—Messrs. J. H. Bull, U.S.N., R. O. Caumody, U.S.N., F. W. Greenleaf, U.S.N., F. W. Dickens, U.S.N., G. Nagashima and servant, C. Homura and servant, W. W. Hyde, M. Isuda, Jas. McFarlane, Mrs. M. Kingsland, Messrs. Alexis Janin, F. M. Wilbur, O. H. Glover, W. Anderson and wife, E. S. Smith, Mrs. C. Debur, For Shanghai.—Capt. J. Rouse, Mr. J. H. Burnett, Rev. C. A. Stanly, wife and 3 children, Mr. Yung Wing, Mr. George Eccles, Miss Addie Tyler, Miss Nellie Wado. For Hongkong.—Mr. H. G. Kunhardt, Don Juan Sevilla, Mr. S. Profomo.

Per American steamer *Great Republic* for Hongkong.—1 European, in the second class.

### CARGOES.

Per American steamer *New York* from Shanghai and Ports.

Treasure ... .. \$467,303.17

Per British steamer *Avoca*, for Hongkong:—

Silk..... 844 bales.

### REPORTS.

The British Iron Clipper ship *Tamerlane* arrived here last night from Sydney N.S.W., after a very fast passage of 38 days. Reports left Sydney on the 30th August, had fresh easterly winds to 23 south from thence light variable winds from N. E. round to S. E. and S. W. as far as the Equator which was crossed on the 18th September, in 160° east longitude; she then experienced west and N. W. winds with violent squalls and heavy rain till she entered the N. E. Trades in lat. 15.30 north and long. 158.30 east on the 27th September.

In 25 north and 151 east the trades veered W. S. E. and eventually a heavy gale set in veering S. W. west and N. W. with high cross seas which lasted 3 days followed by a day's calm and incessant rain, when the wind sprang up from the N. E. and blew as heavily from that quarter as it had done from S. W. On the evening of the 6th instant, sighted Cape Mela light, next morning received a pilot on board and came to anchor in Yokohama bay the same evening. The *Tamerlane*, brings a cargo of Coal for the P. M. S. S. Co.

The American corvette *Lackawanna* reports very severe weather yesterday, strong gales from South and West and a heavy cross sea.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has been favored with instructions from

H.E. KANDA TAKAHIRA,

Kami of Hiogo Ken (Governor of Hiogo),

TO SELL BY

## PUBLIC AUCTION,

NEAR THE EASTERN CUSTOM-HOUSE.

AT 2 P. M.,

On Saturday, 1st November,

## OIL

## PRESSING MACHINERY, COMPLETE.

Consisting of:

1 Steam Engine and Boiler of 6 H.P. nominal, complete, and with Double Set of Grate and Bars.

1 Set of Edge Runners and Bed-stone, with latest improvements.

1 Set of Seed Crushing Rolls, complete.

1 Steam-Jacketed Heating Kettle.

2 Self Acting Hydraulic Pumps and Presses equal to a pressure of 1½ tons per square inch—say 100 tons.

1 Set (8) Leathered Horsehair Mats.

1 Set (16) Woollen Meal Bags.

1 Set of Spare Leather for Hydraulic Presses, and 2 Sets for the Pumps.

Leather Belting to drive the Various Machines.

1 Oil Pump for lifting the Oil from the underground to the Clearing Tank.

The above is capable of producing 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. of Oil per day.

The Drawings and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, who will give all further information regarding this machinery.

K. DE PIOTROWSKI,

Auctioneer.

Hiogo, September 29, 1873.

4ws.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 11TH, 1873.

The Mail arrivals during the closing week are the *Bombay* from Hongkong, bringing English Mails to the 15th and 22nd August, and the *Great Republic* from San Francisco, with Mails to the 26th August. The *Avoca* for Hongkong, on the 7th instant, and the *Quang Se* for San Francisco, on the 8th instant, are the mail departures of this week.

The steamers *Maud* and *Bellona* have brought cargoes *via* China, and the clipper ship *Tamerlane* brings coal from Sydney.

Business during the past week has been hardly as brisk as was expected, but a higher range of prices seems to be obtainable for many staple imports. Tea and silk are in fair supply.

**COTTON FABRICS.**—Considerable sales of *Shirtings* continue to be made and an active and improving market may be recorded at firm rates. From the reported sales it would seem that some 35,000 pieces have changed hands in the various weights during the week, though it is possible that this statement does not embrace all the sales that have taken place. Dealings in both *T-Cloth* and *Taffachelass* are on a restricted scale, and we cannot record any business in *Velvets*. Some transactions in *Turkey Reds* have taken place but at low prices. And in sundry other fabrics the amount of business which has been done is exceedingly unimportant.

**YARNS** have sold rather less freely this week, some 534 bales being reported as changing hands at about under-noted figures.

**WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.**—No change in the market for Woollens, the demand continuing on a small scale, and quotations being about the same as reported at the end of last week.

**IRON AND METALS.**—These continue steady but the market is somewhat inactive nevertheless. Transactions are few and slight. We report the sale of 50 tons *Hoop* at \$5.10 and 28 tons *Sheet* at \$6.75. Quotations may be taken as unchanged.

**SUGAR.**—Our market continues firm and there is no change in values except for best Formosa, which we quote at \$4.50 to \$4.55. Arrivals are :—1,500 piculs from Hongkong. Sales :—500 piculs Hongkong, refined at \$9.75.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		Crape Lastings ditto ... ..	\$3.00 to 8.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.22½ to 2.30	Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... ..	4.00 to 5.00
8 " " " " 41 " 35 in. "	2.60 to 2.80	ditto (plain) ditto ... ..	4.50 to 6.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.70 to 2.75	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... ..	6.50 to 8.00
9 lbs. " " " " 44 in. "	3.15 to 3.25	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Mousselines de laine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in peryd.	0.18 to 0.19½
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... ..	2.40 to 2.60	ditto (printed) ... ..	0.24 to 0.32½
64 to 72 " ditto ... ..	2.70 to 2.85	Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in ..	Small demand.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " " " "	1.45 to 1.55	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in ..	"
7 " " " " " " " "	1.65 to 1.82½	Long Ells (Assorted) ... .. per pce.	"
Drills, English—15 lbs. ... ..	3.35 to 3.40	Blankets ... .. per lb.	"
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... .. per doz.	0.45 to 0.75		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... .. per pce.	nominal.	<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
ditto (Dyed) ... .. per pce.	3.50 to 3.75	Iron flat and round ... .. per pel.	4.50 to 6.00
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.30	" nail rod ... ..	4.50 to 5.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. "	2.40 to 2.50	" hoop ... ..	5.10
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	9.25 to 10.75	" sheet ... ..	6.75
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00	" wire ... ..	12.00 to 13.00
Taffachelass (double weft) 12 yds 43 in ..		Steel ... ..	
ditto (single weft) ... ..	2.40 to 2.85	Lead ... ..	
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		Tin Plates ... .. per box.	9.00 to 9.75
No. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul	38.00 to 39.00	Coals (English) ... .. per ton.	
" 28 to 32 ... ..	40.50 to 42.50	Sugar—Formosa ... .. per picul.	4.15 to 4.55
" 38 to 42 ... ..	45.00	China No. 1 Ping fah "	8.80 to 9.00
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	7.95 to 8.05
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce		do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	7.50 to 7.50
ditto Black ... ..	14.50 to 15.00	do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	6.80 to 6.85
ditto Scarlet ... ..	18.00 to 18.50	do. No. 5 "	5.70 to 5.95
Union Camlets ditto ... ..		Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo) "	16.50 to 17.20
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	13.00 to 14.00	Rice:—Canton—Cargo ... ..	
		Saigon—Cargo ... ..	

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

## EXPORTS.

**SILK.**—Since the 6th instant, arrivals amount to 450 bales and purchases to about 400 piculs, mostly Hanks, which are now under inspection. Until settlements have taken place we are unable to report any change in our last quotations: \$680 has been paid for best Sinchu and common Hanks are obtainable on easier terms.

**SILK-WORM'S EGGS.**—Arrivals since the beginning of the season are as follows:—

Joshui	...	...	...	...	...	93,150	Cards.
Koshiu	...	...	...	...	...	45,260	"
Bushui	...	...	...	...	...	108,900	"
Shinshui	...	...	...	...	...	87,580	"
Oshui	...	...	...	...	...	107,920	"
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	35,700	"

Total... .. 478,500 Cards.

Against 975,011 last year at the same date.

Settlements are estimated at 180,000 cards against 860,000 last year at the same date.

We quote Joshui best, \$3.25 to \$4.00; Common to good, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Sinchu, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Oshui good, \$2.50; \$4 being asked for certain sorts.

We are not aware of any purchase having been made under \$2; but on the whole prices are tending downwards.

**TEA.**—A steady business has been done in Tea during closing week and settlements amount to piculs 2,200.

The chief feature to remark on is that more attention is being paid to Good Medium and Fine classes which form the bulk of the settlements, at \$34 to \$35 for the former and \$37 to \$38 for the latter: There has also been some moderate amount of "choice grade" settled at \$48 to \$49.

Supplies are coming in more freely and could Yokohama dealers have unrestricted action in trade matters it is likely that a satisfactory business for all parties concerned might be transacted: but whilst the existing Bank and Guild monopolies are maintained and supported by Government we must still suffer under existing evils. That there is plenty of Tea in the country is a certainty, and it seems an act of gross vandalism that such produce should be withheld, especially as it is now a well-established fact that after the commencement of Autumn the unfired leaf deteriorates rapidly, and Teas which, bought and fired to-day would class as "Fine," will at the same date next month not grade higher than "Good Medium."

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD (IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD (IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.75¢.
<b>Silk:—</b>		per picul		
<b>HANKS.</b>	{ Maëbasli and Shinshui }	Extra none. ...	\$685.00	26s. 3d.
		Best ...	\$640.00 to \$670.00	24s. 7d. to 25s. 9d.
		Good ...	\$600.00 to \$630.00	23s. 2d. to 24s. 3d.
		Medium ...	\$560.00 to \$590.00	21s. 8d. to 22s. 9d.
		Inferior ...	\$490.00 to \$540.00	19s. 0d. to 20s. 11d.
<b>Oshui</b>	Extra ...	...	...	...
"	Best ...	...	...	...
"	Good ...	...	\$550.00 to \$600.00	21s. 3d. to 23s. 2d.
<b>ECHIZEN</b>	Medium ...	...	...	...
"	Inferior ...	...	...	...
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior to Best ...	...	...	...
<b>Tea:—</b>		nominal.		
Common	...	...	\$23.00 to 25.00	
Good Common	...	...	\$28.00 to 30.00	
Medium	...	...	\$1.00 to 35.00	
Good Medium	...	...	37.00 to 38.00	
Fine	...	...	40.00 to 43.00	
Finest nominally	...	...	46.00 to 54.00	
Choice	...	...	55.00 up.	
Choiceest	...	...	...	
<b>Sundries:—</b>		per picul		
Rice	...	...	nominal	
Mushrooms	...	...	\$26.00 to 28.00	
Isinglass	...	...	None.	
Sharks' Fins	...	...	\$25.00 to 52.00	
White Wax	...	...	\$14.00 to 16.00	
Bees Do.	...	...	None.	
Outtle fish	...	...	"	
Dried Shrimps	...	...	"	
Seaweed	...	...	\$ 1.30 to 4.50	
Gallnut	...	...	None.	
Tobacco	...	...	\$ 6.50 to 12.00	
Awabi	...	...	\$23.00 to 40.00	
Camphor	...	...	None	
Japanese Oil	...	...	"	
Beche de Mer	...	...	\$35.00 to 50.00	
Ginseng	...	per lb.	\$ 2.00	
Alum	...	picul	None.	
Coal	...	...	\$ 7.00 to 12.00	
Sulphur	...	...	\$ 2.20 to 2.50	

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

SINCE the departure of the *Quang Se*, sterling business has been limited to a few sales of private paper at quotations. Rates remain steady.

Rates close as follows:—

Rates close as follows:—				
	Sight.	6 Months' Sight.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank .....	par.
On London Bank .....	4s. 2½d.	4s. 3½d.	"    "    10 days' sight Private ...	½ per cent discount.
"    "    Credit .....		4s. 3½d.	"    San Francisco, Sight, Bank .....	103
"    "    Documents .....		4s. 3½d.	"    "    30 days' sight Private....	104½
"    Paris, Bank .....	5.32	5.4½	"    Berlin, Bank sight Thalers.....	1.12½
"    "    Private .....	5.37½	5.50	"    Hamburg, "    Reichs Mark...	4.22½
"    Shanghai, Sight, Bank.....	72½		Gold Yen.....	409½
"    "    10 days sight Private .....	73½ nominal.		Kinsatz .....	408

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE MEDICAL HALL.

## J. THOMPSON &amp; CO.,

*Wholesale and Retail Druggists,*

FROM J. LLEWELLYN &amp; Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

## Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.

All the English, American and French patent  
Medicines of repute,

## SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus  
Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

## SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son &amp; Thompsons,

*Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,*

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

11.

## BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that  
**Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal  
 merchants in England and France,**

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify  
 the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of  
 the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the  
 capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament,  
 but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from  
 injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and  
 Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.

## BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES &amp; Co.,

COLEMAN STREET, LONDON,

## EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of CHE-  
 MICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRA-  
 PHIC, and other PREPARATIONS. OIL PRESSERS,  
 DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, DEALERS in  
 Patent Medicines, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and  
 Appliances, Glass Ware, Confectionery, Medical Books,  
 and Shop Fittings, and every description of Druggists'  
 Sundries, Paints, Colours, Dyes, &c., &c.

Upon application, Messrs. BURGOYNE,  
 BURBIDGES & Co. will forward their Price Current,  
 containing more than Twenty Thousand prices.

Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. are  
 thoroughly conversant with the Japan Markets, and are  
 prepared to receive commission orders for any articles of  
 British Manufacture, and having made this an important  
 branch of their business, they are enabled to select the  
 cheapest and best goods, securing the extremest discounts;  
 they likewise receive consignments of produce.

Yokohama, June 21, 1873.

52ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALFRED  
 HOWELL in our firm ceased on the 20th August,  
 the remaining Partners being Mr. JOSEPH ALBIN-  
 SON and Mr. JOHN ANDREW WILSON.

HOWELL &amp; Co.

Hakodate, September 10, 1873. d., w. &amp; m. 1m.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. HUGO OTTO DE LA  
 CAMP as partner in my firm, which will henceforth  
 be carried on under the name and style of

PAUL HEINEMANN &amp; Co.

PAUL HEINEMANN.

Yokohama, October 1, 1873. d. &amp; m. 1m.

## FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was con-  
 victed at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

## LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE &amp; BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
 SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at  
 Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse  
 & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will  
 be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine  
 all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all  
 bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the  
 corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may  
 be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

## FAIRBANKS' SCALES,



ARE ADAPTED TO THE STANDARD OF  
 ALL NATIONS,

AND PACKED READY FOR SHIPMENT.

The present high price of gold renders this a favourable  
 time for shippers to order.

## FAIRBANKS &amp; CO.,

311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

34 King William st.; London Bridge, E. C. London, England.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN &amp; Co.,

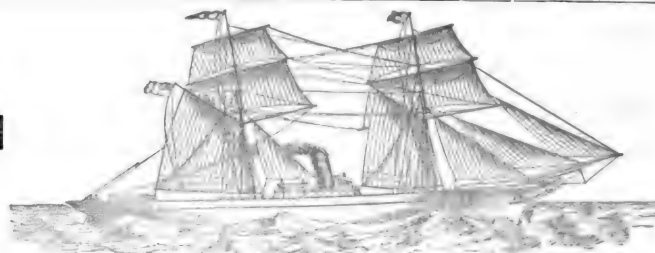
No. 2 Milk Street, Boston

Yokohama, July 29, 1873.

11.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

**COLE BROTHERS,**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED,

52 ins.

LAMPS

LAMPS



FOR

Kerosine—Petroleum—Paraffin.

**WRIGHT & BUTLER,**

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

PHOTOGRAPHS and Books on application. Greatly improved designs American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great Variety. Patentees of the Celebrated

"Eclipse."—No Chimney Burner!

All Orders must be sent through an English house, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Yokohama, March 4, 1873.

12ms

TO ALL BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

NOTICE.—The following CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETER, & GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Bookstore:—

1.—CASSELL'S EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE, containing a List of Works suitable for all classes of Schools, including those Books which have been adopted by School Boards in England and in the Colonies, as well as by other Educational bodies.

\* \* This List also supplies information as to CASSELL, PETER, & GALPIN'S specialities in the way of Material for School use—such as—

Colour Boxes,	Microscopes,
Mathematical Instruments	Drawing Instruments, &c.

2.—CASSELL'S COMPLETE CATALOGUE, containing a List of the following Works issued by CASSELL, PETER, & GALPIN:—

Fine Art Volumes,	Bibles,
Children's Books,	History,
Educational Works,	Natural History,
Serial Publications,	Poetry, Travel,
Dictionaries,	Hand-books; and
Religious Literature,	Miscellaneous.

3.—CASSELL'S CLASSIFIED LIST OF BOOKS, containing a complete List of CASSELL, PETER, & GALPIN'S Publications, classified according to their value, from 6d. up to Twenty Pounds.

\* \* Copies of the above Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of the "Chin Mail," Hongkong.

FOR SALE.—ELECTROTYPES OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS, to the number of 70,000. Full particulars on application to CASSELL, PETER, & GALPIN, Ludgate Hill, London.

CASSELL, PETER, & GALPIN, LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK.  
27th September, 1873.

5ms.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY & WATCHES,  
MACHINE MADE.

**MR. STREETER**

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of MERCHANTS, TRADERS and RESIDENTS in JAPAN, to his extensive Stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES and CLOCKS, Manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand made productions, and is more durable. A Catalogue and Price List, containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions, has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

Silver English Lever Watches, specially adapted for foreign service...	£5 0 0
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Gold English Lever Watch, specially adapted for foreign service (Hunting cases) ...	14 0 0
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Gold English Lever Watch (Keyless Hunter) ...	21 0 0
Gold English Lever Watch (Keyless Hunter), adjusted for temperatures, &c. ...	28 0 0

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LIMITED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,  
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,  
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,  
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON,  
ZINC ROOFING,

SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,  
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Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

Yokohama, January 25th, 1873.

12ms.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 42.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## BIRTH.

On the 13th instant, at No. 2 Bluff, the wife of A. J. WILKIN, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at No. 61, the wife of Mr. C. J. FRISCHLING, of a Daughter.

## Notes of the Week.

THE foreign dealers in silk continue as disunited as ever, and have fallen once more an easy prey to the combination and organization of the native silkmen.

It had become a custom of the trade to weigh the silk to the buyers in shirting bags, for which an allowance of 1 lb. per bag was made by way of compensation for the dampness which always exists to a greater or less degree in silk as it arrives from the country. It is true that the actual weight of the shirting bags being only about  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., there was apparently a small profit accruing to the buyer; but that compensation was very far from being sufficient to meet the losses in weight which occurred at the place of destination in Europe.

Suddenly the native silkmen, without waiting to come to an understanding on the subject with the foreign Houses, have withdrawn even the small compensation alluded to above, and insist upon the actual weight of the shirting bags being deducted instead of 1 lb. per bag as heretofore. In strict justice no one can object to such a proceeding. But then what are the foreign Houses to do with regard to the dampness of the silk, which, this season in particular, has been greater than for many years past?

Several firms have already submitted unresistingly to the new arrangement. The silk market is just now much excited: many want to buy as much as they can and are afraid of being shut out by the native dealers if they decline to comply with their terms. We are even told that a dispute on this subject has been submitted to the British Consul, who will have to investigate the matter, and we hope that the result will be such as to bring about, once for all, a fair understanding between the buyers and sellers.

THE *Japan Gazette* supplies the following report of the speeches which were made at the last interview of Mr. De Long with H. I. M. the Mikado.

"YOUR MAJESTY,

Having been relieved from my duty here, I come to bid farewell.

In the name of the President, the Government, and the people of the United States, I beg to announce the earnest and united wishes of a "for the health, well being, and continued prosperity of Your Majesty and the people of Japan.

I beg to assure Your Majesty that it is the most earnest wish and desire of the President of the United States to have ever continued the existing ties of amity which united that Government to Japan in such close relations. I beg to bespeak in the name of the President, and in my own behalf, Your Majesty's confidence and support (so kindly yielded to me in the past), to be bestowed in turn upon the honorable and most distinguished gentleman who will succeed me.

His age, his great experience in public life, and his long service in the highest official circles of the United States Government, thoroughly qualifies him to meet in council with Your Majesty's Ministers.

It is my proud privilege to now state that during the entire period of my service here, I have met with nothing but kindness and courtesy at the hands of Your Majesty's Ministers; and having

received repeated proofs of Imperial favour I turn away with no feelings but those of gratitude and reverence for Your Majesty, respect and esteem for the ministry, and kind regards for the Japanese people.

Venturing for a moment beyond the possibly proper limits of an adieu; I beg to say that my Government and people, rejoicing at the adoption by Japan of the policy of the Western States, hail with peculiar pride and pleasure the release of Japanese converts to Christianity from their bonds of captivity and their being allowed to return to their homes: and the removal of the edicts against Christian teaching and practices, as a friendly concession to the opinions of those nations in alliance with Your Majesty.

The recent action of Your Majesty's Government in earnestly joining with Western Powers in their efforts to suppress the 'Coolie Trade': the recent negotiation of a Treaty of Peace and Amity with China: thus helping to break down his barriers of seclusion: whilst Your Majesty's noble and distinguished Ambassador led the way to the presence of the Chinese Emperor: and the indicated policy of Your Majesty to compel the barbarian inhabitants of countries adjacent to Japan to treat with kindness and mercy distressed travellers cast upon their shores; all bespeak such a kindred sentiment to that prevailing amongst nations in the West that I venture to speak the thanks of the American people to Your Majesty.

The action of Your Majesty in sending forth to the nations of the earth the most distinguished Councillors, has met at the hands of those nations with such a hearty response that no words of mine are needed to picture the gratitude this action has to Your Majesty's allies.

The sending out of young noble men as students to learn and bear back with them a correct knowledge of the customs, manners and policy of Western States, also assures all concerned that the time is near when this lovely and picturesque Empire shall be as free for trade, travel and residence to the citizens and subjects of Western States as are those lands to Your Majesty's subjects.

God speed the hour that shall behold a consummation of these wishes. When it comes none will rejoice more with Your Majesty than will the American people.

Whilst the sure foundations were being laid for these developments I have been permitted to enjoy the confidence and association of Your Majesty's Ministry. I now step on one side to be henceforth no actor in this scene; but through life I shall ever remain a most friendly and interested spectator.

With all due humility I now bid Your Majesty adieu.

REPLY OF HIS MAJESTY TO MR. DE LONG.

"It is with much pleasure that I have heard on the eve of your departure the assurances you give me of the good wishes which the President of the United States vouchsafes for the prosperity of this country.

I doubt not your successor will meet with the same goodwill and confidence that has ever been extended to you.

It is a source of much gratification to me to know that the intercourse between my Ministers and yourself has never ceased to be mutual agreeable.

I fully appreciate the statements you make in praise of acts of this government but which I apprehend are possibly overrated; although it has been my constant aim to lead my people toward a higher grade of civilization.

I shall never forget your friendly sentiments for my country; and I am pleased to hear that they will remain unchanged after your departure.

I sincerely hope that you may ever enjoy the blessings of health—especially during the long voyage that lies before you."

Mr. De Long's successor the Hon. John A. Bingham was then introduced to His Majesty and delivered the following address, to which the usual reply was made.

"Your Majesty,

Obedient to the instructions of my Government and to my own sense of duty as well, it shall be my endeavour by good offices so strengthen, so far as I may be able, the friendship now happily subsisting between Your Majesty's Government and my own to advance the interests of each.

It is a pleasure to me to say that I but obey the instruction of the President who has commissioned me, when I assure Your Majesty that you have the good will of the President and people of the United States of America, and their best wishes for the prosperity of Your Majesty and of the people of Japan. The people whom I represent are not unmindful of the trust and confidence uniformly manifested by Your Majesty's Government towards the Government and cities of the United States.

Thanking Your Majesty for the distinguished consideration shown me and sincerely desiring that this growing Empire of the East may continue to advance with the advancing civilization of the age, I have the honour to place in Your Majesty's hands my letter of credence signed by the President and authenticated by the great seal of the United States of America."

WE observe that the Japanese Government have been distinguished in the prize list of the Vienna Exhibition by "Honourable Mention" (a Diploma) for the lighting of their coasts, a fact creditable and gratifying both to the Government and the Department over which Mr. Brunton presides.

THE Dowager Empress, attended by her suite, arrived in Yokohama yesterday and drove through some of the streets of the settlement.

THE *London and China Express* states that during the absence of H.E. Terashima, the Japanese Minister in London, Motono Morimichi, First Secretary of Legation, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

THE latest advices from South America report that the Peruvian workmen were violently protesting against the employment of Chinese labour. It was feared that the ultimate result will be a general massacre of all the Chinese in the country.—*L. & C. Express*.

THE Cricket match which took place on the 15th at the grounds of the Yokohama Club between Land and Water, terminated in favour of the latter side, which obtained 189 runs against the 85 of their antagonists with, moreover, five wickets to spare.

THE *Japan Herald* states that in consequence of the protest of the British Authorities against the absurd result of the trial of the *samurai*, who assaulted Inspector Blockley a fresh examination has been instituted. This took place on the 14th instant, in the presence of H. B. M. Vice Consul and some of the Railway Authorities and the enquiry was to have been resumed yesterday.

The building of the new fortress above the Taku villages or towns still continues, and every other day we see large numbers of boats passing down from the interior with large government bricks for the raising of the new fortress walls and forts. Li-Hung-chang lately engaged the services of a Prussian gunner to teach his officers the use of the Krupp guns, and he is at present engaged on that work, in the Taku forts. The gunboat (Chinese) which was lately dispatched to Corea, has not yet returned to Tientsin.—*N. C. D. News*.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

15th October, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 12th October, 1873.

Passengers.....	30,256	Amount.....	\$8,786.40
Goods and Parcels .....			637.28

Total.....\$9,423.68

Average per mile per week \$523.54.

18 Miles Open.

WE direct the attention of the members of the "Club Germania" and of their guests to the performance of this evening. The hour fixed is nine o'clock.

AN interesting marriage took place at the British Consulate, yesterday, the 3rd instant, at 11 A.M. A Japanese girl of 16 summers named Ohayi Isobi, of Yenokesu matchi this city, was married to Beng Teck, a Chinaman, who was born, educated, and became a British subject at Singapore, and was therefore married under the British law.

This is the first marriage of a Japanese according to the European ceremony, in this city, and as far as we are informed the first case of the kind in Japan.

The friends of the girl obtained a permit for this marriage from the Government authorities at Yedo.—*Nagasaki Gazette*.

During the storm on Thursday a Japanese woman was struck by lightning at Mogi and instantly killed. It appears that she was with three friends in a boat anchored near the shore.—*Nagasaki Gazette*.

The report of the Union Insurance Society of Canton shows a balance in hand on the 30th June, of \$129,037, in addition to the sums of \$250,000 representing the paid-up capital of the Society, \$250,000 the amount of its Reserve Fund, and \$25,000 the reserved third of profit attaching to the dividend declared in March last. The net premia earned since the 1st July are estimated at \$130,000. The claims paid since 30th June, and the further losses to date are estimated at \$171,000, which includes the *Drummond Castle*, *Singapore* and *Alethea*. The Directors propose a second interim dividend of \$150 per share, which would absorb \$37,500, a further sum of \$18,750 being set apart for apportionment amongst contributing shareholders in conformity with the provisions of the articles of association.—*N. C. Daily News*.

On Friday last, an investigation took place at the offices of Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., into a chop of Tea, brought by that firm from the Tcheun Tai Hong, which, while being prepared for shipment to the Colonies, was found to contain in all the packages a greater or less quantity of inferior dust, grit, and other spurious matter. The parcel was examined carefully, in the presence of Mr. Pelham F. Warren, appointed by H. B. M. Consul, and two native Officers appointed by the Chinese Board of Trade, by Messrs. Hickling and Haslam, who decided that the Chop was "unmerchable," and that the inferior dust was designedly packed by the Teamen, near the bottom of the package, in such a way that in the ordinary course of inspection, the difference would most likely have escaped observation. The officers of the Yamen were very anxious to come to some arrangement on the spot, admitting that the owner was in fault, but Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., replied that the matter was entirely in the hands of H. B. M. Consul out of their control. We await the decision with much interest.—*Foochow Herald*.

#### RECONSTRUCTION.

IT would be curious and interesting to know what are the views held at this moment by the most thoughtful and sagacious Japanese statesmen, respecting the existing polity of this country; but of one thing we may safely assure ourselves, which is that they cannot possibly be satisfied with it. Great as is the necessity for an administrative reform which shall combine the forces of the different departments and compel them to more harmonious action under one head, this necessity is as nothing compared with that of reconstituting society upon some political basis strong enough to bear the weight of the future superstructure which it is the object of the reformers to rear upon it. In making the few following remarks upon this weighty subject, we shall begin by frankly acknowledging the great difficulties which the treatment of it presents to Europeans as ignorant as we are of that deposit of ideas on which the old polity rested,

and by which its stability, at least up to the time of the Revolution, was assured. Of these foundationary ideas we know little more than the outline, and there are perhaps not half a dozen Europeans living who could throw more than a very dim light on them. We know, of course, pretty well, what were the relations of the two foci of the ellipse which may be held metaphorically to have represented the respective positions and forces of the Mikadoate and the Shogunate. But we know very little of what has become of the fragments of that vast body of aristocracy which was dismembered by the great convulsion of 1868. We do not know how many of these fragments, or—to pursue our astronomical simile—these asteroids, fell into and were absorbed by the great central body. We do not know how far those which were not so absorbed are liable to the attraction of other and antagonistic forces, and so few are our data for determining the value of these unknown quantities, that we can barely form a hypothesis, much less a theory, of the whole system.

And yet it is impossible to imagine that the condition into which affairs settled down—the rough working order into which they were brought by the very necessity of getting them into working order—can be otherwise than provisional. Revolutions do, apparently, like cyclones, travel according to certain laws, some of which have perhaps been dimly apprehended by political philosophy. But he would be a bold man who would venture to predict, in a country like this, what edifices have been destroyed beyond the power of reconstruction, what boundary lines have been irrevocably washed away by the fury of the waves, or how far those waves have permanently gained upon the shore lines which hitherto confined them. Yet, granting all this uncertainty, we shall hardly do wrong in making some few general reflections upon the question at issue, and offering them to our foreign or native readers for what they may be worth.

In the first place, it must be greatly doubted whether such an entire destruction as we have seen in this country, of the old feudal system, and the aristocratic foundations on which it rested, was not far too sweeping a measure for a nation which had not, at least at that time, the slightest tendency to democratic institutions as such. We say as such, because though the revolution may have marched on parallel lines with popular institutions, any such ideas as those known to us as democratic could never have entered into the minds of the people of this country. For, what has this sweeping measure left between the Throne and the people? A bureaucracy alone, which may be a force, indeed, but is in no sense an institution. And what kind of a force is it? Surely rather one of repulsion than of attraction. It is purely mechanical in its operation; it breeds no respect, much less any veneration; it appeals to no national sentiment and reposes on no historical tradition; it neither moves the heart nor excites the imagination. The old aristocratic institutions had precisely the opposite effect, and though the real unification of the Empire was impossible so long as, in virtue of them, each Daimio had the almost sovereign power which inhered in his rank, they were still a bulwark of prodigious strength to the Throne, inasmuch as popular discontent could expend itself with almost any extent of fury upon the representatives of any given clan or daimiate, without the slightest ripple of this discontent breaking at the foot of the Throne itself. Under such circumstances the Son of Heaven had but to make, in one of those time-honoured formulæ which rather exalted his office than acknowledged a fault, the unforced admission that the eternal principles of government had

somewhere or somehow been neglected, to rebuke all those concerned in the dissatisfaction, and to throw all the blame of it upon them, whether they were the authors or victims of it. And in view of the superstitious reverence in which his person and office were held, this admirable expedient of averting from either the displeasure of the people, was quite consistent with a stable though an unprogressive government. It is quite true that no people who had once admitted into their minds the ideas of rights and liberties as belonging to themselves, and of responsibilities as inseparably attaching to the Head of State, could long be satisfied with such a mode of response to their appeals. But such ideas were unknown here, possibly are unknown to this day, and though one of the problems of the future will assuredly consist in having to deal with them, it is easy to understand how the old polity cohered perfectly well during the period of their non-existence. But these superstitious ideas of reverence are evaporating under the heat produced by the increased intellectual friction of the day, the foundations of the Throne have descended from heaven to earth, and that Throne requires supports and guards unnecessary to it in earlier times. The unscientific Parsee may worship the Sun, but the philosopher whose telescope and spectroscope have convinced him that it a vast globe of minerals emitting hydrogen gas in a state of combustion, and probably of much the same constitution as our own Earth, is little likely to do so. The presumable theory of the Government is that the bureaucracy, which constitutes its machinery, is the means by which the mind and intentions of the Sovereign are made operative upon the condition of the people. But this involves the reflection of the errors of the Government upon the person and office of the Sovereign, and contravenes the safe and preservative theory so useful in our own constitution that "The King can do no wrong." It cannot be well that errors such as must be made by the wisest councils should be attributed to the Sovereign, and yet this is what actually takes place in Japan at this moment, the existence of the highest council notwithstanding.

The two causes which are most likely to produce discontent in this Empire are the heavy taxation and the excessive number of the officials employed in the machinery of Government. In this case Japan presents at this moment a striking analogy with the condition of France before the Revolution of 1789. The first of these causes may be modified gradually as more enlightened commercial legislation, the abolition of those monopolies which prevent the free development of trade, and the cessation of expensive experiments, give relief to the Treasury. The country has neither made nor saved as much money as it might have made and saved, and it has spent, and is even now spending, more money than it can afford without distress. Yet there is no great danger in this, provided the fact is recognised, and financial reforms are made in order to bring the expenditure down to the level of the revenue. The excessive employment of officials, however, is a more serious evil, and threatens to neutralize many of those benefits which a wiser commercial policy would bring in its train. The poverty of this country, a fact which cannot be too constantly insisted upon as an incentive to wiser commercial legislation, has undoubtedly been caused by the enormous number of men who constituted the retinues of the Daimios, and who were not only not producers adding to the wealth of the country, but were too often destroyers,—not alone idle consumers of the fruits of other men's labour, but agents in the destruction of wealth, and too often, perhaps, of the very instruments by

which wealth was created. These men are still the curse of the country, though they have transferred their allegiance from their old masters to the Sovereign. If employed, they do little more than harm; if unemployed, they are isolated atoms of revolutionary discontent, liable to combine under circumstances favouring such combination, and to thwart the work of the Government at every turn. They fasten on to every new enterprise by which wealth might be created or saved, and may be compared to those *entozoa* the existence of which in the animal body is wholly incompatible with health and vigour. We have suggested a comparison in this respect with France before the Revolution, and the best authorities agree that more harm was done to trade and agriculture by the wretched ambition which there took the form of the passion for place, than even by the repressive operation upon trade of the French guilds, or, what was worse still, the immense taxation of the people, and the exemption from that taxation accorded to the nobles and placemen.

To these existing causes of discontent, whatever be their actual force, we must add the effect of the new ideas, derived from external sources, which are beginning to germinate in the national mind, and which, though they may be sound and excellent in many respects, are so far revolutionary, that they are suggestive of change and unsettle the faith of men in the existing order of things. Nor must it be supposed that even an entire success on the part of the Government in raising the condition of the country by wise reforms, and the extension by educational measures of the horizon of the people's thought, are necessarily sources of security and guarantees of peace. To recur to the analogy of France before the Revolution, it must be abundantly clear to any student of the causes and antecedents of that vast event, that the very means taken to relieve the people were precisely those which excited them to revolt. The fiscal avidity of the guilds, the vexations incident to the collection of the *taille*, the injustice and insensibility of the land-owners, the ambition of the Parliament, the rapacity of the rich, the lavish expenditure of preceding reigns and the odious means used to raise the money necessary for it, the malversation of funds destined by the Government, or, we should more properly say, by the King, for Public Works—all these evils, denounced in words put by men as wise as Turgot into the mouth of the King himself, were distinctly enumerated to the people as those which the Government was instructed and intending to abolish, and this enumeration, so honest and benevolent, served only to stir up in the minds of those to whom it applied, a burning sense of their wrongs and of hatred against the authors of them. It cannot be well that there should be no bulwark against which feelings of this nature, should they arise with the general march of affairs, should first beat, before touching the steps of the Throne.

We have on two or three occasions spoken of the danger to this country arising from its proximity to America, and we must not omit mention of this as among the facts which a wise statesman will bear well in mind in reconstructing the political fabric in this country. America is the land of free institutions, but also of dangerous experiments; of progress, certainly, yet of shallow legislation, and the domination of the wise by the ignorant. Turn and twist the question as we may, it resolves itself into this, and while we say it in no spirit of unkindness or detraction, it must be acknowledged that there is more in the present condition of affairs in that country to make us fear than hope. The art of government—at once the noblest and most difficult of arts—is there handed nomi-

nally over to the people, but is in point of fact, taken out of their hands by the most ignorant and unscrupulous class of men that ever usurped the functions and controlled the machinery of government. But the prosperity of the country arising from its enterprise and resources, the religious character of its people, the admirable spirit of the laws they have inherited, their own law-obeying instincts, their freedom from poverty or the ills arising from a pressure of population, their material comfort, and the almost boundless space over which the discontented experimentalist can roam, combine to cloke the inherent defects of a system, the conditions of the success of which have not been fulfilled by any society of men the world has yet seen. But the young Japanese who are imbibing American ideas, either at first or second hand, cannot but be moved by such freedom and such prosperity, and will infallibly reproduce in this country the ideas in which, as they conceive, they have their origin. "He who will go about to persuade a multitude," says Hooker "that they are not as well governed as they ought to be, will never want attentive listeners, nor grounds on which he can enforce his teaching." To these young men the old aristocratic institutions of the Empire will appear unredeemed follies, and they will justly rejoice, as, indeed, we do, at their fall. But they cannot be expected to know, as they have had no opportunity of seeing, the support given to a Throne by a wisely constituted aristocracy, and may not realize the necessity for supplying the gap which exists at present in this country between the Throne and the people. The Ambassadors, however, who have lately returned from Europe, have seen there how compatible such institutions are with the freedom of the people, with all that is wisest in Government, and most stable in a political fabric. They will have seen in England that an aristocracy can exist which is at once active, useful, and unambitious, in any sense in which its ambition can injure the Throne, while this activity and usefulness are turned to the best purposes of government.

The legitimate object of an aristocracy is to preserve the people from the oppression of that Throne of which it is yet the best, most solid, and most legitimate support, and to guard them against the calamities of a revolution; and the chief argument for its maintenance is that the privileges established apparently in the sole interest of those who possess them, do constitute the best security that can be found for the tranquillity and prosperity even of those who are without them. It is quite true that the old aristocracy of this country presented, for the most part, a type of the weakest and most decrepit inanity, the best proof of which is afforded by the circumstances which attended its fall,—circumstances surrounded, indeed, with an illusory halo of patriotic magnanimity, but declaratory of an actual weakness to which history affords no parallel. But its ruins afford perfectly legitimate, possibly the only legitimate materials out of which it could be reconstructed, and it is in that direction that we must look for its re-appearance, at however distant a date.

The general reflections which we have made on this subject, and the analogies we have introduced, have been suggested by the history of nations far more highly developed in their political and social institutions than the Japanese,—nations which have risen to heights, and sounded depths, of which the mind of this people is utterly ignorant. But human nature, its wants, passions, follies, its strength and weakness, is the common measure on which all such reflections and analogies must be based, and the permanent quantity of which the science of government must take chief cognizance in the solution of its vast problems. It is



to the knowledge of this human nature that such speculations as these, desultory and defective as we frankly acknowledge them to be, are addressed; and it is conceivable that they may have some slight value at a time when the statesmen of this country must be debating over institutions examined in the large spheres of their recent experience, and the lessons taught by which they may be seeking to adapt to the future wants of this country.

The destruction of the old institutions of Japan was sudden and complete, and the future prosperity of the country depends upon their reconstruction on a basis, and in a form, in harmony with higher aspirations and more complex conditions. The lessons taught by history will not, under these circumstances, be disregarded by wise men.

#### ROADS.

THERE can be little doubt that one of the greatest dangers to which the leading men in the Japanese Government are exposed is the variety of advice to which they are obliged to listen. They are urged on one side that it is the duty of the Japanese as a nation to maintain fleets and armies and to vie with other nations in the excellence of these; while, on the other side it is demonstrated to them that what the country most requires and what should chiefly occupy the attention of the Government and almost entirely usurp its finances, are those internal improvements which will elevate its people and develop its resources. In matters of education they have the missionary enthusiast who declares that every kind of prosperity will be a necessary accompaniment of the adoption of Christianity, and the materialist who sees no advantage that can accrue from a proposal to him so visionary and unpractical. The Revd. Mr. EDKINS in his paper read before the Asiatic Society at its last meeting, gives it as his opinion that a renovation of the native language by the admixture with it of English words, and by its reconstruction on the English model, would be worth more to the people than hundreds of steamers and thousands of miles of railway. It was plainly enough shewn at the meeting that in itself Mr. EDKINS' proposal was impracticable, but his statements are on that account none the less dangerous to the Japanese. They have not the experience necessary to form correct judgments, and are as easily led into some flighty and visionary scheme as they may be convinced by sound reasoning. They are further inclined hastily to adopt radical changes, and without having the strength or solidity of character necessary to carry out any extensive work, are always aiming high. Thus the improvements which have already been effected in Japan are, with one or two exceptions, of a very shallow and unsubstantial nature. It is true we have eighteen miles of railway open with the prospect of twenty miles more in a few months; we have a telegraph to Nagasaki, which, from the obstructiveness of the Japanese officials, is almost continually interrupted; some parts of the coast are tolerably well lighted, though much more remains to be done; Yokosuka dock is completed, but extensive repairs on ships or works of any great extent cannot be executed there, and the Osaka mint has been established. But these are all the works having any semblance to utility or solidity which have been accomplished. On the other hand, the colonization of Yezo is a failure; the sending of students to America and Europe has not been attended with success; the results obtained by the various educational establishments are up to the present superficial and unimportant; the obstructions to the development of trade still remain;

the mineral and other products of the country are still locked up; no means of communication have been made throughout the country; the rivers leading to the great trading capitals are unimproved; still do the same difficulties exist in landing or discharging cargo at the open ports; still are the native steamers navigated and engineered by incompetent and ignorant men; and still are the roads leading through the country, and the thoroughfares in the principal towns, rutted quagmires which are a disgrace to any nation having the smallest pretensions to civilization.

Without wishing to advise, and with all deference to those who may differ from us, we are of opinion that while a proper and well-organized system of education is all important to the elevation of the people of Japan, no more effective means could be taken to open up the resources of the country, to increase its prosperity and wealth, or to render it more agreeable as a residence than a radical and sweeping improvement in the internal communications of the country. To say this is almost to repeat a hackneyed truism, but it is one which has been almost entirely ignored in Japan. The resources of this country, like those of all other countries, are spread throughout its length and breadth. Thus, in the provinces of Shinano and Echigo we have petroleum without any proper means of bringing it to the localities where it would be principally consumed; coal exists at one place, iron in another, and there is no way of getting the two together; it is almost practically impossible to use building material in any part of Japan except that found in the locality in which the building is to be erected, on account of the difficulties of transportation; and no large export trade can ever be done from the country until some means are taken for the transportation of the produce of the interior to the sea ports.

Whether railways or roads are the most suitable means of improving the internal communication of the country, is a question which we do not think requires a moment's consideration. Roads are not antagonistic to railways, they are rather necessary adjuncts to them. The construction of a railway, so far from destroying the usefulness of a road, increases the necessity for it—and very often renders the construction of a new one imperative. Therefore, although the construction of railways throughout the country would no doubt be a useful and beneficial, though an expensive work, we are of opinion that on account of the ease, rapidity and cheapness with which they could be made, and the means which they would afford for the transit of merchandize or passengers, whatever may be done hereafter no work would now be of such immediate or lasting advantage to this country as the construction of well-made macadamized roads. Roads are the paramount and at the same time most feasible undertaking to which the Japanese Government should turn its attention. Railways will naturally follow in due course.

But the construction of roads seems so easy of accomplishment that it is just one of those matters which the Japanese, with that extraordinary self-sufficiency which characterizes them, are likely to imagine they are conversant with and capable of executing without any external aid, whereas, in point of fact, it requires great engineering skill to lay out a road with gradients to suit the different localities, and great experience to select and to lay in their proper positions the different materials which should form its surface. The difficulties of road-making may be understood when we recall the fact that up to 1820 the roads of England were in a most unsatisfactory state, and that it was not till MACADAM introduced his system that they

were got into anything approaching their present condition. It would be absolutely necessary for the success of the undertaking, therefore, that it should be put into experienced and professional hands, and the Government has now several engineers in its service who could be entrusted with it.

The following is an extract from a report of a Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1811, and we think we cannot conclude this article in any better way than by giving it, feeling sure that the advantages which are described there as likely to accrue in England from good roads will, to almost the same extent, be felt in Japan.

"The many important advantages to be derived from amending the highways and turnpike roads of the kingdom need hardly be dwelt upon. Every individual in it would thereby find his comforts materially increased and his interest greatly promoted. By the improvement of our roads every branch of our agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industry would be materially benefited. Every article brought to market would be diminished in price; the number of horses would be so much reduced that by these and other retrenchments, the expense of five millions would be annually saved to the public. The expense of repairing roads and the wear and tear of carriages and horses would be essentially diminished; and thousands of acres the produce of which is now wasted in feeding unnecessary horses would be devoted to the production of food for man. In short the public and private advantages which would result from effecting that great object the improvement of our highways and turnpike roads are incalculable: though from their being spread over a wide surface and available in various ways, such advantages will not be so apparent as those derived from other sources of improvement of a more restricted and less general nature."

#### DEVINE *versus* KIRBY.

IT has been represented to us by the Counsel for the Defendant that we have done an injury to his client in making certain comments upon the case DEVINE *v.* KIRBY after notice had been given that an appeal would be made from the decision of the Acting Assistant Judge, and have committed a contempt of Court by so doing. We must plead guilty to the latter charge, as the notice of appeal—wholly unknown to us—was lodged on the Thursday of the week at the close of which our article appeared, and cannot hesitate to express our regret both to the Court and to the Defendant in the action for our mistake.

A more careful analysis of the evidence, a perusal of the letters on both sides, and a more accurate knowledge of the case than could have been gained by the reading, however careful and unbiassed, of the report of it, would have materially altered our views of the feelings and temper under which Mr. KIRBY acted. This being the case, and as we neither had, nor could have had, any other view than to represent both parties to the action with entire impartiality, we willingly express this conviction, together with our regret that some of the comments we made were calculated to produce impressions against Mr. KIRBY which the evidence and correspondence did not fully warrant.

#### JAPANESE PAPER.

THE following article affords a very excellent and, apparently, complete account of the various descriptions of paper manufactured in this country, and is translated, by permission of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens," from their Transactions for July, 1873:—

In the manufacture of paper the Japanese have for centuries past employed the bark of the *Bronssonetia Papyrifera*, which flourishes in almost every district of the country. Old roots, cut into lengths of about 3 inches, are placed in the ground in such manner as to leave about half an inch projecting above the surface. These roots throw out shoots in the first year of about one foot in length, growing in the second to a length of from two to three feet, and in the third somewhat over four feet. In

their fourth year they attain a height of six and, in some cases, even as great as nine to twelve feet. In the tenth month of each year the shoots are cut close to the roots. In the following year each branch throws out five new shoots and thus, in the course of five years, a thick bush is obtained the branches of which may be suitably employed in the manufacture of paper.

The boughs obtained in winter afford the best quality of material. They are cut in lengths of two feet six or seven inches and subjected to wetting sufficiently long to permit of their rind being easily removable by the fingers.

When this process is complete the bark is dried loose, so that the knots should offer no impediment, tied up in bundles and hung upon poles in the air. The drying is found to require two to three days, though if the wind be strong twenty-four hours prove sufficient.

The bundles are then rinsed for, at least, twenty-four hours in running water, so as to remove the inner fibre from the outer bark and the former is scraped upon a knife fixed upon a straw mat until its complete separation is effected. The dark outer bark, known as *saru kawa*, is used in the preparation of coarser descriptions of paper, such, for example, as *chiri gami* and *kigo suki*.

Paper, properly so-called, is made from the inner fibre known as *sosori*.

For this purpose the fibre is tied up in bundles weighing thirty-two pounds, thoroughly washed in a running stream and placed in tubs filled with water. The water is subsequently allowed to run off from the latter and the remaining moisture pressed from the fibre by means of heavy weights. The latter is then boiled with a preparation of the ashes of buck-wheat hulls, being meanwhile continuously stirred with wooden staves, and this process continues until the boiling water from below is distributed throughout the mass of pulp through the holes with which the lower part of the staves is furnished.

In the event, however, of the pulp not boiling some *kobai* or ordinary lime is added although the colour of the paper suffers from this materially.

The fibre thus prepared is then for the second time immersed in running water in a basket, and left there for such time as may be necessary to cleanse it thoroughly from all impurities. After its removal from the water it is stretched upon a plank of either oak or cherry-wood, some five feet long by three in width and four inches thick, and well beaten with a square mallet, three feet in length, for about twenty minutes. It is then rolled up in large balls from which it is detached as required.

In the course of its manufacture a certain quantity of *tororo* is added to the mass of pulp. This is prepared from the root of the "Hibiscus Manihot" which is removed from the ground in the fifth month, peeled, lightly beaten and boiled to the consistency of a moderately thick paste which is strained when required for use. In Summer rice-water is added for the same purpose. The Winter manufacture, known as *hidzuki*, is more highly esteemed from the fact of its not being exposed to the attacks of the worm.

The pulp prepared either with *tororo* or rice water is then treated in precisely the same manner as is usual in Europe.

The leather-paper is prepared from the *Tosa Senka* paper, its substance being obtained by uniting several thicknesses together. After being saturated with the oil obtained from the *yenoki*, (*Celtis Wildenowiana*), the parts are pressed together in heavy wooden presses, and the sheets dried and covered with an outer coating of lacker.

The materials for clothing manufactured from paper are prepared in the province of Sendai from a description known as *Shifu*. This paper is cut into wide or narrow strips according as the substance required be fine or coarse, twisted with the fingers and then reeled. The threads are subsequently twisted upon the wheel and are prepared either alone or in conjunction with silk. The material is washable and is esteemed exceedingly durable.

In the preparation of crape-paper a moistened sheet of stout paper is stretched upon a wooden cylinder upon which the design has been engraved. It is then stripped off and dried. By another method the damp sheet receives a mechanical pressure while on the cylinder. Both procedures impart a *crépé* appearance and elasticity to the paper.

In addition to the *Bronssonetia Papyrifera* the *Edgeworthia Papyrifera* is also employed in the manufacture of paper.

The following is a specification of the various descriptions of paper in the collection of the "German Asiatic Society":—

- 1.—Hankire, made in Suruga: used for letter paper.
- 2.—Hanshi, made in Suruga: do. do.
- 3.—*a* Noure, made in Suruga: do. do.
- 3.—*b* Hosho gami, made in Igo: used for women's writing paper.
- 4.—Kobanshi, made in Suruga: used for pocket handkerchiefs.
- 5.—Wata atzu, made in Suruga: used for bags.
- 6.—Chirigami, made in Suruga: used for pocket handkerchiefs.
- 7.—Hankire, made in Kai: used for letter paper.
- 8.—Hankire, made in Hiuga: writing paper.
- 9.—Hankire, made in Tsikugo: do. do.
- 10.—Ochiai, made in Tsikugo: used for furniture.
- 11.—Hankire, made in Musashi: writing paper.
- 12.—Hankire, made in Musashi: do. do.
- 13.—Wadoshki, made in Musashi: do. do.
- 15.—O gzenshi, made in Musashi: do. do.
- 16.—Schkiehi, made in Musashi: used in writing poetical compositions.
- 17.—Tansake, made in Musashi: do. do.
- 18.—Uda-chiri, made in Musashi: used for sugar-bags.
- 19.—Hoso-kawa, made in Musashi: used for account-books.
- 20.—Tanagawa doshi, made in Musashi: for writing and furniture paper.
- 21.—Katamen, made in Musashi: used for various purposes.
- 22.—Yomokawa, made in Musashi: used for bags.
- 23.—Riomen-ben-gami, made in Musashi: used for bags.
- 24.—Hankire-ben-gami, made in Idzu: writing paper.
- 25.—Eban-kire-ben-gami, made in Iyo: do. do.
- 26.—Takenanga, made in Iyo: do. do.
- 27.—Tobosho, made in Iyo: do. do.
- 28.—Osu-hanshi, made in Iyo: do. do.
- 29.—Senka, made in Iyo: used for bags.
- 30.—Tyo uda, made in Iyo: used for umbrellas.
- 31*a*.—Chiri game, made in Iyo: used for pocket handkerchiefs.
- 31*b*.—Iyo hosho, made in Iyo: used for women's writing paper.
- 32.—Otaka, made in Echizen: used for official paper.
- 33.—Date shiwo, made in Echizen: do. do.
- 34.—Kotaka, made in Echizen: do. do.
- 35.—Takenaga, made in Echizen: used for writing paper.
- 36.—Obosho, made in Echizen: do. do.
- 37.—Is'shiki bosho, made in Echizen: do. do.
- 38.—Kobosho, made in Echizen: do. do.
- 39.—Benito rinoko, made in Echizen: used for wardrobes; printed in Kioto.
- 40.—Mutama rinoko, made in Echizen: do. do.
- 41.—Beni bosho, made in Echizen: used for tickets; dyed in Yedo.
- 42.—Noshi iro marun kami, made in Echizen: used for tickets.
- 43.—Kidzuki-o maniai, made in Echizen: used for paper screens.
- 44.—Kidzuki go shiki kami, made in Echizen: used for papering wardrobes, &c.
- 45.—Gamiai, made in Echizen: used for papering wardrobes, &c.
- 46.—Ohama gami, made in Mino: used for pocket handkerchiefs.
- 47.—Mino gami, Mino: used for window-panes.
- 48.—Mumishosi, Mino: used for paper lanterns.
- 49.—Usu mino, Mino: do. do.
- 50.—Dossa mino, Mino: do. do.
- 51.—Atzu mino, Mino: used for drawing paper.
- 52.—Gampichi, Mino: do. do.
- 53.—Tenku dso, Mino: used for packing paper for delicate objects.
- 54.—Usu go, Mino: used for drawing.
- 55.—Kogiku, Mino: used for pocket handkerchiefs.
- 56.—Mondengusho, Mino: used for lantern-panes.

- 57.—Oshomostu gami, Mino: used for official letter paper.
  - 58*a*.—Hosaban Gampichi, Mino: used for writing paper.
  - 58*b*.—Mino Azu Gampi, Mino: do. do.
  - 59.—Omissi Gampi Yamato: used for pocket handkerchiefs.
  - 60.—Yoshimon gami, Mino: used for fine packing paper.
  - 61.—Suki kami, Yamato: used for bookbinding purposes.
  - 63.—Sunobe, Toza: used for writing and drawing paper.
  - 64.—Setsho, Toza: used for writing paper.
  - 65.—Obanshi, Toza: do. do.
  - 66.—Hanshi, Toza: do. do.
  - 67.—Tshodjibi-i, Toza: papering wardrobes.
  - 68.—Sarasagami, Toza: do. do.
  - 69.—Tyo gami, Toza: printed in Yedo.
  - 70.—Senka, Toza: used for packing paper.
  - 71.—Skebik dosho, Toza: used for the borders of pictures dyed in Kioto.
  - 72.—Yro dosho, Toza: do. do.
  - 73.—Kogo dosa, Toza: used for putting up medicine; dyed in Kioto.
  - 74.—Skibu moni, Toza: used for papering doors; dyed in Yedo.
  - 76.—Sommen gami, made in Setzu: used for artificial flowers.
  - 77.—Mogiogni Dsanka, made Setzu: do. do.
  - 78.—Kononda, made in Setzu: used for hat lining.
  - 79.—Iro Maniai, made in Setzu: used for papering wardrobes.
  - 80.—Aidoso, made in Setzu: do. do.
  - 81.—Natsumi Minato, made in Setzu: do. do.
  - 82.—Asagi dosa, made in Setzu: used for bookbinding purposes.
  - 83.—Kondosa, made in Setzu: do. do.
  - 84.—Katan Kondosa, made in Setzu: do. do.
  - 85.—Yakon taishii, made in Setzu: used for putting up medicine.
  - 86.—Hionda, made in Setzu: used for various purposes.
  - 87.—Tosomi Tongomi, made in Oomi: used for prayer-books.
  - 88.—Tskushi, made in Yamashiro: half bamboo, half paper.
  - 89.—Urusunan gami, made in Yamashiro: used for making band-boxes.
  - 90.—Sichon gami, made in Yamashiro: used for window panes.
  - 91.—Tansaku, made in Yamashiro: used for ornamenting women's hair.
  - 92.—Beekogami, made in Yamashiro: used for poetical and ballad compositions.
  - 93.—Kin gami, made in Yamashiro: used for making flowers.
  - 94.—Gin gami, made in Yamashiro: do. do.
  - 95.—Yo juki, made in Yamashiro: used for tapestry; printed in Kioto.
  - 96.—Moni gami, made in Yamashiro: used for papering wardrobes.
  - 97.—Kin gami, made in Yamashiro: do. do.
  - 98.—Gin gami, made in Yamashiro: do. do.
  - 99.—Obosho, made in Satsuma: used for writing paper.
  - 100.—Ysobosho, made in Satsuma: used in Sintoo worship.
  - 101.—Hodomosu, made in Hitadji: used for writing paper.
  - 102.—Santome ban, made in Hitadji: used for packing paper.
  - 103.—Echigo ban, made in Hitadji: do. do.
  - 104.—Shuban, made in Hitadji: do. do.
  - 105.—Chiriman ban, made in Hitadji: do. do.
  - 106.—Nishuo uchi, made in Hitadji: used for pictures.
  - 107.—Nishi monti, made in Hitadji: used for account books.
  - 108.—Kusu nibu ban, made in Echu: used for window panes.
  - 109.—Hanshi, made in Iwami: do. do.
  - 110.—Hanshi, made in Iwami: do. do.
  - 111.—Haribako, made in Musashi: used for laying under tapestry.
  - 112.—Kuro kami, made in Musashi: do. do.
  - 113.—Disechio, made in Musashi: do. do.
- B I.
- 1.—Hioshi, made in Yedo: used for bookbinder's purposes and tapestry.

- 2.—Honkino shingami, made in Yedo: do. do.
- 3.—Gino shingami, made in Yedo: do. do.
- 4.—Sarasa kami, made in Yedo: do. do.
- 5.—Kin sarasa kami, made in Yedo: do. do.
- 6a.—Tchigo gami, made in Yedo: used for pressed bows.
- 6.—Noshi, made in Yedo: used for tickets for presents.
- 7.—Noshi, made in Yedo: do. do.
- 8.—Arima Doshi, made in Yedo: used for tapestry.
- 9.—Made in Yedo: do. do.
- 10.—Made in Yedo.
- 11.—S. idai, made in Yedo.
- 12.—Nami inkin, made in Yedo.
- 13.—Ki karu kami, made in Yedo.
- 14.—Iro hotaka, made in Yedo.
- 15.—Digami, made in Yedo: used for fans.
- 16.—
- 17.—
- 18.—
- 19.—
- 20.—Nos.
- 21.—Rikin.
- 22.—Kara kami.
- 23.—Tai heshi, .....used for Tapestry.
- 24.—Nanie inkin.
- 25.—
- 26.—
- 27.—
- 28.—Cho bioshi.
- 29.—Pictures on crape paper.
- 30.—
- 31.—Noshi gami, ..... used for tickets.
- 32.—Used for women's .....hair ornaments.

N. B.—Specimens from 1 to 32 are manufactured in Yedo from other descriptions of paper.

- 33.—Kin mo toi nishin kami, made in Tosa: used for women's hair ornaments.
- 34.—Takenanga nishi kami, made in Tosa: do. do.
- 35.—Iro mo toi kami, made in Higo: do. do.
- 36a.—Hanemo toi no kami, made in Higo: do. do.
- 36b.—Hanemo toi no kami, made in Higo: do. do.
- 37.—Kanako kami Jokokami, made in Higo: used for ornamenting small boxes.
- 38.—Hanemotoi techotcho, made in Mino: used for women's hair ornaments.
- 39.—Kinshia mino kami, made in Mino: do. do.
- 40.—Becco kami, made in Osaka: do. do.
- 41.—Mange djimo, made in Yedo: do. do.
- 42.—Ochiri, made in Tchikugo: used for hangings.

Besides these there are one hundred and thirty-seven other descriptions of hangings made in Echizen, Tosa, Setzu, Yamashiro and Yedo.

#### B II. LEATHER-PAPER.—(Toile cirée ?)

- 1.—14 from Shimoduke.
- 15.—20 " Hitadji.
- 21.—22 " Issé.
- 23.—32 " Yedo.
- 34.—43 " Karasu yama.
- 44.—46 " Mito.

Besides several descriptions of oiled-paper for rain-coats, &c. from Yedo, tobacco pouches, &c., &c.

#### REVIEW.\*

WE believe that we only endorse the public verdict on all the books of dialogues and sentences which have appeared previously to the publication of Mr. Satow's book when we say that they have been without exception conspicuous failures. Most of them are exceedingly inaccurate, and even the few which are moderately correct are, for want of proper notes and explanations, almost useless to the learner. In the case of a language so different in its idiom and construction from our own as Japanese this is a fatal defect. In both these respects "*Kuwa Hen*" is an immeasurable advance upon its predecessors, and the student has now within his reach a manual on the thorough correctness of which he may place implicit reliance, and which contains all the explanations which he can possibly require.

\* *Kuwa Hen*. Twenty-five Exercises in the Yedo Colloquial, for the use of students, with Notes. By Ernest Satow, Japanese Secretary to H. M. Legation in Japan. Yokohama, Lane, Crawford & Co. 1873.

The *Kuwa Hen* is in three parts. The First Part contains a series of Japanese sentences and dialogues printed in the Roman character with the English translation on the opposite page. The sentences become gradually more difficult as the work advances, but for the average student they might with advantage have been made even more progressive. Books of this kind are usually very dull reading, and the authors of them are sometimes driven to great straits in order to make them interesting. Most of us can call to mind one in which there was an attempt to relieve the natural dryness of the subject by witty remarks and by the dramatic interest excited in the sayings and doings of two imaginary personages into whose mouths the sentences were put. Mr. Satow's dialogues have a more legitimate interest. Many of them were composed in the first instance by native scholars, and contain lively pictures of Japanese life and manners. Those who care nothing for the Japanese language may read with interest the dialogues on A Fire, on Travelling, on the New Year, and the Discussion between a foreign Consul and a native official on the subject of a broken contract. These dialogues are all the more readable, as they are translated in good, idiomatic English, the literal translations being banished to their proper place among the explanations in the second part. By the plan of having them first composed in Japanese and then rendered into English, their value to the student is much enhanced, as translations from English are apt to be stiff and unidiomatic, while innumerable expressions common in daily life, but which have no counterpart in English, are necessarily omitted.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of Mr. Satow's book is the second part, which not only contains all the explanations which the least advanced student is likely to require, but is a rich mine of information respecting the idioms and grammar of the spoken dialect of Yedo. The student who has thoroughly mastered this part need fear little further difficulty with the grammar and construction of the spoken Japanese.

The Third Part of the *Kuwa Hen* contains the Japanese of the dialogue in the native character, the first fourteen dialogues being printed in Hiragana only, the remainder with an admixture of some of the more common Chinese characters. This is a great improvement on the old plan of employing the almost useless Katakana for this purpose.

Most readers of the *Kuwa Hen* will be glad that Mr. Satow has not yielded to his desire to omit altogether the version in Roman characters contained in Part I. The labour of familiarizing the eye with a set of strange characters is no doubt very irksome, and as it is possible, after some practice with a native teacher, to pronounce correctly the transliteration contained in Part I., we fear that many learners will be tempted to shirk the trouble of mastering the native syllabary, and to confine themselves to the version in Roman letters. At the same time, it cannot be too strongly impressed on the genuine student that his best plan is, as Mr. Satow advises, "to work with the Japanese text alone, even at the expense of some extra labour at first." The native spelling throws much light on the grammar, and if the student intends ever to get beyond a phrase-book, it will be necessary for him sooner or later to learn the native character, to a knowledge of which he can have no better or more convenient guide than these exercises in their Japanese form.

We hope the publication of Mr. Satow's book will be another inducement to residents in Japan to undertake in earnest the study of the spoken language. The almost insuperable difficulties which beset it not many years ago have been in a great measure removed, and at present there is really nothing to prevent any one who devotes a little diligence to the task from acquiring a very serviceable knowledge of the language.

#### A CHRONICLE OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN JAPANESE HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1863.

(Continued.)

##### 1ST YEAR OF BUNKIU (1861).

1st month, 4th day.—An Imperial edict was issued. It was occasioned by the neglect to refer the Prussian Treaty for the Mikado's approval.

1st month, 9th day.—On this day and on the 16th and



25th interviews took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

1st month, 10th day.—Two French ships came to Shinagawa.

1st month, 21st day.—Notice was given to the wards to display flags (with the streets' names) at their guard-houses. It was said that the foreigners requested this.

1st month, 24th day.—The Government received information that a band of *rônins* had committed outrages in Sawara, in the province of Shimôsa.

1st month, 29th day.—Orders were given for the arrest of all *rônins* in the eight provinces round Yedo.

2nd month, 3rd day.—On this day and on the 17th and 22nd interviews took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. It was said that the interviews which took place at this time had chiefly reference to the Minister's residence, the opening of Hiogo and Tsushima, and the bands of *rônins*.

2nd month, 3rd day.—Russians came to A sūmi ura in Tsushima ostensibly with the object of repairing their ship.

2nd month, 3rd day.—The Daimio of Mito's address to Government in which he promised to arrest the *rônins* was circulated for the information of the Daimios.

2nd month, 7th day.—An English ship came to Shinagawa.

2nd month, 9th day.—A Russian ship came to Shinagawa. She left on the 5th of the 3rd month.

2nd month, 9th day.—Okabe Sanjuro of the Mito Han was arrested at Yedo.

2nd month, 9th day.—Sumiga Timoske and Nakajima Kimpei of the Mito Han were arrested at Sakai.

2nd month, 23rd day.—The Americans proceeded to the Castle, it was said in order to offer their congratulations on the new year.

2nd month, 28th day.—The name of the period was changed to Bunkin.

2nd month, 29th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

2nd month, 29th day.—Notice was given of a loan of money to the Hatamotos' retainers on account of the rise in prices.

About this time numerous reports were received by Government from Shimos that the *rônins* intended to expel the barbarians. It was also said that several hundred men had formed a camp at Akagisan in Kodzuke.

3rd month, 1st day.—The English Minister Alcock suddenly left for Hongkong.

3rd month, 4th day.—Russians came to Masugawa in Tsushima and erected houses.

3rd month 15th day.—Notice was given of a delay in the marriage of the Princess Kadzu.

3rd month 15th day.—Caps made in foreign fashion were prohibited.

3rd month 17th day.—There was a great thunderstorm at Yedo.

3rd month 22nd day.—The Daimio of Taira was ordered to increase his revenue by an exchange of villages to the amount of 10,000 kokus.

3rd month 23rd day. There was a performance of *No* and *Kiogen* in honor of the Shogun's return to the chief building of the Castle.

3rd month 23rd day.—It was notified that priests who had broken their vows, women of a strange trade (meaning prostitutes not belonging to the Yoshiwara), and others would be deported to Yezo.

3rd month 24th day. Takenouchi Shimotsuke no kami, Kuwayama Sayemon no Jo, and Kiogoku Hiogo were appointed envoys to western countries.

3rd month 26th day.—A notification was issued enjoining zeal in the acquirement of the arts of war and learning and recommending economy.

3rd month 27th day.—Shiwonoya Kozo of the Yamagata Han and Wakayama Sokichi of the Iwamura Han were admitted to an audience of the Shôgun.

3rd month 27th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The subject of it was said to be the despatch of ambassadors to western countries.

4th month 12th day.—The Russians shot a Japanese servant named Yasugoro at Tsushima. On the 13th they again committed an outrage.

4th month 12th day.—An English ship visited the bay of Fuchu in Tsushima. She went away on the 14th.

4th month 19th day.—Oguri Bungo no Kami and Mizoguchi Yasugoro were despatched to Tsushima, where they arrived on the 7th of the 5th month. They had an interview with the Russians on the 10th, and returned immediately.

4th month 19th day.—The Mikado raised the Princess Kadzu to the rank of Naishimo.

4th month 28th day.—From this day English ships anchored at Shimonoseki in Nagato, at Kadoshima in Bugen and other places. The Englishmen landed at several places, and on the 15th of the 5th month, they buried a man at Kusurwara. They then went away, but it was said that they came and took away the body in the course of the 10th month.

It was said that in the course of this month an autograph letter of the Shogun was sent to Russia, England, France and all the other countries, respecting the delay in the opening of the ports of Yedo, Osaka, Hiogo and Nii-gata.

5th month day.—The Englishman Alcock came to Hiogo. He returned to Yedo by land along the Tokaido, arriving on the 27th.

5th month 14th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The subject of it was said to be the surveying of the Japanese seas.

5th month 15th day.—The Dutchman Siebold came to Yedo. He was taken into the Government service and was lodged in the Conference House at Akabane. In the course of the fourth month he had come to Yokohama and lived there.

5th month 19th day.—Midzuno Chikugo no Kami was appointed envoy to the countries of the West.

5th month 28th day.—Mayegi Shimpachiro, Ariya Hanya and twelve others of the Mito Han attacked Tozenji, and wounded two Englishmen. They fought with the Hatamoto's men and with the soldiers of the Daimios of Koriyama and Nishio. There were killed and wounded on both sides.

In the last ten days of this month, a comet appeared in the northwest.

6th month 3rd day.—An interview took place with the Dutch at the residence of the Daimios of Taira.

6th month 4th day.—An interview took place with the English at the same place.

6th month 5th and 13th days.—Interviews were held with the English chiefly respecting the Tozenji affair, it was said.

6th month 16th day.—Shogimo Government ordered the Daimios to arrest the survivors of the band who had broken into Tozenji.

6th month 16th day.—The Daimio of Mito was commanded to maintain strict order within his territory.

6th month 19th day.—It was notified that merchants might build large ships if they chose.

6th month 20th day.—Oguri Bungo no Kami and his colleagues arrived in Yedo from Tsushima. On the 28th they were ordered to proceed there a second time. They did not go, and were dismissed from office on the 26th of the 7th month.

6th month, 20th day.—The Daimios of Nagoya and Wakayama were summoned to the Castle to discuss the Mito question.

6th month, 21st day.—The Daimios of the Tamari Noma were summoned to the Castle to discuss the Mito question.

6th month, 23rd day.—An interview took place with the French at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

6th month, 24th day.—The Daimios of Shinjo, Kuana, and Matsuyama were commanded to defend the foreign settlement at Kanagawa.

In the course of this month Nagai Uta, of the Hagi Han went to Kyoto by order of the Daimio of Hagi (Choshu) and laid before the Mikado arguments for throwing open the country. It was said that the Mikado expressed his admiration, saying at the same time that there would be a special decree on the subject.

About this time Swiss and Danes came to Yokohama and asked for commerce.

7th month 2nd day.—It was notified that leave had

been granted to the English to survey the Japanese seas. On the 11th English ships left Yokohama and surveyed the coasts of the provinces.

7th month, 4th and 6th days.—English ships came to Yokohama under the command of Hope.

7th month, 9th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira respecting the foreign settlement.

7th month, 10th day.—An interview took place with the English at the same place, respecting the Russians who are staying at Tsushima, it was said.

7th month, 10th day.—Officials were ordered to examine the sea shore at Shiba and Tsukiji in order to discover a suitable place for the erection of foreign residences.

7th month, 11th day.—Orders were given for the erection of residences for the foreigners at Gotenyama. They were commenced on the 17th day of the 11th month.

7th month, 16th day.—Until the buildings on Gotenyama should be completed, the foreign Ministers went to live at Yokohama, and after this they passed back and forward frequently.

7th month, 20th day.—Nonoyama Tango no kami and Ogasawara Settsu no kami were ordered to Tsushima. They left on the 2nd day of the 8th month, and returned to Yedo on the 13th day of the second month of the following year.

7th month, 26th day.—Kaneke Magojiro, Ozeki Washichino, Mori Gorokuro Okabe Sanjuro, Hasuda Ichigoro, Moriyama no Suke, and Sugiyama Yaichino of the Mito Han were executed for the murder of the Daimio of Hikone. Ten others had already died.

8th month, 6th day. The English made presents to the defenders of Tōzenji in the 5th month.

8th month, 11th day.—The Daimio of Saga presented to Government three cannon.

8th month, 12th day.—The Mikado commanded that steps should be taken to prevent the English surveying ships from coming to Ise or Shima.

8th month, 13th day.—It was announced that the marriage of the Princess Kadzu (to the Shōgun) would take place in the course of the 10th month.

8th month, 14th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. It was said that the English were enraged at our lending Tsushima to the Russians.

8th month, 20th day.—An interview took place with the French at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

8th month 21st day.—There being a report that the Mito *rōnins* were about to attack Yokohama in boats, the Daimios were notified of it.

8th month 21st day. The appointments of Midzuno Chikugo no kami and Kuwayama Sayemon no Jo, as ambassadors to Europe, was cancelled, and Matsudaira Iwami no Kami appointed instead.

8th month 22nd day. An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

8th month 23rd.—The French had an interview, chiefly respecting the buildings on Gotenyama, it was said.

8th month 24th day.—Every person connected with the defence of Tozenji in the 5th month, from the Daimios down to the private guards, were rewarded by the Government.

8th month 25th day.—The Russians who had been staying in Tsushima went away.

In this month severe measures were taken in Mito for the arrest of the *rōnins*.

9th month 3rd day.—Notice was given that permission was granted for blank discharges of firearms for practice within *yashikis* either within or without the castle moats.

9th month 7th day.—The Dutch had an interview at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The subject of it was said to be the return of Siebold to his country.

9th month 10th day.—Siebold was informed that his services were no longer required.

9th month 11th day.—An interview took place with the French at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The subject of it was said to be the despatch of envoys to Europe.

9th month 16th day.—The English had an interview as above.

9th month 18th day.—The Americans had an interview as above.

9th month 26th day. Notice was given of the contributions to be paid towards the repairs of river banks in the various provinces.

10th month 9th day.—An interview took place with the Dutch at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

10th month 10th day.—The Daimio of Fukui was relieved of the defence of Yokohama and Kanagawa and charged with that of Forts No. 2 and 6 at Shinagawa. The Daimios of Himaji and Matsushiro who had been charged with the defence of these forts were now ordered to undertake the defence of Yokohama and Kanagawa.

10th month 13th day.—The Daimio of Hagi came to Yedo at an irregular time. His reason for doing so was to present a memorial tending to the good of the Empire.

10th month 16th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. On this occasion the English brought with them guards carrying lances without sheaths.

10th month 20th day.—The Princess Kadzu set out from Kioto. She arrived in Yedo on the 15th of the 11th month and was lodged at the residence of Lord Shimidzu.

10th month 23rd day.—Notice was given that if foreign ships came to ports not yet opened to them, an inquiry should be made into the circumstances, and a report forwarded to Government.

10th month 24th day.—It was notified that the "Vaccination Office" would in future be called the "European Medical School."

10th month 24th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The question of the English escort and many other subjects were said to have been discussed.

11th month 5th day.—The Americans had an audience at which they presented a letter from their President. This letter was said to be the reply about the delay in opening the ports of Osaka, etc.

11th month 20th day.—It was notified that Yasuda Tetzuo of the Kagoshima Han was buying mulberry branches for the purpose of manufacturing silk wadding.

11th month 21st day.—The Shogun paid his respects to the Mikado's Envoy.

11th month 21st day.—A grant of 10,000 dollars was made to Henōken's mother.

11th month 25th day.—An entertainment was given to the Mikado's Envoy.

11th month 26th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The subject was said to be the opening of Hiogo and the other ports.

11th month, 27th day.—An interview took place with the French. The subject was said to be the sending of Envoys to Europe.

11th month, 28th day.—The Government declined to make a Treaty with Denmark.

11th month, 29th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

This month the Mikado was secretly informed that the Daimio of Kagoshima was about to send troops to Kioto.

12th month, 1st day.—A notice was issued commanding that the prices of commodities should be lowered.

12th month, 3rd day.—Midzuno Chikugo no kami despatched Hattari Kuchi to inspect the Bonin Islands. He returned on the 20th day of the 3rd month of the following year.

12th month, 7th day.—The chief *yashiki* of the Daimio of Kagoshima was destroyed by fire. This was probably not unintentional.

12th month, 11th day.—The Princess Kadzu left the residence of Lord Shimidzu for the Castle.

12th month, 13th day.—Siebold went to Nagasaki from Yokohama.

12th month, 22nd day.—Takenouchi Shimotsuke no kami and his fellow Ambassadors left for Europe in an English ship.

12th month, 23rd day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

## JUJITSZ.

WHILST taking my afternoon ramble the other day, and following whithersoever my footsteps led me, wrapt in meditation as is my wont, I was suddenly startled from my musings by the sound of a drum, coming, seemingly, from amongst the clouds. A phenomenon so extraordinary immediately arrested my attention, and, after some examination of the heavens, I discovered that the sound was the work of a performer who was seated upon the summit of a tower, constructed of poles tied together in a cunning manner with ropes of straw. It forthwith occurred to me that this man might be an eccentric whom desire for notoriety had prompted to proclaim his whereabouts with so much noise, or who, tired of the obscurity to which a deficiency of talent or a want of opportunity had condemned him, had resorted to such means to distinguish himself from the crowd of mediocrities around him, and perchance also having heard of the custom amongst the foreigners of "each man blowing his own trumpet," had accepted the idea literally and, in default of a knowledge of that instrument, contented himself with beating his own drum instead. Whilst engaged in regarding this lofty musician, and wondering how we plodders appeared to him from hiserie, I was suddenly carried along by a crowd which was proceeding towards a matted tabernacle, and presently found myself face to face with a person who demanded from me the sum of half-a-boo. Having deposited the prescribed coin in the greasy palm of the dirty-faced but smiling collector, who barred the entrance with one arm whilst the tender of my coin seemed yet doubtful, I was made free of the sanctuary and found myself within the building. This I noticed was constructed of the same materials as the tower outside, on the top of which the Muezzin (I have since learnt) is engaged in summoning to the games such as have money and leisure enough to be diverted.

I have often observed that the Japanese are very skillful in constructing such temporary edifices by means of poles and ropes. This particular one was covered in with matting of so flimsy a nature, however, as not to exclude the rain which was beginning to fall, and, to justify the remark of my next-at-hand sight-seer, a buxom young house-wife in her holiday silks, of which she was very careful, that "for all the good the roof was, one might as lief be outside." I was forcibly reminded thereby, (having ever an errant fancy) of the unlucky Irishman, who, fresh from his bogs had for the first time visited the Metropolis of his country and, overcome by a longing to ride in a chair, had, in his perplexity as to how to accomplish his desire, sought counsel from a wag in whose company he happened to have journeyed to Dublin. His wish was gratified by this prince of hoaxers, who handed him with much ceremony into a chair, which in the course of age and service, had lost its bottom, and slamming the door, desired the bearers to take the gentleman at their quickest pace to his destination. The novelty of the situation pleased the farmer at first, until his course leading him thro' a muddy street, and his bearers quickening their pace to a trot, he found his stockings becoming bedabbled with mire and the mud getting into his shoes. By this time satiated with magnificence, he had time to analyse his sensations, and he came to the conclusion as he used to say when relating his adventures to his fireside admirers, that "faix and only for the honour and glory of the thing, riding in a chair was mighty like walking," and so it was, my fair philosopher, under that matted roof "mighty like" being out in the rain. The area of the building, excepting a square raised portion in the centre for the performers, was divided with that servility to form so characteristic of the Japanese, into mat-shaped portions for the spectators. It is remarkable how this parallelogramism, this six-feet-by-three-odness, enters into all their calculations of space. It is highly probable that Locke's definition of infinity would force itself on their minds in the form of an endless multiplication of mats, one's mind revolts at this interminable tyranny—(this rectangular methodicality), the raised space alluded to—still a multiple of mats—was canopied with scarlet cloth, two of the four pillars supporting it being also red and the other two white. At each pillar sat a solemn judge to

see fair play, and apparently as blind as Justice. The two white pillars supported each a bucket of water, and a box of salt. A herald proclaims the names and qualifications of the coming combatants, and a pair of ragged wrestlers, stepping forward, show themselves for a moment, and then, as if by mutual consent, approaching each his bucket, help themselves liberally to salt and water. These little preliminaries over, they set to work with much zeal, apparently to tear each other's clothes, already sufficiently ragged. For, seemingly, no other purpose could possibly be served by such aimless wrestling as is compassed by their knowledge of the art.

During the struggle the umpire, armed with an elaborate fan ornamented with scarlet silk tassels—apparently his badge of office—follows them about the arena; now encouraging, now advising, and anon separating the combatants as occasion may demand. When they are equally matched and exhaust one another without an advantage to either side, he stops the bout, and assures his audience that he will take care of the youths until to-morrow when they may renew the fight. Pairs of wrestlers succeeded one another in quick succession, the manoeuvres being the same in each case, but notwithstanding their want of skill I was much pleased to observe that some very pretty bruising were occasionally the result of the meetings.

Wearying of the monotony of the performance I was about to take my departure, when my attention was arrested by the sound of a woman's voice, and on turning to see from whence it proceeded, I perceived that a female herald was proclaiming the advent of the next pair. She had hardly finished, when there leapt into the arena a woman of singular and forbidding presence, dressed in a pair of loose and ragged trowsers and a sleeveless shirt open at the bosom. She looked, as she stuck her arms akimbo and showed her blackened teeth in ghastly grin, a very demon. Her antagonist, a man of stature, towered in front of her, and I trembled for her fate in his hands. My feelings, however, were reversed, when I observed her, as answering his shout of defiance with a guttural howl, in as low a key as she could command, she projected herself at him and seizing him by the throat—whilst unawares it seemed to me—flung him on his back in a trice. She varied this manoeuvre by pitching him over her shoulder and across her hip, and finally wound up the performance by jumping on his patient prostrate body. Events so extraordinary induced me to bestow on the combatants the closest scrutiny, by which I became convinced that the magnanimity and innate gallantry of the man forbade him to put forth his strength against a woman, and I was the more pleased at this discovery inasmuch as he had received some hard knocks at the game, and was not a little growled at whenever he fell.

Some posturing of *samurai* with sword in hand followed, when satiated with Jujitsz, I turned my face towards home. The rain was now a steady downpour, and the man on the tower, by this time soaked to the skin and unable to extract a note out of his flabby parchment even if he had the energy to try, had desisted from his efforts and was coming down.

Yedo.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The first Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in room No. 19, at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday, the 8th October, 1873, at 8.30 p.m.

On taking the Chair, the President, R. G. Watson, Esq., explained the reasons which had led to the deferment of the annual meeting till the present time; which was, however, in fact, the true anniversary of the Society's commencement of actual work. He called on the Secretary to read the minutes of last meeting—which were approved; and also the Report of the Council of the Society—which was as follows:—

## REPORT.

In presenting their First Annual Report, the Council of the Asiatic Society of Japan are checked in the congratulations which they had hoped to present to their constituents, by the necessity for announcing the heavy loss sustained by the destruction, in a recent fire, of the printed matter intended for the first number of the Society's journal.

The loss however is not irretrievable, since it will be possible

to reproduce most of the articles, intended for publication; though not without a delay of some few weeks. This will somewhat retard our entering into relations with other Societies of similar character, and obtaining their publications in return for our own; but no great harm to the Society need be feared from this slight check to our progress: certainly none will be felt if we are stirred up to greater determination that the objects we have in view shall be the more vigorously prosecuted.

As evidence that interest has not been lacking, the Council refer to the following List of Papers read before the Society at its regular Meetings during the past twelve months.

- 1.—On the Loo Choo Islands, by Mr. Satow.
- 2.—On the Hyalomesa Mirabilis, by Dr. Hadlow.
- 3.—On the Streets and Street-Names of Yedo, by Mr. Griffis.
- 4.—On the Ascent of Fujiyama, by Mr. Hodges.
- 5.—Five Short Papers on the language of Loochoo, by Japanese Students.
- 6.—Notes of a visit to the Mulgrave Islands, by Officers of H. M. S. *Barossa*.
- 7.—On the Geography of Japan, by Mr. Satow.
- 8.—On Cyclones in Japan, by Lt.-Com. Nelson. U.S.N.
- 9.—On Russian Descents in Saghalien, by Mr. Aston.

The prospect of receiving valuable Papers during the coming twelve-month is good; and with the confidence that their successors will find little difficulty in carrying on the operations of the Society, the present Council beg to resign their offices.

Fifty-nine members have been added to the Society since the first Meeting at which it was organized; the whole number at the present time being—Resident Members 64, Honorary 2, Corresponding 3. One has died and 5 are absent.

The newly-established German Asiatic Society of Yedo has courteously presented us with a copy of their Proceedings; and the Royal Asiatic and Geographical Societies of London have—through the good offices of Dr. Hadlow, promised to exchange their publications for ours.

A commencement has been by ourselves towards the establishment of a Library and Museum, by the presentation of some few books and specimens—but this part of our operations requires a Building of our own before it can be expected to flourish.

The balance now in the Treasurer's hands to the credit of the Society is \$303.75.

On behalf of the Council,

EDWD. W. SYLE,  
Hon. Sec.

It was moved by Sir Harry Parkes and seconded by Mr. Bellamy—

That the Report of the Council be accepted, and the thanks of the Society be tendered to them for their services during the past twelve months.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, seconded by Mr. Aston, it was resolved—

That the following gentlemen be the office-bearers of the Society for the coming year:—

President.—J. C. Hepburn, Esq., M.D.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D.,  
Sir Harry S. Parkes, K. C. B.

Treasurer.—R. B. Baker, Esq.

Recording Secretary.—A. Bellamy, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Ed. W. Syle.

Curator and Librarian.—H. Pryer, Esq.

Council.—E. Satow, Esq.

A. J. Wilkin, Esq.

W. G. Howell, Esq.

Bayly Done, Esq., M.D.

R. H. Brunton, Esq.

Mr. Watson having announced the above result and spoken a few valedictory words, expressive of his satisfaction at having filled the office of the first President of the Society, vacated the Chair, which was then taken by Dr. Brown V. P.

A Paper, communicated by the Rev. J. Edkins, of Peking, on "The nature of the Japanese Language, and its Possible Improvement," was read by Mr. Satow.

A brief discussion followed; in the course of which the Secretary demurred to Mr. Edkins' objections against the use of *kami* as a translation of the word "God," in which demur the Chairman Dr. Brown, emphatically concurred, and added that the suggestion contained in the Paper of importing into the Japanese language English prepositions would make great confusion.

In adopting the large amount of Chinese which is found in their language, as at present used, the Japanese had performed their difficult task in the best way; i.e. by arranging the Chinese words in Japanese order. In schools, at the pre-

sent time, Chinese words are now taught,—not Chinese construction: also, the Arabic numerals have been introduced.

Mr. Watson remarked that in Persian, which was a pure but meagre language, the same process had been employed. A large amount of Arabic words had been introduced, but the syntax is Persian.

Mr. Satow feared that the carrying out of Mr. Edkins' proposals, would result in the spread of nothing better than "pidgin" Japanese.

Mr. Aston considered the proposed scheme quite Utopian. No such thing ever has been accomplished, as changing a language by authoritative enactment. Changes in a language must be effected by the influence of writers of genius.

On motion of Mr. Howell, seconded by Sir Harry Parkes, it was resolved—

That the thanks of the Society be returned to Mr. Edkins for his suggestive Paper; and that it be recommended to the Council to place his name on the list of Corresponding members.

The Secretary announced, as New members, Professor D. Murray, C. W. Lawrence, Esq., and Rev. W. B. Wright.

It was also moved by Mr. Syle and seconded by Mr. Watson—

That the Council be requested to take into consideration the subject of providing suitable accommodation for the Society's Library and Museum.

A specimen (contributed by Mr. Quin of H. B. M. Consulate, Nagasaki) was exhibited of what appeared to be petrified bamboo-grass.

The following notice of an International Oriental Congress, at Paris, was read; and Rev. Jas. Summers (formerly of Kings College London, now Professor in the Mombusho, at Yedo) explained that the Organization was chiefly the result of the exertions of Professor de Rosny.

"An International Congress of Orientalists will hold its sittings in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne in Paris, from the 1st till the 9th of September next. Its purpose is to create personal relations among men interested in Oriental affairs. The following subjects have been set down for discussion:—1. What portions of Japanese literature would it be most useful to translate at this moment, and what are the philological resources for undertaking the publication? 2. Would it not be useful to establish a uniform orthography for the transcription in Europe of all Japanese texts? 3. What are the documents of a nature to facilitate the understanding of the special scientific, literary, and industrial works of the Japanese? 4. What is the nature of the actual movement of Japanese civilisation, and of its relations with European civilisation? 5. What are the characters of Japanese art at the different epochs, and what method is to be followed for studying them? 6. In what measure has actual Japanese literature, strongly saturated as it is with European ideas, interest for Europe? And may it be thought that the progress realised by the Japanese savants will be of a nature to contribute to the scientific movement of the Eastern nations?"

## Extracts.

### THE IMPERIAL MINT.

WE extract the following from the Report of Major Kinder Master of the Imperial Mint, to H. E. the Minister for Finance.

#### RECEIPT OF BULLION.

The following details relative to the receipt of bullion have been supplied by the Commissioner of the Mint, the chief of the bullion and accountant's department:—

#### AMOUNT OF GOLD OF STANDARD FINENESS IMPORTED INTO THE IMPERIAL MINT DURING THE YEAR.

Imported by.	Ounces Troy, at 900 Standard.
Japanese .....	384,268 53
Chinese .....	21,517 34
Other foreigners .....	72,206 53
Imperial Government .....	832,303 91
Total for 1872-73 ..	1,310,296 81
Total for previous year .....	858,226 21
Increase 1872-73 .....	452,070 10

#### DESCRIPTION OF GOLD BULLION IMPORTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE YEAR.

Description.	Ounces Troy.
Gold bars of unknown fineness .....	336,581 24
Gold leaf .....	25,229 32



San Francisco bars.....	70,286	14
American eagles.....	26,857	12
English sovereigns.....	1,283	70
Other foreign coins.....	182	50
	460,420	73

**AMOUNT OF SILVER OF STANDARD FINENESS IMPORTED  
DURING THE YEAR.**

Imported by.	Ounces Troy, at 200 Standard.
Imperial Government .....	2,432,375 91
Total for previous year .....	4,767,175 79
Decrease 1872-73 .....	2,334,799 88

**COINAGE.**

In the year ending 31st July, 1873, the following coins have been struck and passed for issue by the Director, as shown by bullion office returns:—

Denominations.	Number.	Value.
Gold 20 Yen .....	3,251	65,019
10 Yen .....	1,005,917	10,059,169
5 Yen .....	2,524,810	12,624,057
2 Yen .....	506,152	1,012,301
1 Yen .....	1,402,068	1,402,068
	5,442,198	25,162,614
Silver 1 Yen .....	None.	None.
50 Sen .....	3,937,009	1,968,952
20 Sen .....	6,344,426	1,268,883
10 Sen .....	4,658,132	465,813
5 Sen .....	5,768,541	288,426
	20,709,008	3,992,074
Total.....	26,151,206	29,154,688

**GOLD COINAGE.**

Some trifling alterations have taken place in the diameter of the coins, as follows, resulting in a great improvement in the appearance, as well as preventing the undue destruction of dies:—

**DIAMETERS OF GOLD COINS.**

Denominations.	Old Measure- ment. English Inches.	New Measure- ment. English Inches.
20 Yen .....	1-37	No alteration.
10 Yen .....	1-16	1-13
5 Yen .....	-97	-87
2 Yen .....	-72	-69
1 Yen .....	-55	-50

The increased number of gold pieces struck amounts to 3,251,942, while the decrease in the number of dies worn out is 1,023, this saving resulting from the altered diameters of the coins and the improved quality of the steel, combined with greater care on the part of the workmen.

Last year, to coin 2,190,256 pieces, 2,024 dies were used.

This year, to coin 5,442,191 pieces, 1,001 dies were used.

**SILVER COINAGE.**

The coinage of silver has been limited to the production of subsidiary coins, in which considerable improvements have been effected. The weight of each piece has been increased as follows:—

50 Sen... ..	From 193.0 grains to 208.00 grains.
20 Sen... ..	72.2 " " 83.20 "
10 Sen... ..	82.6 " " 41.60 "
5 Sen... ..	19.3 " " 20.80 "

The design of this coinage has been changed, so as to indicate the value in large Japanese characters on the reverse, whilst on the obverse the value has been introduced in Roman characters. The diameter of the piece has been adjusted as follows:—

**DIAMETERS OF SILVER COINS.**

Denominations.	Old Measure- ment. English Inches.	New Measure- ment. English Inches.
50 Sen .....	1-25	1-22
20 Sen .....	-93	-90
10 Sen .....	-72	-72
5 Sen .....	-61	-56

**COPPER COINAGE.**

The copper coinage, for the production of which the preparations are nearly completed, will consist of the following pieces, viz:—

Denominations.	Diameter. English Inches.	Weight. Grains.
2 Sen .....	1-25	220
2 Sen .....	1-10	110
1 Sen .....	-87	55
1 Rin .....	-62	14

The alloy will consist of:—98 parts; copper 1 part; tin 1 part.

On these coins also the value will be indicated in large Japanese characters on the one side, and in Roman letters and numbers on the obverse.

**GOLD & SILVER MELTING DEPARTMENT.**

During the current year the following weights of gold and silver bullion have been melted into bars:—

Denominations.	Ounces Troy	Operative Loss per Mille.	
	Ounces.	Parts.	Parts.
Gold ... ..	3,468,316	58	-05
Silver ... ..	6,429,144	94	1-68

The losses will be considerably reduced by the unreclaimed metal in old crucibles, ashes, &c.

**GOLD AND SILVER PREMELTED.**

Denominations.	Ounces Troy	Loss per Mille.	
	Ounces.	Parts.	Parts.
Gold ... ..	437,744	17	-87
Silver ... ..	2,607,972	39	2-74

The higher losses on premelted bullion result from the impure state in which bullion is sometimes sent to the Mint.

**COAL.**

Mr. Gowland, Chemist and Metallurgist of the Imperial Mint states of the coal of this Country:—

The amount of sulphur and of ash present in the coal used in the copper refinery, and in the various metallurgical operations of the Mint, being of great importance, determinations of these impurities have been made in several kinds of Japanese coal.

The following are the results:—The samples were dried at 100° cent before analysis:—

	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
Ash .....	12.760	6.487	10.595	9.877	9.557
Sulphur...	-654	-435	-461	-588	-383

**THE WORKMANSHIP OF THE MINT.**

The accuracy of make of the coinage of the Mint may be judged by the following tables which furnish the results of the annual test assay, made on the 4th September by order of H. E. Okuma Shigenobu, Minister of Finance. The coins were indiscriminately selected for this purpose.

Denomination	Date of Selection.	Weight.	Standard Weight.	Deviation Allowed.
20 Yen.....	None.	...	...	...
10 Yen.....	Nov. 2, 1872	257.28 grs.	257.2 grs.	0.5 grs.
5 Yen.....	Dec. 18, 1872	128.4 "	128.6 "	0.5 "
5 Yen.....	Jan. 6, 1873	128.2 "	128.6 "	0.5 "
5 Yen.....	May 25, 1873	128.7 "	128.6 "	0.5 "
5 Yen.....	July 26, 1873	128.6 "	128.6 "	0.5 "
2 Yen.....	Dec. 23, 1872	51.25 "	51.44 "	0.25 "
2 Yen.....	June 27, 1873	51.4 "	51.44 "	0.25 "
1 Yen.....	Jan. 25, 1873	25.82 "	25.72 "	0.25 "

A thousand pieces of each description of coin were then selected from the various packets, and carefully weighed:—

Denomination.	Weight of 1,000 Pieces.	Standard Weight of 1,000 Pieces.	Deviation Allowed on 1,000 Pieces.
20 Yen—Gold	None.	...	...
10 Yen .....	535.72 oz.	535.83 oz.	0.1 oz.
5 Yen .....	267.91 "	267.91 "	0.075 "
2 Yen .....	107.1 "	107.1 "	0.05 "
1 Yen .....	53.58 "	53.58 "	0.025 "
50 Sen—Silver	433.30 oz.	433.33 "	0.15 oz.
20 Sen .....	173.34 "	173.30 "	0.1 "
10 Sen .....	86.64 "	86.66 "	0.05 "
5 Sen .....	43.32 "	43.33 "	0.05 "

**A HAPPY FAMILY.**

(Saturday Review.)

Anybody who has observed the manner in which the present Ministry, from the very first day of their entrance into office, have set themselves to conduct public business, will not be greatly surprised to find that the result has been not only to produce a dangerous degree of heat in the official machinery at various points of contact, but to throw some parts of it out of gear altogether. The disclosures of the last week or two as to the internal condition of various departments of Government and the relations between different classes of officials are quite unprecedented. Never before, we should think, has the administration of the country fallen into such a hopeless state of deadlock and bewilderment. The confusion, jarring, and discord, the personal squabbles and official antagonisms are such as to make one wonder, not indeed that extravagant contracts should be made off hand without anybody being responsible for them, or that large sums of money should be misappropriated

at pleasure by subordinate officials, but that anything like administration should be carried on at all. It would seem to be the merest accident that Mr. Scudamore did not carry his appropriations further, and that a great many other officials did not take the opportunity to supply their own, or what they chose to suppose to be the public, wants, by following Mr. Scudamore's example. It is not only in one, but in a number of departments, that we find disorder and anarchy. One day we have the War Office proposing a vote which the Treasury has refused to sanction. Another day it is the First Commissioner of Works who protests against the autocracy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the Board of Trade and the Treasury are also on bad terms. The Secretary of the Treasury complains that important business is transacted behind his back, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer retorts that a Secretary who does not know the difference between a minute and a memorandum, and who presumes to think he has authority to write a minute, must not expect to be consulted. As for the poor Postmaster-General, he is left to moon about by himself, nobody taking any notice of him except the porter told off to take him his lunch, until suddenly a great scandal explodes, and then he is dragged forward as a scapegoat. Mr. Monsell happens to take a personal interest in the Savings Bank system, and he seems, in his innocence, to have imagined that his position would impart a certain weight to his recommendations on the subject. He sends in a long report to the Treasury, and finds some months afterwards by pure accident that Mr. Lowe and Mr. Scudamore have settled quite a different plan between them, without even sending him word that they had done so. It is easy to say, and it is certainly true, that no man of the least spirit would submit to be used in this way; but it should also be said that no Minister with the faintest perception of the obligations of official intercourse would expose a colleague to this humiliation, or tamper with the discipline of the public service by treating directly with subordinates, and ignoring the responsible heads of offices. It appears that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Commissioner of Works are not on speaking terms, but it may be doubted whether their relations are any the less pleasant on that account.

These things, it must be remembered, are not mere slips by the way; they are part of a regular system of doing business. It seems to be taken for granted that an earnest Ministry can have no time for conventional civilities, and that in fact they would be rather derogatory to its serious character, as savouring of the levity of the unregenerate Palmerstonian period. It was Mr. Ayrton who hit upon the characteristic plan of substituting curt memoranda for the old style of letters, with their surplussage of "Sir" and "Your obedient servant," in the transaction of the work of his department; but in this he was only carrying out the spirit of the Ministry, whose perfect righteousness could brook no compromise with formal courtesy. If an abuse had to be checked, or an economy enforced, it must be done in the most abrupt and summary way, and without the slightest regard for the feelings of the probably innocent persons who were affected by the change. This was the error which Mr. Childers committed at the Admiralty. Whether or not his reforms were judicious and indispensable, it is impossible to defend the dogmatic haste and harshness with which they were enforced. And much the same thing has happened in almost every branch of the Government. The traditions of the public service led those who were connected with it to suppose that they would be treated with the sort of civility and consideration which is usual in the intercourse of gentlemen; but this, it seems, is a form of snobbishness which is no longer to be tolerated. It is enough for a "master among his slaves," as Mr. Ayrton once described himself, to be heard by the crack of his thong, and quill-drivers have no more right to look for civil words than architects and market-gardeners. If they get the market-price for their labour, let them be content. Some excuse may perhaps be found for Mr. Ayrton in the disclosures of the present week. Possibly, when he rushed out so savagely upon poor Dr. Hooker, he may himself have been suffering acutely from the treatment of the Treasury; and if Dr. Hooker had only taken his revenge on an under-gardener's boy, the circle would have been complete. We have always held that the appointment of Mr. Ayrton to an office for which he was so notoriously and grotesquely unfit showed a great want of consideration for those who were in any way associated with that department, and for the public interests involved. But nothing could be more indefensible than the dogged persistence with which Mr. Ayrton has been retained in office after he has taken every means to prove his outrageous incapacity. An odd contrast may be remarked between Mr. Ayrton's angry protest against the dictation of the Treasury on

Wednesday, and the meek and confiding acquiescence in the superior wisdom of Cabinet Ministers which he exhibited in regard to the Park Rules at the beginning of the Session. Of course there can be no room for question as to the principle on which subordinate officers must act. They are liable to be overruled by their superiors, and it is for them to consider whether, under the circumstances, they can conscientiously remain in office. If Mr. Ayrton has been snubbed, he should recollect that he laid himself open to it by taking upon himself to ignore the Treasury and to make a road without asking its consent.

In one of Sir Arthur Helps's books there is a proverb of his own invention, which we would earnestly recommend to the attention of the Government as a subject of meditation during the recess. It is this:—"Always make the four salaams every day to your 'friends'" meaning, of course, that it is dangerous to dispense with the usual forms of courtesy even with your most intimate companions. These forms are really not so idle as some members of the Government would seem to suppose. There is not much saving, either of time or of stationery, in dispensing with the "Sirs" and "obedient humble servants," and in cutting down orders to their hardest and curtest form; and the effect of such communications on those who receive them does not invariably tend to inspire zeal. It has been pleaded by a popular writer that Henry VIII. might have been a better man in a world without women, and it is possible that the present Ministry might succeed in transacting business more smoothly and pleasantly if they could be relieved from the embarrassment of having to make allowance for human nature. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have occasionally appeared to forget that public officials are their own "flesh and blood," as well as the masses of workingmen. It is impossible that a great body of officials of all grades, having many of them delicate and responsible duties to discharge as affecting each other, can be kept in good order, and in that easy state of mind which is indispensable to hearty work, without a scrupulous observance of the courtesies of personal intercourse. After all, it should be possible to be heroic without being rude and unmannerly.

AN International Congress of Orientalists will hold its sittings in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne at Paris, from the 1st till the 9th of September next. Its purpose is to create personal relations among men interested in Oriental affairs. The following subjects have been set down for discussion:—1. What portions of Japanese literature would it be most useful to translate at this moment, and what are the philological resources for undertaking the publication? 2. Would it not be useful to establish a uniform orthography for the transcription in Europe of all Japanese texts? 3. What are the documents of a nature to facilitate the understanding of the special scientific, literary, and industrial works of the Japanese? 4. What is the nature of the actual movement of Japanese civilization, and of its relations with European civilization? 5. What are the characters of Japanese art at the different epochs, and what method is to be followed for studying them? 6. In what measure has actual Japanese literature, strongly saturated as it is with European ideas, interest for Europe? and may it be thought that the progress realized by the Japanese savants will be of a nature to contribute to the scientific movement of the Eastern nations? The subscription for becoming a member of the Congress is fixed at 12 francs. The office of the Congress are 40, Rue de Rennes, Paris.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor Joseph Bohm has communicated to the Academy of Sciences of Vienna some curious and interesting observations in vegetable physiology. He has found that young plants produced from seeds germinating in pure oxygen gas of ordinary density speedily die, although they continue to consume oxygen to as great an extent as when they are growing in atmospheric air. The young plants thrive, however, in pure oxygen when the density of the latter is reduced so as to represent only a pressure of about six inches of mercury, or when pure oxygen of ordinary density is mixed with four-fifths of its volume of hydrogen. Professor Bohm has also investigated the action of carbon upon the growth and greenness of plants, and found that an intermixture of only two per cent. of carbonic acid in the air in which plants are growing suffices to retard the formation of green colouring matter (chlorophyll), and that the process is almost or entirely suppressed in an atmosphere containing 20 per cent. of this gas. No germination of seeds took place in an atmosphere consisting of one-half carbonic acid. From his experiments the Professor concludes that either the atmosphere of our planet was much richer in carbonic acid than at present in early geological periods, especially during the formation of coal deposits, or the plants of those periods, in their relation to carbonic acid, must have been very differently constituted from their existing descendants.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 12, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai and Ports, October 4th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 12, *Volga*, French steamer, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, October 4th, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 Oct. 15, *Amoy*, Swedish barque, Hessing, 283, from Nicolaiweky, October 15th, in ballast, to Captain.  
 Oct. 16, *Nil*, French steamer, Samat, 1,010, from Hongkong, Oct. 9th, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
 Oct. 17, *Medina*, British steamer, Shaw, 688, from London via Kobe, General, to D. Sassoon & Sons.  
 Oct. 18, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,736, from Hakodate, Oct. 15th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 11, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 12, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 14, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Mourrut, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Oct. 16, *Laokawassa*, American corvette, Capt. Macaulay, 1,800, for Shanghai, October 14th.  
 Oct. 16, *Bellona*, German steamer, Schultz, 708, for Foochow, October 15th, General, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Oct. 16, *Morro Castle*, American barque, Jewett, 404, for New York, Oct. 15th, Tea and Curios, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Oct. 18, *Governolo*, Italian corvette, Capt. Accini, 1,000, for China.

## PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *New York* for Hiogo.—Messrs. F. Low, E. Centle, M. McLagan, H. Busch, Mr. M. Ritchie, E. R. Smith, and 4 Japanese, and 75 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—Mr. Mangum, O. L. Fischer, Mr. Short and child, and 40 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Miss Tyler, Miss Wade, Messrs. Freque, E. C. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, C. B. Collins, Genl. Bridge, Miss Winn, Dr. S. K. Brown, Dr. Van Haugh, Yong Wing, J. Rouse, Lieut. G. L. Atkinson, U. W. Hyde, A. C. Jones, Geo. Accles, Jos. C. Randolph.  
 Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. De-wars, Mr. and Mrs. Berger and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and child, M. Isoudo, Messrs. Hakamura, Yada, Nourakami, Suise Muro, H. Caset, M. Katuro, Chisuma, Carada, Madame Rosenthal, 11 Quarter-masters of French Marine, M. Guillemé, and H. Asama.  
 Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hashell, Rev. Pallasy, H. Thorburn, Wm. Hunter, Wm. Tanaba, 5 Japanese, 3 Europeans, 9 Chinese and 67 Japanese. For America.—E. Chaplin.  
 Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Bell, Lance, and Gumsberg. For Saigon.—Messrs. Simon and Dubais. For Batavia.—Mr. E. Hayami. For Marseille.—M. Chattilini.  
 Per French steamer *Nil* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Cada, H. E. Terashima, Vichi, Kauley, Okahossi, P. Sarda, Mitoys, Nakashima, Kiraki, Guiraud, J. M. Sakon, and Coumay.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Ariel*, from Hakodate, October 15th: Lady Parkes Governoress, 5 Children and 8 Servants, Captain Blakiston, Captain Bridgford, Mr. Dairoku and Wife. Steerage.—Mr. Rouch, 50 Japanese and 4 Chinese.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—  
 Treasure 40 packages, ..... Value \$846,258.75.  
 Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong:—  
 Silk..... 394 bales.

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *Golden Age* reports left Shanghai, Oct. 4th, 9.19 a. m., clear weather with fresh N. E. winds, passed U. S. flagship *Hartford*, Oct. 5th, 8.30 a. m., U. S. ship *Tantic*, 9.15 a. m. same day Company's steamer *Costa Rica* Oct. 6th, 12 a. m. all bound for Shanghai; arrived in Nagasaki, 8.38 a. m. same day. Left Oct. 7th, 12 a. m. rainy weather with N. E. winds, exchanged signals with Co's steamer *Oregonian*, 10.28 a. m. same day, for Nagasaki; arrived in Hiogo, October 8th, 5.36 p. m. Left again, October 10th, 7.35 p. m., pleasant weather; passed an unknown steamer bound southward, at 7.50 a. m., Oct. 11th; and Company's steamer *New York*, 11.50 p. m. same day, and arrived in Yokohama, Oct. 12th, 7.23 a. m.

The French steamer *Nil* reports pleasant weather during the passage.

The British steamer *Medina* reports strong easterly winds during the passage.

The P. M. S. S. *Ariel* reports left Hakodate on the 15th October, at 12.30 p. m.; throughout light winds and smooth sea. Arrived at Yokohama October 18th, at — a. m.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Bombay ... ..	Davies ... ..	Hongkong
Golden Age ... ..	Coy ... ..	Shanghai and Potrs
Medina ... ..	Shaw ... ..	Uncertain
Naruto ... ..	DuBois ... ..	Hiogo
Nil ... ..	Samat ... ..	Hongkong
Volga... ..	Flambeau ... ..	Hongkong

## SAILING SHIPS.

Amaide ... ..	370	Nohmens ... ..	Uncertain
Amoy ... ..	283	Hessing... ..	Uncertain
Clausina ... ..	461	Rickaby... ..	New York
Endeavour ... ..	967	Warland ... ..	Uncertain
Gaucha... ..	337	Kirby ... ..	Uncertain
Jason ... ..	877	Leslie ... ..	Uncertain
Shalimar ... ..	—	Walker ... ..	London
Solent ... ..	718	Meldrum ... ..	Uncertain
Tamerlane ... ..	768	Ken ... ..	Uncertain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s corvette ...	Cadmus... ..	Captain Whyte
gun-boat Frolic ...	... ..	Captain Buckle
gun-boat Thistle ...	... ..	Captain H.A. Digby
gun-boat Dwarf ...	... ..	Captain Bax
Iron-clad Iron Duke ...	... ..	Captain W. Arthur
Despatch vessel ...	Salamis ... ..	Capt. Hon. A. C. Littleton
American corvette... Idaho ...	... ..	Lieut. Com. Nelson
American gun-boat Saco ...	... ..	Captain McDougal
gun-boat Palos ...	... ..	Lt. Com. E. M. Shepard
French corvette ...	Cosmaso ... ..	Captain Lefevre
Iron-clad Belliqueuse ...	... ..	Captain Libaudiere
Italian frigate ...	Garibaldi ... ..	Capt. A. del Santo

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0-1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	Oct. 11	29.91	62.0	60.5	59.6	.510	.918	N. E.	68.0	61.0	64.5	.24
Sun. ....	" 12	30.07	56.5	55.0	53.9	.416	.910	N.	67.0	56.0	61.5	.23
Mon. ....	" 13	30.06	59.5	58.5	57.8	.479	.943	Calm.	61.0	59.0	60.0	.43
Tues. ....	" 14	30.06	63.0	58.0	54.5	.426	.758	N.	65.5	58.0	61.7	.01
Wed. ....	" 15	30.22	59.0	55.0	51.9	.387	.776	N.	67.0	55.0	61.0	.00
Thurs. ....	" 16	30.14	61.0	58.5	56.8	.462	.863	N. W.	64.0	57.0	60.5	.26
Fri. ....	" 17	30.18	59.0	56.0	53.8	.415	.830	N. N. W.	65.0	54.0	59.5	.00
Mean .....		30.09	60.0	57.4	55.5	.442	.857		65.4	57.1	61.2	.17

CAMP, Yokohama, 18th October, 1873.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,  
R. M. L. L.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 18TH, 1873.

THE STEAMERS *Volga* and *Nil* from Hongkong arrived here on the 12th and 16th inst. respectively. The latter, only, conveyed London Mails of the 29th August.

The *Menzaleh* sailed hence on the 14th inst. for Hongkong.

The *Medina* (str.) arrived on the 17th inst. from London *via* Kobe.

The *Golden Age* brought \$846,258.75 treasure from Shanghai.

The *Menzaleh's* Silk cargo consisted of 394 bales.

**COTTON FABRICS.**—The continued sales of *Shirtings* have reduced stocks to an unusually low amount and supplies are unequal to the pressure of the present demand. During the closing week the sales reported exceed 40,000 pieces, and settlements to arrive, it is understood from China, have been concluded of some 22,000 pieces of 8 and 8½ lbs. weights at good prices. Some trifling sales of *T-Cloth* have been made at continued low rates, and *Black Velvets* have been disposed of at a somewhat easier figure. A little business has been done in *Taffachelass*. The market for Cotton Fabrics has undoubtedly acquired a more vigorous feeling, but without as yet perceptibly affecting any other branch than that of *Shirtings*, which from paucity of stocks and diminished shipments, joined to the opening of the usual market at this season, are likely to go to higher figures and to afford remunerative returns.

**YARNS** have been in less favour during the past week and sales reported do not exceed 370 bales, rates being but little changed.

**WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN FABRICS.**—We are unable to record any better feeling in the market for these goods. The demand has again fallen off and no change for the better can be reported in prices.

**IRON AND METALS.**—The stocks of both *flat* and *round* iron are again rapidly accumulating, and prices have a decided tendency downwards. In *nail-rod* there has been no change. For *hoop* iron there is a small demand, but stocks are inconsiderable:—*sheet* is difficult of sale. The settlements consist of 100 tons of *flat* and *round* iron; 150 tons of *nail-rod*; and 50 tons *hoop* at quotations subjoined.

**SUGAR.**—We have no change to report in the state of this market, which continues firm at our last quotations.

There have been no sales and no arrivals.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		Crape Lastings ditto ... "	\$8.00 to 8.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pec.	\$2.22½ to 2.30	Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... "	4.00 to 5.00
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.60 to 2.80	ditto (plain) ditto ... "	4.50 to 6.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.70 to 2.82½	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... "	6.50 to 8.00
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "	3.15 to 3.25	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... "	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Mousselines de laine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in per yd.	0.16 to 0.19½
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ... "	2.40 to 2.60	ditto (printed) ... "	0.24 to 0.32½
64 to 72 " ditto ... "	2.70 to 2.85	Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	Small demand.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " " "	1.45 to 1.55	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	"
7 " " " " " " "	1.80 to 1.85	Long Ellis (Assorted) ... per pec.	"
Drills, English—15 lbs. ... "	3.35 to 3.40	Blankets ... " per lb.	"
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.75		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pec.	nominal.	<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
ditto (Dyed) ... " pec.	3.50 to 3.75	Iron flat and round ... per pel.	4.20 to 5.50
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.30	" nail rod ... " "	4.50 to 5.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. "	2.40 to 2.50	" hoop ... " "	5.00 to 5.10
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	9.25 to 9.50	" sheet ... " "	6.75
Muslins and Cambric 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00	" wire ... " "	12.00 to 13.00
Taffachelass (doubleweft) 12 yds 43 in "		" pig ... " "	2.00
ditto (single weft) ... " "	2.40 to 2.85	Steel ... " "	
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		Lead ... " "	9.00 to 9.75
No. 16 to 24 ... per picul	38.00 to 39.00	Tin Plates ... per box.	9.00
" 28 to 32 ... " "	40.50 to 42.50	Coals (English) ... per ton.	4.15 to 4.55
" 38 to 42 ... " "	45.00 to 48.00	Sugar—Formosa ... per picul.	8.80 to 9.00
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		China No. 1 Ping fan "	7.95 to 8.05
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Ass'd. per pec		do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	7.50 to 7.50
ditto Black ... " "	14.50 to 15.00	do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	6.80 to 6.85
ditto Scarlet ... " "	18.00 to 18.50	do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	5.70 to 5.95
Union Camlets ditto ... " "		do. No. 5 "	16.50 to 17.20
Lastings 80 yds. 31. "	18.00 to 14.00	Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo) "	
		Rice:—Canton—Cargo ... "	
		Saigon—Cargo ... "	





## MISCELLANEOUS.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

The Undersigned has been favored with instructions from

**H.E. KANDA TAKAHIRA,**

*Kami of Hiogo Ken (Governor of Hiogo),*

TO SELL BY

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

NEAR THE EASTERN CUSTOM-HOUSE,

AT 2 P. M.,

On Saturday, 1st November,

**OIL**

**PRESSING MACHINERY,  
COMPLETE.**

Consisting of:

- 1 Steam Engine and Boiler of 6 H.P. nominal, complete, and with Double Set of Grate and Bars.
- 1 Set of Edge Runners and Bed-stone, with latest improvements.
- 1 Set of Seed Crushing Rolls, complete.
- 1 Steam-Jacketed Heating Kettle.
- 2 Self Acting Hydraulic Pumps and Presses equal to a pressure of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons per square inch—say 100 tons.
- 1 Set (8) Leathered Horsehair Mats.
- 1 Set (16) Woollen Meal Bags.
- 1 Set of Spare Leather for Hydraulic Presses, and 2 Sets for the Pumps.
- Leather Belting to drive the Various Machines.
- 1 Oil Pump for lifting the Oil from the underground to the Clearing Tank.

The above is capable of producing 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. of Oil per day.

The Drawings and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, who will give all further information regarding this machinery.

**K. DE PIOTROWSKI,**  
*Auctioneer.*

Hiogo, September 29, 1873. 4ws.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALFRED HOWELL in our firm ceased on the 20th August, the remaining Partners being Mr. JOSEPH ALBINSON and Mr. JOHN ANDREW WILSON.

HOWELL & Co.  
Hakodate, September 10, 1873. d. w. & m. 1m.

**NOTICE.**

**I** HAVE this day admitted Mr. HUGO OTTO DE LA CAMP as partner in my firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the name and style of

**PAUL HEINEMANN & Co.**

PAUL HEINEMANN.  
Yokohama, October 1, 1873. d. & m. 1m.

## INSURANCE.

**Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.**

L O N D O N ,  
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£2,780,000

Total Annual Income.....£ 360,000

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGA-INST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.  
Yokohama, August 13, 1873. tf.

**The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.**

BATAVIA (JAVA).

**The Sea and Fire Insurance Company.**

THE OOSTERLING,  
BATAVIA (JAVA).

**THE** undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates. Policies against Fire issued for "The Oosterling" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class...	12 Months...	1½ per Cent.
"	"	6 " ... 1 "
"	"	3 " ... ½ "
"	"	1 " ... ¼ "
"	"	10 Days..... ⅓ "

**NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.**

J. PH. VON HEMERT.  
Yokohama, April 9, 1873. 12ms.

**London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.**

**THE** Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Yokohama, June 26, 1873. Agents. tf.

**Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.**

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

**THE** Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.  
Yokohama, July 12 1871.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

**THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY** now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

## KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

**A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT**, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all

Chemists.

**CAUTION.**—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



26 ins.

## THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

**THESE** famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

## THE GREAT CURE ALL! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

## THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

## Goodall's Quinine Wine.

(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the Public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. In large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each. Prepared by.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

*The Food Journal*.—An honest and useful preparation. *The Anti-Abolition Review*.—A valuable Tonic, and has become popular from its intrinsic goodness. *Arthur Hill Hassell, M.D.*—We have tested this preparation, and can recommend it for its purity. *The Lancet*.—The samples of Goodall's Quinine Wine we have examined have been of excellent quality, and remarkable for unprecedented cheapness.

August 16th, 1873.

12m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE MEDICAL HALL. J. THOMPSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.

All the English, American and French patent Medicines of repute,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus

toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Glmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements, &c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

tl.

## BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,

COLEMAN STREET, LONDON,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

**MANUFACTURERS** of every description of **CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC**, and other **PREPARATIONS**. **OIL PRESSERS, DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, DEALERS IN Patent Medicines, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and Appliances, Glass Ware, Confectionery, Medical Books, and Shop Fittings, and every description of Druggists' Sundries, Paints, Colours, Dyes, &c., &c.**

Upon application, Messrs. **BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.** will forward their Price Current, containing more than Twenty Thousand prices.

Messrs. **BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.** are thoroughly conversant with the Japan Markets, and are prepared to receive commission orders for any articles of British Manufacture, and having made this an important branch of their business, they are enabled to select the cheapest and best goods, securing the extreme discounts; they likewise receive consignments of produce.

Yokohama, June 21, 1873.

52ins.

## FAIRBANKS' SCALES,



ARE ADAPTED TO THE STANDARD OF ALL NATIONS,

AND PACKED READY FOR SHIPMENT.

The present high price of gold renders this a favourable time for shippers to order.

**FAIRBANKS & CO.,**

311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

34 King William St.; London Bridge, E. C. London, England.

**FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,**

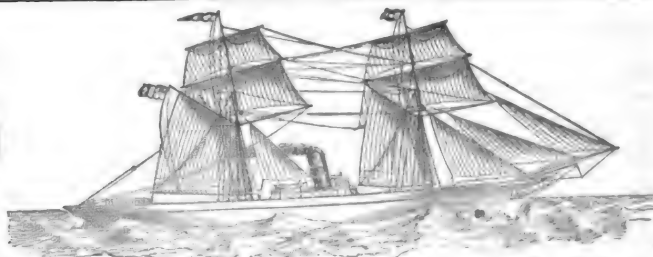
No. 2 Milk Street, Boston

Yokohama, July 29, 1873.

tl.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

**COLE BROTHERS,**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES  
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.  
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.  
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS  
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR  
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.  
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
PICKLED SALMON.  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.  
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.  
PURE SAFFAD OIL.  
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.  
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.  
EAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES  
PRESERVED HAM AND CHEESE.  
PRESERVED BACON.  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.  
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.  
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.*

### CAUTION.

*Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.  
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.  
Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL**

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

**SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.**

**ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,**

5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,

**SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,**

Their well known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING Trades only. Price Lists on Application.

**MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.**

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

26 ins.

**TO ALL BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBUYERS.**

**NOTICE.**—The following CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Book Store:—

1.—**CASSELL'S EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE**, containing a List of Works suitable for all classes of Schools, including these Books which have been adopted by School Boards in England and in the Colonies, as well as by other Educational bodies.

\* \* This List also supplies information as to CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S specialities in the way of Material for School use—such as—

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\* \* Copies of the above Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of the "China Mail," Hongkong.

**FOR SALE.—ELECTROTYPES OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS**, to the number of 70,000. Full particulars on application to CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN, Ludgate Hill, London.

CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN, LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK.

27th September, 1873.

8ins.

### CAUTION.

**BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.**

—:O:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad, and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and 1, Boulevard, France.

Yokohama Oct. 3, 1872.

12m.



# The Japan Mail.

A Fortnightly Summary of Intelligence from Japan, for Transmission to Europe and the United States, via Suez and San Francisco.

VOL. IV No. 20.] YOKOHAMA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1873. [PRICE \$12 PER ANNUM.

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## BIRTHS.

At Kaisegakko, Tokio, on the 10th October, the wife of  
ERWIN KNIPPING, Esq., of a Daughter.

At Yokohama, on the morning of the 8th October, the wife  
of Mr. C. V. MARTINHO MARQUES, of a son.

On the 13th instant, at No. 2 Bluff, the wife of A. J. WIL-  
KIN, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at No. 61, the wife of Mr. C. J.  
FRISCHLING, of a Daughter.

## Summary.

SINCE the publication of our last summary the following  
mail arrivals and departures have taken place. Arrivals:—  
*Bombay*, on the 9th instant, from Hongkong; *Great Republic*,  
on the 10th instant, from San Francisco; *Volga* and *Nil*, on  
the 12th and 16th instant, respectively. The departures have  
been the *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong on the 14th instant, and the  
*Bombay* for the same port on the 21st.

THE prospects of trade, in which we announced a considerable  
improvement in our last Summary, continue moderately favour-  
able. A tendency to lay in stocks—to some extent, no doubt,  
speculative—has brought a large number of native buyers into  
the market who have purchased certain staple articles very  
freely and have imparted a firmer tone to business in imports.  
The stocks of Shirts have been largely reduced by recent  
transactions and it has been found in some cases advantageous  
to import from Chinese ports in order to allay the pressure of  
immediate demand. Silk is eagerly purchased and is gradually  
attaining higher prices. Tea is in less favour and in the ab-  
sence of a brisk demand is likely to afford some advantage to  
buyers.

THE remains of H. E. Sawa Nobuyoshi, Minister Elect to  
the Court of St. Petersburg, were interred on the 7th instant, at  
Yedo, in the presence of the relatives of the deceased, the  
Prime Minister and other officials of the country and the vari-  
ous Representatives of Foreign Powers. The Japanese cere-  
monial was observed on the occasion.

SANJO, the Prime Minister of Japan has had a serious attack  
of illness which affords grave reason for apprehension.

THE Dowager Empress of Japan visited Yokohama on the  
18th instant, and attended by her suite, drove through several  
of the streets of the settlement.

MR. DE LONG, Representative of the United States in Japan  
has had an interview with H. M. the Mikado at which he took  
formal leave and introduced his successor, the Hon. J. A. Bing-  
ham, to His Majesty. We publish translations of the addresses  
made on the occasion.

A NOTIFICATION published by Mr. Oye Taku on the subject  
of a registration of Japanese in foreign employment has been  
withdrawn. The text will be found among our Notes.

A MARRIAGE has been celebrated at Nagasaki between a  
Chinaman, a native of a Singapore and a British subject, and  
a young Japanese girl. This is said to be the first mixed-mar-  
riage ceremony performed in Japan, and has received the express  
sanction of the Japanese Government.

THE Japanese silk-merchants, availing themselves, of the  
briskness of the demand, have notified to foreigners that the  
allowance of 1 lb. per bag on silk will be reduced to a  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. in  
future, this being its true weight. The merchants allege that  
the further allowance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. is necessary to correct the loss  
arising from the desiccation of the staple *in transitu* and in the  
London warehouses, and a meeting will be held this day to obtain  
an expression of opinion and to secure, if it be possible, an  
united action on the part of foreign purchasers.

A BOAT-RACE which has for some weeks past been eagerly  
looked forward to, took place on the 9th instant. A prize of five  
silver cups was offered to the winning crew by Howard Church  
Esq., and was competed for by crews of Englishmen, Americans  
and Scotchmen. The race was won by the Scotch crew who  
distanced their nearest rivals by a length-and-a-half.

AN intimation has been received by Mr. Consul Robertson  
that the Royal Humane Society has been pleased to award its  
medal to Mr. Dowson in consideration of his courageous at-  
tempt to rescue a boat's crew of Japanese coolies from drown-  
ing in February this year.

THE attention of the public and of the insurance offices has  
been called to a quantity of American petroleum which has  
been recently introduced into this country of a lower standard  
than is compatible with safety. Some specimens have been  
found to give off a gas which exploded when the oil was heated  
to 85 degrees.

MR. MARSH gave the third of his Public Concerts on 8th  
instant to a very full house. The performance was on the  
whole successful.

THE Athletic Association has made preparations for its forth-  
coming Autumnal Sports which are to take place next month.  
The Society has spent a considerable sum in laying down a run-  
ning path and in building a grand-stand, dressing rooms for the  
members, etc.

No intimation has been yet received of the opening of the  
Simonseski to foreign trade.

A PAPER by the Rev. Mr. Edkins was read before the Asiatic  
Society of Japan on the 8th inst. His views as to the possible  
modifications of the Japanese language were considered unwise  
and visionary and failed to meet the approval of the meeting.

THE Kaisai-Gakko or Chief Educational College of Yedo was  
opened by H.M. the Mikado on the 9th instant. We publish in  
our columns a full account of the proceedings on this occasion.

It is stated that Mr. Kirby, defendant in the suit of Devine  
v. Kirby has lodged an appeal against the decision of Acting-  
Assistant-Judge Hannen.

A CRICKET match between "Land" and "Water" was played  
on the ground of the Yokohama Cricket Club on the 15th  
instant, and ended in the defeat of the former by an over-  
powering majority.

A FRESH examination of the *samurai* who committed an un-  
provoked attack upon Inspector Blockley of the Government  
Railway Department has recently been held in the presence of  
H. B. M. Vice Consul and several officers of the Department at  
Yedo. The result is not yet known.

THE "Club Germania" gave its first dramatic representation  
of the season on the 18th instant. The performance was in  
every respect successful.

EXTENSIVE negotiations for rice shipments are said to go  
forward in the southern provinces, and the scarcity of the crop  
in Java is supposed to favour the prospect of remunerative  
returns in European markets.

THE weather during the past fortnight has been more rainy  
than is usual at the present season.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

IT would be curious and interesting to know what are the views held at this moment by the most thoughtful and sagacious Japanese statesmen, respecting the existing polity of this country; but of one thing we may safely assure ourselves, which is that they cannot possibly be satisfied with it. Great as is the necessity for an administrative reform which shall combine the forces of the different departments and compel them to more harmonious action under one head, this necessity is as nothing compared with that of reconstituting society upon some political basis strong enough to bear the weight of the future superstructure which it is the object of the reformers to rear upon it. In making the few following remarks upon this weighty subject, we shall begin by frankly acknowledging the great difficulties which the treatment of it presents to Europeans as ignorant as we are of that deposit of ideas on which the old polity rested, and by which its stability, at least up to the time of the Revolution, was assured. Of these foundationary ideas we know little more than the outline, and there are perhaps not half a dozen Europeans living who could throw more than a very dim light on them. We know, of course, pretty well, what were the relations of the two foci of the ellipse which may be held metaphorically to have represented the respective positions and forces of the Mikadoate and the Shogunate. But we know very little of what has become of the fragments of that vast body of aristocracy which was dismembered by the great convulsion of 1868. We do not know how many of these fragments, or—to pursue our astronomical simile—these asteroids, fell into and were absorbed by the great central body. We do not know how far those which were not so absorbed are liable to the attraction of other and antagonistic forces, and so few are our data for determining the value of these unknown quantities, that we can barely form a hypothesis, much less a theory, of the whole system.

And yet it is impossible to imagine that the condition into which affairs settled down—the rough working order into which they were brought by the very necessity of getting them into working order—can be otherwise than provisional. Revolutions do, apparently, like cyclones, travel according to certain laws, some of which have perhaps been dimly apprehended by political philosophy. But he would be a bold man who would venture to predict, in a country like this, what edifices have been destroyed beyond the power of reconstruction, what boundary lines have been irrevocably washed away by the fury of the waves, or how far those waves have permanently gained upon the shore lines which hitherto confined them. Yet, granting all this uncertainty, we shall hardly do wrong in making some few general reflections upon the question at issue, and offering them to our foreign or native readers for what they may be worth.

In the first place, it must be greatly doubted whether such an entire destruction as we have seen in this country, of the old feudal system, and the aristocratic foundations on which it rested, was not far too sweeping a measure for a nation which had not, at least at that time, the slightest tendency to democratic institutions as such. We say as such, because though the revolution may have marched on parallel lines with popular institutions, any such ideas as those known to us as democratic could never have entered into the minds of the people of this country. For, what has this sweeping measure left between the Throne and the people? A bureaucracy alone, which may be a force, indeed, but is in no sense an institution. And what kind of a force is

it? Surely rather one of repulsion than of attraction. It is purely mechanical in its operation; it breeds no respect, much less any veneration; it appeals to no national sentiment and reposes on no historical tradition; it neither moves the heart nor excites the imagination. The old aristocratic institutions had precisely the opposite effect, and though the real unification of the Empire was impossible so long as, in virtue of them, each Daimio had the almost sovereign power which inhered in his rank, they were still a bulwark of prodigious strength to the Throne, inasmuch as popular discontent could expend itself with almost any extent of fury upon the representatives of any given clan or daimiate, without the slightest ripple of this discontent breaking at the foot of the Throne itself. Under such circumstances the Son of Heaven had but to make, in one of those time-honoured formulæ which rather exalted his office than acknowledged a fault, the unforced admission that the eternal principles of government had somewhere or somehow been neglected, to rebuke all those concerned in the dissatisfaction, and to throw all the blame of it upon them, whether they were the authors or victims of it. And in view of the superstitious reverence in which his person and office were held, this admirable expedient of averting from either the displeasure of the people, was quite consistent with a stable though an unprogressive government. It is quite true that no people who had once admitted into their minds the ideas of rights and liberties as belonging to themselves, and of responsibilities as inseparably attaching to the Head of State, could long be satisfied with such a mode of response to their appeals. But such ideas were unknown here, possibly are unknown to this day, and though one of the problems of the future will assuredly consist in having to deal with them, it is easy to understand how the old polity cohered perfectly well during the period of their non-existence. But these superstitious ideas of reverence are evaporating under the heat produced by the increased intellectual friction of the day, the foundations of the Throne have descended from heaven to earth, and that Throne requires supports and guards unnecessary to it in earlier times. The unscientific Parsee may worship the Sun, but the philosopher whose telescope and spectroscope have convinced him that it a vast globe of minerals emitting hydrogen gas in a state of combustion, and probably of much the same constitution as our own Earth, is little likely to do so. The presumable theory of the Government is that the bureaucracy, which constitutes its machinery, is the means by which the mind and intentions of the Sovereign are made operative upon the condition of the people. But this involves the reflection of the errors of the Government upon the person and office of the Sovereign, and contravenes the safe and preservative theory so useful in our own constitution that "The King can do no wrong." It cannot be well that errors such as must be made by the wisest councils should be attributed to the Sovereign, and yet this is what actually takes place in Japan at this moment, the existence of the highest council notwithstanding.

The two causes which are most likely to produce discontent in this Empire are the heavy taxation and the excessive number of the officials employed in the machinery of Government. In this case Japan presents at this moment a striking analogy with the condition of France before the Revolution of 1789. The first of these causes may be modified gradually as more enlightened commercial legislation, the abolition of those monopolies which prevent the free development of trade, and the cessation of expensive experiments, give relief to the Treasury. The

country has neither made nor saved as much money as it might have made and saved, and it has spent, and is even now spending, more money than it can afford without distress. Yet there is no great danger in this, provided the fact is recognised, and financial reforms are made in order to bring the expenditure down to the level of the revenue. The excessive employment of officials, however, is a more serious evil, and threatens to neutralize many of those benefits which a wiser commercial policy would bring in its train. The poverty of this country, a fact which cannot be too constantly insisted upon as an incentive to wiser commercial legislation, has undoubtedly been caused by the enormous number of men who constituted the retinues of the Daimios, and who were not only not producers adding to the wealth of the country, but were too often destroyers,—not alone idle consumers of the fruits of other men's labour, but agents in the destruction of wealth, and too often, perhaps, of the very instruments by which wealth was created. These men are still the curse of the country, though they have transferred their allegiance from their old masters to the Sovereign. If employed, they do little more than harm; if unemployed, they are isolated atoms of revolutionary discontent, liable to combine under circumstances favouring such combination, and to thwart the work of the Government at every turn. They fasten on to every new enterprise by which wealth might be created or saved, and may be compared to those *entozoa* the existence of which in the animal body is wholly incompatible with health and vigour. We have suggested a comparison in this respect with France before the Revolution, and the best authorities agree that more harm was done to trade and agriculture by the wretched ambition which there took the form of the passion for place, than even by the repressive operation upon trade of the French guilds, or, what was worse still, the immense taxation of the people, and the exemption from that taxation accorded to the nobles and placemen.

To these existing causes of discontent, whatever be their actual force, we must add the effect of the new ideas, derived from external sources, which are beginning to germinate in the national mind, and which, though they may be sound and excellent in many respects, are so far revolutionary, that they are suggestive of change and unsettle the faith of men in the existing order of things. Nor must it be supposed that even an entire success on the part of the Government in raising the condition of the country by wise reforms, and the extension by educational measures of the horizon of the people's thought, are necessarily sources of security and guarantees of peace. To recur to the analogy of France before the Revolution, it must be abundantly clear to any student of the causes and antecedents of that vast event, that the very means taken to relieve the people were precisely those which excited them to revolt. The fiscal avidity of the guilds, the vexations incident to the collection of the *taille*, the injustice and insensibility of the land-owners, the ambition of the Parliament, the rapacity of the rich, the lavish expenditure of preceding reigns and the odious means used to raise the money necessary for it, the malversation of funds destined by the Government, or, we should more properly say, by the King, for Public Works—all these evils, denounced in words put by men as wise as Turgot into the mouth of the King himself, were distinctly enumerated to the people as those which the Government was instructed and intending to abolish, and this enumeration, so honest and benevolent, served only to stir up in the minds of those to whom it applied, a burning sense of their wrongs and of hatred

against the authors of them. It cannot be well that there should be no bulwark against which feelings of this nature, should they arise with the general march of affairs, should first beat, before touching the steps of the Throne.

We have on two or three occasions spoken of the danger to this country arising from its proximity to America, and we must not omit mention of this as among the facts which a wise statesman will bear well in mind in reconstructing the political fabric in this country. America is the land of free institutions, but also of dangerous experiments; of progress, certainly, yet of shallow legislation, and the domination of the wise by the ignorant. Turn and twist the question as we may, it resolves itself into this, and while we say it in no spirit of unkindness or detraction, it must be acknowledged that there is more in the present condition of affairs in that country to make us fear than hope. The art of government—at once the noblest and most difficult of arts—is there handed nominally over to the people, but is in point of fact, taken out of their hands by the most ignorant and unscrupulous class of men that ever usurped the functions and controlled the machinery of government. But the prosperity of the country arising from its enterprise and resources, the religious character of its people, the admirable spirit of the laws they have inherited, their own law-obeying instincts, their freedom from poverty or the ills arising from a pressure of population, their material comfort, and the almost boundless space over which the discontented experimentalist can roam, combine to cloke the inherent defects of a system, the conditions of the success of which have not been fulfilled by any society of men the world has yet seen. But the young Japanese who are imbibing American ideas, either at first or second hand, cannot but be moved by such freedom and such prosperity, and will infallibly reproduce in this country the ideas in which, as they conceive, they have their origin. "He who will go about to persuade a multitude," says Hooker "that they are not as well governed as they ought to be, will never want attentive listeners, nor grounds on which he can enforce his teaching." To these young men the old aristocratic institutions of the Empire will appear unredeemed follies, and they will justly rejoice, as, indeed, we do, at their fall. But they cannot be expected to know, as they have had no opportunity of seeing, the support given to a Throne by a wisely constituted aristocracy, and may not realize the necessity for supplying the gap which exists at present in this country between the Throne and the people. The Ambassadors, however, who have lately returned from Europe, have seen there how compatible such institutions are with the freedom of the people, with all that is wisest in Government, and most stable in a political fabric. They will have seen in England that an aristocracy can exist which is at once active, useful, and unambitious, in any sense in which its ambition can injure the Throne, while this activity and usefulness are turned to the best purposes of government.

The legitimate object of an aristocracy is to preserve the people from the oppression of that Throne of which it is yet the best, most solid, and most legitimate support, and to guard them against the calamities of a revolution; and the chief argument for its maintenance is that the privileges established apparently in the sole interest of those who possess them, do constitute the best security that can be found for the tranquillity and prosperity even of those who are without them. It is quite true that the old aristocracy of this country presented, for the most part, a type of the weakest and most decrepit inanity, the best proof of which is afforded by the circumstances which

attended its fall,—circumstances surrounded, indeed, with an illusory halo of patriotic magnanimity, but declaratory of an actual weakness to which history affords no parallel. But its ruins afford perfectly legitimate, possibly the only legitimate materials out of which it could be reconstructed, and it is in that direction that we must look for its re-appearance, at however distant a date.

The general reflections which we have made on this subject, and the analogies we have introduced, have been suggested by the history of nations far more highly developed in their political and social institutions than the Japanese,—nations which have risen to heights, and sounded depths, of which the mind of this people is utterly ignorant. But human nature, its wants, passions, follies, its strength and weakness, is the common measure on which all such reflections and analogies must be based, and the permanent quantity of which the science of government must take chief cognizance in the solution of its vast problems. It is to the knowledge of this human nature that such speculations as these, desultory and defective as we frankly acknowledge them to be, are addressed; and it is conceivable that they may have some slight value at a time when the statesmen of this country must be debating over institutions examined in the large spheres of their recent experience, and the lessons taught by which they may be seeking to adapt to the future wants of this country.

The destruction of the old institutions of Japan was sudden and complete, and the future prosperity of the country depends upon their reconstruction on a basis, and in a form, in harmony with higher aspirations and more complex conditions. The lessons taught by history will not, under these circumstances, be disregarded by wise men.

#### THE OPENING OF THE NEW POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL BY THE MIKADO.

THE new buildings erected for the Kai Sei Gakko, or Polytechnic School, which we have described elsewhere, were begun in April last, and were finished in August. The Mikado had consented to open the new edifice in person, and the day fixed for the ceremonies was Thursday, the ninth day of October.

The most elaborate preparations had been made to render the opening of this, the finest building devoted to educational purposes in Japan, as grand and impressive as possible. The front of the edifice was festooned with evergreens decked with gay flowers. In every window of the second story, flags of Japan were displayed with those of the four leading nations of civilization, Great Britain, the United States, France and Prussia; a high flag-staff was erected from which the national flag of Japan floated, and another large one, having the Chinese character *kai* (civilization), printed upon it, was hung from the balcony above the portico. An arch of evergreens, filled with artificial flowers, was erected within the gate. Every blade of grass appeared to have been rooted up from the street. The ditches were cleaned and the streets swept along the entire road from the school to the Palace, a distance of several miles. So smart and trim did everything look, and such appeared to be the beneficial sanitary effects of the Mikado's coming that the foreigners living in the dirty wilderness of Tokei began to wish that the Mikado would pay frequent visits through all the unwholesome streets of the capital.

Thursday, October 9th, was fair in its coming, and delightful in its presence. It was one of those lovely days which the dweller in Japan appreciates most after long weeks of rain. Lest the scholars should possibly be late,

since they had about one hundred yards to walk, they were awakened at four o'clock a.m.

The "politeness of Princes" was in arrears of twenty minutes; the Emperor was to have been at the school gate at 8 a.m. At 8.20, two troopers, the advance of the Mikado's body-guard, swept round the watched corner, and with reversed lances rode towards the end of the avenue. A moment or two more, and all the pennons of the company were in sight. The Imperial carriage occupied the centre. The students of the Polytechnic School and School of Foreign Languages were ranged along the street on either side, the foreign Professors stood at the south end of the entrance, and the officers of the Education Department at the north. Within the grounds, stood the Japanese high officers, and the Mikado's band of twelve musicians, having wind instruments, with which they saluted His Majesty and tortured the foreigner's ears for the space of several minutes. All the Japanese officials, from the Minister to the gate-keeper, were in foreign costume, and it was remarked that they looked better in dresscoats, high hats, and white neckties on this occasion, than they usually do.

The Emperor, having alighted from his carriage, entered the building and sat down in the reception room prepared for him. Mr. Tanaka, Acting Minister of Education, then advanced and presented His Majesty with copies of the plan of the buildings and the order of studies. Mr. Ban, the Chief Director of the Imperial College, handed the key to His Majesty, who then read a speech in which he expressed his high gratification at what had been done, and his great pleasure at being present on the occasion of opening the Polytechnic School; expressing his belief that as education was the true, and the best means of elevating the people and developing the nation, he desired that such education as the Polytechnic School was designed to foster, should be encouraged and stimulated by his officers, who should explain his wishes to all the people. Prof. David Murray, the Chief foreign officer of the Mom Bu Sho, then made a very appropriate speech, congratulating His Majesty, and pledging his best endeavours to advance the interests of education in Japan.

The principal exercises of the day were to be held in the amphitheatre or chemical lecture room, which lies at the east end of the central wing. In this room the students of the Polytechnic School were to recite and perform experiments before His Majesty and officers. A procession was formed, and proceeded to the room in which chairs had been arranged, that for His Majesty being made of fine gold-lacquered wood, with cushions of gold brocade.

The Emperor, on his visit to the old school buildings in May of the previous year, was dressed in the old Kiôto costume of loose wide robes of crimson and white silk, with a head dress of black and gold. On the present occasion, he wore a gorgeous full-dress suit of European pattern. His tightly-fitting surcoat was of dark cloth, almost hidden under a stiff mass of gold embroidery. It extended a little below the hips. A gold-embroidered belt clasped his waist, and sustained a gold-mounted sword and scabbard. His hair was cut and parted in foreign style, and a full moustache darkened his upper lip. His trowsers were of fine white stuff, with wide stripes of gold embroidery down the sides, and were held beneath his boots by straps. His cocked-hat was very long, with white down or feathers in the middle, and a row of chrysanthemums, worked in gold, adorned either side. His *tout ensemble* was excessively gorgeous, almost dazzling. He walked with grace and ease, and throughout the exer-



cises seemed to observe everything with an intelligent interest. At his left sat the Prince Fushimi no Miya. Among the Japanese magnates present, we noted Sanjo, Prime Minister; Goto, the head officer of the *Sa In*; Itaraki, Oki, and Eto, counsellors, or *sanji*; Yamaoka, the chief officer of the Ko Bu Sho; Saigo the hero of many battles in the civil war, and now acting Commander-in-Chief; and several other officers of the third and fourth rank, besides many of the fifth and sixth. None of the foreign ministers were present.

The students of the English department came first in order. Saito, a young student in the Legal section, who has studied English only two years and a half, read in a clear voice, and without a single error in pronunciation, a well-written essay on the idea of Law, as understood by civilized nations. After reading his essay in English, he translated it into Japanese. Three students, Hasegawa, Mambu and Sugiura, from the Scientific section, then made nine or ten experiments in chemistry and natural philosophy. Some of these required careful manipulation, but all were performed with perfect success, with a single exception, which could not be called a failure. The French students followed with different experiments, which were done in a manner that reflected credit upon their able instructor Prof. X. Maillot. The English students have had one lecture and two recitations in chemistry and physics respectively for over a year, the French for about eight months, and the German for less than six. In place of the students, Dr. Ritter, the German professor of chemistry, made several fine experiments. Everything passed off, without any failures or accidents, except the letting fall of a bottle of ammonia-water by a not over-careful assistant. The escape of the pungent gas into the room caused, for a time, a general reddening of faces, tingling of nasal nerves, and pulling out of handkerchiefs among the Japanese officers in one quarter of the room, but no harm was done to any one.

The Emperor rose after these performances, and proceeded to the reception room, where he rested awhile. He next visited the library, apparatus room, &c., inspecting the books, maps, instruments, &c. The class-rooms were rather too freshly redolent of lacquer and varnish to be inspected fully, though these were looked at. Gymnastic exercises, by the students, then took place in the Gymnasium grounds, His Majesty occupying a covered seat while watching them. These over he walked to his carriage, entered it, and returned to the Palace.

The foreign professors, invited guests, Japanese high officials, and all the officers then proceeded to partake of a collation in the refectory. The floral decorations here were in good taste, and the Hall wore a gay and bright appearance. About one hundred gentlemen sat down at the board, and after partaking of the fruits, &c., all rose to drink to the health and prosperity to His Majesty, the Mikado. After the collation, the company broke up, and the buildings were thrown open to public inspection. Many thousands of people visited them during the day.

The smooth working of all the parts of the programme reflects great credit upon the Directors and their assistants, and especially upon Mr. Tanaka, the Acting Minister of Education who had the chief direction of affairs. Yet we would venture to suggest, that when so many foreigners are present on such occasions, a foreign, as well as a Japanese Master of Ceremonies is a necessity. The need of one on Thursday was most signally shown at several points in the execution of the programme.

However, we do not wish to mar our description of the significant event of the opening of the Polytechnic School

by His Majesty the Mikado, by any adverse criticism. We know that it has taken much patience and faithful labour to produce the results summed up on Thursday last, and we too congratulate His Majesty and His servants in the Mom Bu Sho, both Japanese and foreign, on the auspicious opening of the Polytechnic school, and wish it all the solid and abiding prosperity which it deserves.

#### ROADS.

THERE can be little doubt that one of the greatest dangers to which the leading men in the Japanese Government are exposed is the variety of advice to which they are obliged to listen. They are urged on one side that it is the duty of the Japanese as a nation to maintain fleets and armies and to vie with other nations in the excellence of these; while, on the other side it is demonstrated to them that what the country most requires and what should chiefly occupy the attention of the Government and almost entirely usurp its finances, are those internal improvements which will elevate its people and develop its resources. In matters of education they have the missionary enthusiast who declares that every kind of prosperity will be a necessary accompaniment of the adoption of Christianity, and the materialist who sees no advantage that can accrue from a proposal to him so visionary and unpractical. The Revd. Mr. EDKINS in his paper read before the Asiatic Society at its last meeting, gives it as his opinion that a renovation of the native language by the admixture with it of English words, and by its reconstruction on the English model, would be worth more to the people than hundreds of steamers and thousands of miles of railway. It was plainly enough shewn at the meeting that in itself Mr. EDKINS' proposal was impracticable, but his statements are on that account none the less dangerous to the Japanese. They have not the experience necessary to form correct judgments, and are as easily led into some flighty and visionary scheme as they may be convinced by sound reasoning. They are further inclined hastily to adopt radical changes, and without having the strength or solidity of character necessary to carry out any extensive work, are always aiming high. Thus the improvements which have already been effected in Japan are, with one or two exceptions, of a very shallow and unsubstantial nature. It is true we have eighteen miles of railway open with the prospect of twenty miles more in a few months; we have a telegraph to Nagasaki, which, from the obstructiveness of the Japanese officials, is almost continually interrupted; some parts of the coast are tolerably well lighted, though much more remains to be done; Yokoska dock is completed, but extensive repairs on ships or works of any great extent cannot be executed there, and the Ōzaka mint has been established. But these are all the works having any semblance to utility or solidity which have been accomplished. On the other hand, the colonization of Yezo is a failure; the sending of students to America and Europe has not been attended with success; the results obtained by the various educational establishments are up to the present superficial and unimportant; the obstructions to the development of trade still remain; the mineral and other products of the country are still locked up; no means of communication have been made throughout the country; the rivers leading to the great trading capitals are unimproved; still do the same difficulties exist in landing or discharging cargo at the open ports; still are the native steamers navigated and engineered by incompetent and ignorant men; and still are the roads leading through the country, and the through-

fares in the principal towns, rutted quagmires which are a disgrace to any nation having the smallest pretensions to civilization.

Without wishing to advise, and with all deference to those who may differ from us, we are of opinion that while a proper and well-organized system of education is all important to the elevation of the people of Japan, no more effective means could be taken to open up the resources of the country, to increase its prosperity and wealth, or to render it more agreeable as a residence than a radical and sweeping improvement in the internal communications of the country. To say this is almost to repeat a hackneyed truism, but it is one which has been almost entirely ignored in Japan. The resources of this country, like those of all other countries, are spread throughout its length and breadth. Thus, in the provinces of Shinano and Echigo we have petroleum without any proper means of bringing it to the localities where it would be principally consumed; coal exists at one place, iron in another, and there is no way of getting the two together; it is almost practically impossible to use building material in any part of Japan except that found in the locality in which the building is to be erected, on account of the difficulties of transportation; and no large export trade can ever be done from the country until some means are taken for the transportation of the produce of the interior to the sea ports.

Whether railways or roads are the most suitable means of improving the internal communication of the country, is a question which we do not think requires a moment's consideration. Roads are not antagonistic to railways, they are rather necessary adjuncts to them. The construction of a railway, so far from destroying the usefulness of a road, increases the necessity for it—and very often renders the construction of a new one imperative. Therefore, although the construction of railways throughout the country would no doubt be a useful and beneficial, though an expensive work, we are of opinion that on account of the ease, rapidity and cheapness with which they could be made, and the means which they would afford for the transit of merchandise or passengers, whatever may be done hereafter no work would now be of such immediate or lasting advantage to this country as the construction of well-made macadamized roads. Roads are the paramount and at the same time most feasible undertaking to which the Japanese Government should turn its attention. Railways will naturally follow in due course.

But the construction of roads seems so easy of accomplishment that it is just one of those matters which the Japanese, with that extraordinary self-sufficiency which characterizes them, are likely to imagine they are conversant with and capable of executing without any external aid, whereas, in point of fact, it requires great engineering skill to lay out a road with gradients to suit the different localities, and great experience to select and to lay in their proper positions the different materials which should form its surface. The difficulties of road-making may be understood when we recall the fact that up to 1820 the roads of England were in a most unsatisfactory state, and that it was not till MACADAM introduced his system that they were got into anything approaching their present condition. It would be absolutely necessary for the success of the undertaking, therefore, that it should be put into experienced and professional hands, and the Government has now several engineers in its service who could be entrusted with it.

The following is an extract from a report of a Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1811, and we

think we cannot conclude this article in any better way than by giving it, feeling sure that the advantages which are described there as likely to accrue in England from good roads will, to almost the same extent, be felt in Japan.

"The many important advantages to be derived from amending the highways and turnpike roads of the kingdom need hardly be dwelt upon. Every individual in it would thereby find his comforts materially increased and his interest greatly promoted. By the improvement of our roads every branch of our agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industry would be materially benefited. Every article brought to market would be diminished in price; the number of horses would be so much reduced that by these and other retrenchments, the expense of five millions would be annually saved to the public. The expense of repairing roads and the wear and tear of carriages and horses would be essentially diminished; and thousands of acres the produce of which is now wasted in feeding unnecessary horses would be devoted to the production of food for man. In short the public and private advantages which would result from effecting that great object the improvement of our highways and turnpike roads are incalculable: though from their being spread over a wide surface and available in various ways, such advantages will not be so apparent as those derived from other sources of improvement of a more restricted and less general nature."

#### DEVINE *versus* KIRBY.

IT has been represented to us by the Counsel for the Defendant that we have done an injury to his client in making certain comments upon the case *DEVINE v. KIRBY* after notice had been given that an appeal would be made from the decision of the Acting Assistant Judge, and have committed a contempt of Court by so doing. We must plead guilty to the latter charge, as the notice of appeal—wholly unknown to us—was lodged on the Thursday of the week at the close of which our article appeared, and cannot hesitate to express our regret both to the Court and to the Defendant in the action for our mistake.

A more careful analysis of the evidence, a perusal of the letters on both sides, and a more accurate knowledge of the case than could have been gained by the reading, however careful and unbiassed, of the report of it, would have materially altered our views of the feelings and temper under which Mr. KIRBY acted. This being the case, and as we neither had, nor could have had, any other view than to represent both parties to the action with entire impartiality, we willingly express this conviction, together with our regret that some of the comments we made were calculated to produce impressions against Mr. KIRBY which the evidence and correspondence did not fully warrant.

#### THE IMPERIAL COLLEGE, TOKAI.

THE Kai Sei Gakko, formerly called Nan Ko, is situated in the north-western part of the city of Tokai, just outside of the Castle circuit and near the celebrated gate called Shitotsubashi Go Mon. The name given to the College, by the Japanese, and said to have been bestowed by the Mikado, means literally "Civilization-making School." In a circular announcing the change from Nan Ko to Kai Sei Gakko, it was given out that the title Kai Sei Gakko means, "The College devoted to the revival of learning, and the reformation of knowledge, in which the sciences hitherto unknown in Japan shall be studied." The name of the school has, however, been so often changed, that the foreigners, who are less affected with the mania for change, prefer to retain the name first given to it by the foreign principal, and still call it "The Imperial College in Tokai."

This institution, which is now under the care of the Education Department, originated as "an office for the examination of foreign books" in the time of the Shōgun. After the civil war and revolution, the Government made it a school of foreign languages. The Rev. Guido F. Verbeck, then in charge of the Nagasaki school, was called to the superintendency; and from an humble beginning of two teachers, one French, and the other English, the College now numbers over six hundred picked students, with six German, six French, five American, and five English teachers.

The buildings hitherto in use are mere sheds ranged in

rows, but during the present month, the new edifice, built since April last, will be opened by the Mikado in person, and the higher classes, in each of the three departments, constituting the Shem Mon Gakko, or Polytechnic School, will enter and occupy it. The lower classes, constituting the Middle School, will continue to recite in the old buildings.

The new College buildings are so different from the old, and so far surpass any structure formerly devoted to instruction, that a detailed description of them may not be without interest.

The edifice has a frontage on Shitotsunbashi avenue of three hundred and twenty-four feet. It is built in the form of a trident, the front being the base, and the long wings forming the tines. Each of the three wings is 192 feet long. The buildings are two-storied, and are twenty-five feet high from earth to eaves. The architecture is very plain but substantial-looking. The front is covered with white plaster, with which the green venetians contrast pleasantly. The central portico which is the officer's and teachers' entrance, and the side porticoes for the students' use are pleasing additions to the main edifice. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and in addition to the evergreens, there is a mound in the centre composed of densely growing dwarf pines. A flag-staff with cross-rest, and the guys, so necessary in this country, will float both the national, and the "educational" flags. A neat stone wall and coping, white paling fence, and a handsome painted gate, with carved posts and a central lantern, and a porter's lodge complete the front view of the new Imperial College.

On the ground-floor front, are the foreign superintendent's, native directors', librarians', clerks, etc., etc., rooms. These are carpeted, curtained, and properly furnished. In the centre wing, are the recitation rooms, laboratories for the professors of physics and chemistry respectively, and the amphitheatre or lecture-room, with circular rows of ascending seats. The north and south wings respectively, are to be occupied by the French and German departments.

The rooms on the second floor front are assigned to the officers of inspection, and are nicely furnished. The wings are occupied by the students; eight being assigned to a room, which is large enough to allow the proper number of cubic feet of space to each person. The total number of rooms is seventy-six. They are warmed either by grates or stoves, burning coal. Rigid regulations concerning the use of petroleum are enforced, and the students are to be drilled so as to vacate the house in a rapid and orderly manner, in case of a fire.

Between the wings of the main edifice, and communicating by covered passage, are two one-storied houses which are the servant's quarters.

Beyond the end of the central wing stand the refectory and kitchen. The former communicates with the northern and southern wings by a covered passage way. It is two-storied. On the lower floor, is the dining room. The main features of the kitchen, which is sixty feet long, and thirty feet wide, are three huge rice-boilers, and the furnaces for cooking. The dining room is ninety feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and ten feet high. The tables and benches are of plain wood. The usual native table-furniture of chop-sticks, lacquered rice and soup bowls, cup of soy, &c., are found on every table. On the second floor of this building are more bed rooms.

The bath house is situated not far from the kitchen. In this, are partitioned boxes for depositing clothes, a huge bath-tub for hot-water, a copper boiler, cold-water vats, &c. Only the students belonging to the Polytechnic school are fed and clothed by the Government. Below this grade, students must pay a monthly stipend of seven riô. The Polytechnic School is the goal of every under-class scholar, and the thought of it, his spur. The students rise at half past five a.m. and breakfast at six. The morning session is from eight to twelve o'clock, and the afternoon from one to two o'clock. Five hours are devoted to foreign learning, and one to Japanese and Chinese reading, writing and translation.

One hour's exercise, in walking, or gymnastics, alternately, is given to the students. Both kinds of exercise are taken in classes. In the former, the students must not scatter or mix indiscriminately along the streets, but

keep together, and within sight of each other. In gymnastics, they have trained native instructors. After their return in doors, they eat supper, and then devote themselves to their tasks till bed time which is at half past nine. These hours vary slightly according to the season; but eight hours for sleep, six for recitation, three for exercise and meals, and seven for preparation of studies is considered to be the proper distribution of time.

The general health of the students is good, though not equal to the average observed in English and American schools. A sick-bay, or small hospital, is attached to the college, and is under native doctors and nurses. Very serious cases are sent to the large government hospital, so as to be under the care of the German surgeons.

Japanese diet is the staple food of the students. Meat is allowed them once every other day. The students wear a neat uniform consisting of a blue cloth cap, black alapaca coats and white trousers for summer; blue swiss jackets and grey trowsers, with sack overcoat, in winter.

The regular holidays are Sundays, the first day of each month, the national festivals, and the foreign public holidays. The total number of holidays, however, is less than in Europe or America. On Saturday evenings, and before holidays, they are allowed to be out until nine p.m. They are strictly forbidden to drink any kind of distilled or fermented liquors, to go out at night, to visit the Yoshiwara, or to go to tea-houses and amuse themselves with singing girls. During the summer holidays of one month, and the winter holidays of two weeks, they are permitted to live out of the schools, at home or at hotels.

Almost every province in the Empire is represented in the College, Satsuma, Choshu and a few others have but a small proportion, but Kaga, Yechizen, Mito and some others are largely represented. Those pupils who had foreign instructors in their native cities, i.e., those who started with a foreign, and not with a native teacher, are now the most advanced pupils. This fact holds good to such an extent, that a professor can, in general, without knowing the antecedents of a class of boys pick out the students who had foreign teachers in the beginning. Some of the young men now in the first classes have been studying under foreign teachers steadily for four years, though most of them for less than that period. Very nearly all the students are of the *samurai* class. Some were formerly *katamoto*, *daimiô*, or their near relations, and one of the students in the French department is an uncle of the Mikado. Most of these once titled youths illustrate most signally the old adage, "there is no royal road to learning." By far the two brightest students in the College hail respectively from Hizen and Yechizen, and are ordinary *samurai*.

Some idea of the range of studies may be obtained by an examination of the roster. In the English department of the Polytechnic School, for instance, there are four classes. Two of these will pursue the Legal, and two the Scientific course. The principal studies of the Legal course, are Law, Latin and Modern History. In the Scientific Course, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics are the chief studies. The following is the programme followed during the last six months.—

#### SCIENTIFIC SECTION.

Studies.	Hours per week.	Text books used.
History	4	The Student's Hume.
Latin	3	Andrews Latin Grammar and Reader.
Law	3	Dictations from Pomeroy's Introduction to Municipal Law.
Political Economy	3	Perry's Polit. Economy.
English Grammar	2	G. Brown's Eng. Gram.
" Composition	2	Quackenbos' First Book of Eng. Composition.
Arithmetic	2	Felter's Arithmetic.
Geometry	1	Robinson's Geometry.
Algebra	1	" Algebra.

Logic is studied three hours a week, and Guizot's "History of Civilization" is read one hour a week, by the first Law class. In the second class, Geography takes the place of Logic, and the students have more practice in English instead of Guizot.—



SCIENTIFIC SECTION.		
<i>Studies.</i>	<i>Hours per week.</i>	<i>Text books used.</i>
Chemistry	3	Barker's, Roscoe's and Hooker's <i>Chemistries</i> .
Algebra	3	Robinson's <i>Algebra</i> .
Physiology	3	Huxley and Youman's.
Geometry	3	Robinson's <i>Geometry</i> .
Physics	2	Ganot's, Quackenbos' and Steele's, (Native teacher.)
Drawing	3	
Book-keeping	2	
Mechanics	1	Peck's <i>Mechanics</i> .
Trigonometry	1	Robinson's <i>Trigon</i> .
English conversation	2	
composition	1	

The second class, in place of Mechanics, and Book-keeping, have more practice in English.

The above is an outline of the organization, character, and course of studies pursued in the Polytechnic school, the highest seat of academical learning in the land. We shall present, in a future number, the same summary and details of the "Middle school," which ranks next in order. We refrain from any comment upon what we have set forth, as the object of this paper is simply to state facts. Whatever opinions may be expressed concerning the fitness of the schedule of studies in use in the Imperial College, it should be distinctly understood that the allotment of *seven elementary, and five special, studies, all in foreign languages*, to boys of from fifteen to twenty years of age, is *not* the work, nor is it done by the advice of, the professional teachers of the Imperial College.

#### MERCHANTS AND MERCHANT CONSULS.

In continuation of our article of the 27th ultimo respecting Consuls and Merchant Consuls we have procured the following list of *Professional Consuls in JAPAN*, which so far as we have the means of knowing is a complete one.

Great Britain.—Consuls at Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki and Hakodate.

Vice Consuls at Yedo, Osaka and Niigata.  
These officers also act as Consuls of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

Italy.—A Consul and a Vice Consul at Yokohama.

France.—A Consul at Yokohama.

(\*) Germany.—A Consul General at Yokohama and a Vice Consul at Hiogo.

(\*) Russia.—A Consul General at Yokohama and a Consul at Hakodate temporarily attached to the Consulate General.

(\*) Spain.—A Consul General at Yokohama.

United States.—Have *paid* (but not professional) Consuls at Yokohama, Hiogo and Nagasaki.

#### LIST OF Merchant CONSULS AT YOKOHAMA AND YEDO.

* Switzerland... Consul General	} Yokohama.
Denmark..... do.	
Hawaii..... do.	
Netherlands... Consul	
Belgium..... Vice Consul	} Yedo.
† Peru..... Consul General	
† Portugal..... Consul	
‡ Germany..... do.	
Greece..... do.	

#### JAPANESE NOTES.

A recent number of the *Dajōkan Nisshi* contains an account of the maltreatment by savages of some Japanese sailors who were cast away in the spring of this year on the inhospitable coast of Formosa.

It appears that a junk manned by four men belonging to a port in Bitchiu sailed from Tamashima in that province with a cargo of salt and matting on the 28th November last, for Owase in Kishiu, where the cargo was disposed of and a fresh one taken in consisting of joss-

(\*) The Consuls General of the countries marked thus (\*) are also diplomatic agents.

† Is Chairman of the Consular Body.

‡ Is Consul General for Japan.

|| Is also Consul for Yokohama.

Has no jurisdiction.

|| Has no treaty with Japan.

stick powder and dried mushrooms. Having quitted Owase on the 9th January, they anchored at Nigishima off the same province, and started again on their voyage on the 14th. A gale sprang up immediately which lasted till the 18th, during which time the junk was blown far out to sea in a southerly direction, so that those on board entirely lost their reckoning. After drifting about for some days, they sighted a steamer on the 4th February, and lighted a fire with matting in order to attract attention. The steamer responded to the signal, and approached close to them, but after stopping her engines for a moment, proceeded on her voyage to the great disappointment of the castaways. After this they contrived to hoist a sail, and put the junk before the wind. On the 3rd of March they descried an island far away in the offing, the sight of which somewhat revived their spirits, although they had been absolutely without food for the last four days. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the following day they reached land, at a place in Formosa called Maboké. Twenty or thirty beings of strange appearance surrounded them, and robbed them of their property against which proceeding they endeavoured to expostulate, but the crowd increased to two or three hundred people, who carried off the whole of the cargo, broke up the junk, stripped the castaways naked, and appeared to be about to murder them. All they managed to save was a single old garment for each, the junk-pass, a five *riō* note, and a charm from the temple of Kampira in Sanuki. Fortunately an old native took pity on them, and carried them off to his house, where they obtained food and shelter. The family of this old man consisted of five persons besides himself. There were many huts in the neighbourhood, constructed (says the account) with something resembling bamboo leaves. The soil seemed rich, and was planted with barley, it seemed far superior to the soil of Bitchiu. The locality was large, and well-wooded. About ten o'clock in the morning of the 9th, they were escorted by their protector to a place called Kanéba, some four miles further, where they found three houses occupied by Chinese, with one of whom they found shelter for a night. In company with this man they returned to Maboké on the following day to endeavour to recover their property, but the natives refused to surrender it, and they returned without having effected their purpose. They stopped two nights longer with the Chinese, who forced them to saw wood by threatening to tie them up, although they made signs to them that they were too tired to work. On the 12th March, a Chinese named Ansen came and carried them off to a place called Bakarao. Between Kanéba and Bakarao they passed several places inhabited by the aborigines, some of whom had pity and gave them food, while others mounted their backs and insulted them by striking them on the head. Bakarao, where they stopped about a hundred days, is occupied by Chinese and aborigines in common, the latter being about twice as numerous as the former. Most of the Formosans were armed with swords, spears and match-locks, but for all that the Chinese seemed the more powerful, and made the natives work for them. Ansen had all along seemed to say that as soon as the barley was harvested, he should go to Kiyō to sell it, and would hand the castaways over to the Japanese officials at that place, and out of gratitude they cheerfully worked for him, tending cattle, cutting wood, and cultivating the ground. On the 14th June they embarked with Ansen from Bakarao and arrived on the 20th at Kiyō, where they stopped two nights. Some officials of Taiwanfu came and carried them to the office of the local authorities, where they remained nine days. Here a Japanese named Fukushima Reiské gave them ten dollars. On the 30th they returned to Kiyō, where they embarked for Foochow on the 5th July in a steamer. The Chinese authorities there gave them food, clothes and money and sent them to Yedo by steamer under the escort of two officers.

#### JAPANESE PAPER.

THE following article affords a very excellent and, apparently, complete account of the various descriptions of paper manufactured in this country, and is translated, by permission of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur



and Völkerkunde Ostasiens," from their Transactions for July, 1873 :—

In the manufacture of paper the Japanese have for centuries past employed the bark of the *Bronssonetia Papyrifera*, which flourishes in almost every district of the country. Old roots, cut into lengths of about 3 inches, are placed in the ground in such manner as to leave about half an inch projecting above the surface. These roots throw out shoots in the first year of about one foot in length, growing in the second to a length of from two to three feet, and in the third somewhat over four feet. In their fourth year they attain a height of six and, in some cases, even as great as nine to twelve feet. In the tenth month of each year the shoots are cut close to the roots. In the following year each branch throws out five new shoots and thus, in the course of five years, a thick bush is obtained the branches of which may be suitably employed in the manufacture of paper.

The boughs obtained in winter afford the best quality of material. They are cut in lengths of two feet six or seven inches and subjected to wetting sufficiently long to permit of their rind being easily removable by the fingers.

When this process is complete the bark is dried loose, so that the knots should offer no impediment, tied up in bundles and hung upon poles in the air. The drying is found to require two to three days, though if the wind be strong twenty-four hours prove sufficient.

The bundles are then rinsed for, at least, twenty-four hours in running water, so as to remove the inner fibre from the outer bark and the former is scraped upon a knife fixed upon a straw mat until its complete separation is effected. The dark outer bark, known as *saru kawa*, is used in the preparation of coarser descriptions of paper, such, for example, as *chiri gami* and *kigo suki*.

Paper, properly so-called, is made from the inner fibre known as *sosori*.

For this purpose the fibre is tied up in bundles weighing thirty-two pounds, thoroughly washed in a running stream and placed in tubs filled with water. The water is subsequently allowed to run off from the latter and the remaining moisture pressed from the fibre by means of heavy weights. The latter is then boiled with a preparation of the ashes of buck-wheat hulls, being meanwhile continuously stirred with wooden staves, and this process continues until the boiling water from below is distributed throughout the mass of pulp through the holes with which the lower part of the staves is furnished.

In the event, however, of the pulp not boiling some *kobai* or ordinary lime is added although the colour of the paper suffers from this materially.

The fibre thus prepared is then for the second time immersed in running water in a basket, and left there for such time as may be necessary to cleanse it thoroughly from all impurities. After its removal from the water it is stretched upon a plank of either oak or cherry-wood, some five feet long by three in width and four inches thick, and well beaten with a square mallet, three feet in length, for about twenty minutes. It is then rolled up in large balls from which it is detached as required.

In the course of its manufacture a certain quantity of *tororo* is added to the mass of pulp. This is prepared from the root of the "*Hibiscus Manihot*" which is removed from the ground in the fifth month, peeled, lightly beaten and boiled to the consistency of a moderately thick paste which is strained when required for use. In Summer rice-water is added for the same purpose. The Winter manufacture, known as *kidzuki*, is more highly esteemed from the fact of its not being exposed to the attacks of the worm.

The pulp prepared either with *tororo* or rice water is then treated in precisely the same manner as is usual in Europe.

The leather-paper is prepared from the *Tosa Senka* paper, its substance being obtained by uniting several thicknesses together. After being saturated with the oil obtained from the *zenoki*, (*Celtis Willdenowiana*), the parts are pressed together in heavy wooden presses, and the sheets dried and covered with an outer coating of licker.

The materials for clothing manufactured from paper are prepared in the province of Sendai from a description known as *Shifu*. This paper is cut into wide or narrow strips according as the substance required be fine or

coarse, twisted with the fingers and then reeled. The threads are subsequently twisted upon the wheel and are prepared either alone or in conjunction with silk. The material is washable and is esteemed exceedingly durable.

In the preparation of crape-paper a moistened sheet of stout paper is stretched upon a wooden cylinder upon which the design has been engraved. It is then stripped off and dried. By another method the damp sheet receives a mechanical pressure while on the cylinder. Both procedures impart a *crépé* appearance and elasticity to the paper.

In addition to the *Bronssonetia Papyrifera* the *Edgeworthia Papyrifera* is also employed in the manufacture of paper.

The following is a specification of the various descriptions of paper in the collection of the "German Asiatic Society" :—

- 1.—Hankire, made in Suruga : used for letter paper.
- 2.—Hanshi, made in Suruga : do. do.
- 3.—a Noure, made in Suruga : do. do.
- 3.—b Hosho gami, made in Igo : used for women's writing paper.
- 4.—Kobanshi, made in Suruga : used for pocket handkerchiefs.
- 5.—Wata atzu, made in Suruga : used for bags.
- 6.—Chirigami, made in Suruga : used for pocket handkerchiefs.
- 7.—Hankire, made in Kai : used for letter paper.
- 8.—Hankire, made in Hiuga : writing paper.
- 9.—Hankire, made in Tsikugo : do. do.
- 10.—Ochiaie, made in Tsikugo : used for furniture.
- 11.—Hankire, made in Musashi : writing paper.
- 12.—Hankire, made in Musashi : do. do.
- 13.—Wadoshki, made in Musashi : do. do.
- 15.—O gazenshi, made in Musashi : do. do.
- 16.—Schkichi, made in Musashi : used in writing poetical compositions.
- 17.—Tansake, made in Musashi : do. do.
- 18.—Uda-chiri, made in Musashi : used for sugar-bags.
- 19.—Hoso-kawa, made in Musashi : used for account-books.
- 20.—Tanagawa doshi, made in Musashi : for writing and furniture paper.
- 21.—Katamen, made in Musashi : used for various purposes.
- 22.—Yomokawa, made in Musashi : used for bags.
- 23.—Riomen-ben-gami, made in Musashi : used for bags.
- 24.—Hankire-ben-gami, made in Idzu : writing paper.
- 25.—Eban-kire-ben-gami, made in Iyo : do. do.
- 26.—Takenanga, made in Iyo : do. do.
- 27.—Tobosho, made in Iyo : do. do.
- 28.—Osu-hanshi, made in Iyo : do. do.
- 29.—Senka, made in Iyo : used for bags.
- 30.—Tyo uda, made in Iyo : used for umbrellas.
- 31a.—Chiri game, made in Iyo : used for pocket handkerchiefs.
- 31b.—Iyo hosho, made in Iyo : used for women's writing paper.
- 32.—Otaka, made in Echizen : used for official paper.
- 33.—Date shiwo, made in Echizen : do. do.
- 34.—Kotaka, made in Echizen : do. do.
- 35.—Takenaga, made in Echizen : used for writing paper.
- 36.—Obosho, made in Echizen : do. do.
- 37.—Is'shiki bosho, made in Echizen : do. do.
- 38.—Kobosho, made in Echizen : do. do.
- 39.—Benito rinoko, made in Echizen : used for wardrobes ; printed in Kioto.
- 40.—Mutama rinoko, made in Echizen : do. do.
- 41.—Beni bosho, made in Echizen : used for tickets ; dyed in Yedo.
- 42.—Noshi iro maru kami, made in Echizen : used for tickets.
- 43.—Kidzuki-o maniai, made in Echizen : used for paper screens.
- 44.—Kidzuki go shiki kami, made in Echizen : used for papering wardrobes, &c.
- 45.—Gaminai, made in Echizen : used for papering wardrobes, &c.
- 46.—Ohama gami, made in Mino : used for pocket handkerchiefs.
- 47.—Mino gami, Mino : used for window-panes.

- 48.—Mumishosi, Mino: used for paper lanterns.  
 49.—Usu mino, Mino: do. do.  
 50.—Dossa mino, Mino: do. do.  
 51.—Atzu mino, Mino: used for drawing paper.  
 52.—Gampichi, Mino: do. do.  
 53.—Tenku dso, Mino: used for packing paper for delicate objects.  
 54.—Usu go, Mino: used for drawing.  
 55.—Kogiku, Mino: used for pocket handkerchiefs.  
 56.—Mondengusho, Mino: used for lantern-panes.  
 57.—Oshomotsu gami, Mino: used for official letter paper.  
 58a.—Hosaban Gampischi, Mino: used for writing paper.  
 58b.—Mino Azu Gampi, Mino: do. do.  
 59.—Omissi Gampi Yamato: used for pocket handkerchiefs.  
 60.—Yoshimon gami, Mino: used for fine packing paper.  
 61.—Suki kami, Yamato: used for bookbinding purposes.  
 63.—Sunobe, Toza: used for writing and drawing paper.  
 64.—Setsho, Toza: used for writing paper.  
 65.—Obanshi, Toza: do. do.  
 66.—Hanshi, Toza: do. do.  
 67.—Tshodjibiki, Toza: papering wardrobes.  
 68.—Saragasami, Toza: do. do.  
 69.—Tyo gami, Toza: printed in Yedo.  
 70.—Senka, Toza: used for packing paper.  
 71.—Skebik dosho, Toza: used for the borders of pictures dyed in Kiôto.  
 72.—Yro dosho, Toza: do. do.  
 73.—Kogo dosa, Toza: used for putting up medicine; dyed in Kiôto.  
 74.—Skibu moni, Toza: used for papering doors; dyed in Yedo.  
 76.—Sommen gami, made in Setzu: used for artificial flowers.  
 77.—Mogiogni Dsanka, made Setzu: do. do.  
 78.—Kononda, made in Setzu: used for hat lining.  
 79.—Iro Maniai, made in Setzu: used for papering wardrobes.  
 80.—Aidosa, made in Setzu: do. do.  
 81.—Natsumi Minato, made in Setzu: do. do.  
 82.—Asagi dosa, made in Setzu: used for bookbinding purposes.  
 83.—Kondosa, made in Setzu: do. do.  
 84.—Katan Kondosa, made in Setzu: do. do.  
 85.—Yakon taishi, made in Setzu: used for putting up medicine.  
 86.—Hionda, made in Setzu: used for various purposes.  
 87.—Tosomi Tongomi, made in Oomi: used for prayer-books.  
 88.—Tskushi, made in Yamashiro: half bamboo, half paper.  
 89.—Urusunan gami, made in Yamashiro: used for making band-boxes.  
 90.—Sichon gami, made in Yamashiro: used for window panes.  
 91.—Tansaku, made in Yamashiro: used for ornamenting women's hair.  
 92.—Beckogami, made in Yamashiro: used for poetical and ballad compositions.  
 93.—Kin gami, made in Yamashiro: used for making flowers.  
 94.—Gin gami, made in Yamashiro: do. do.  
 95.—Yo juki, made in Yamashiro: used for tapestry; printed in Kioto.  
 96.—Moni gami, made in Yamashiro: used for papering wardrobes.  
 97.—Kin gami, made in Yamashiro: do. do.  
 98.—Gin gami, made in Yamashiro: do. do.  
 99.—Obosho, made in Satsuma: used for writing paper.  
 100.—Ysobosho, made in Satsuma: used in Sintoo worship.  
 101.—Hodomosu, made in Hitadji: used for writing paper.  
 102.—Santome ban, made in Hitadji: used for packing paper.  
 103.—Echigo ban, made in Hitadji: do. do.  
 104.—Shuhun, made in Hitadji: do. do.  
 105.—Chirman ban, made in Hitadji: do. do.  
 106.—Nishuo uchi, made in Hitadji: used for pictures.  
 107.—Nishi monti, made in Hitadji: used for account books.  
 108.—Kusu nibu ban, made in Echu: used for window panes.  
 109.—Hanshi, made in Iwami: do. do.  
 110.—Hanshi, made in Iwami: do. do.  
 111.—Haribako, made in Musashi: used for laying under tapestry.  
 112.—Kuro kami, made in Musashi: do. do.  
 113.—Disechio, made in Musashi: do. do.
- B I.*
- 1.—Hioshi, made in Yedo: used for bookbinder's purposes and tapestry.  
 2.—Honkino shingami, made in Yedo: do. do.  
 3.—Gino shingami, made in Yedo: do. do.  
 4.—Sarasa kami, made in Yedo: do. do.  
 5.—Kin sarasa kami, made in Yedo: do. do.  
 6a.—Tchigo gami, made in Yedo: used for pressed bows.  
 6.—Noshi, made in Yedo: used for tickets for presents.  
 7.—Noshi, made in Yedo: do. do.  
 8.—Arima Doshi, made in Yedo: used for tapestry.  
 9.—Made in Yedo: do. do.  
 10.—Made in Yedo.  
 11.—Sendai, made in Yedo.  
 12.—Nami inkiu, made in Yedo.  
 13.—Ki karu kami, made in Yedo.  
 14.—Iro kotaka, made in Yedo.  
 15.—Digami, made in Yedo: used for fans.  
 16.—  
 17.—  
 18.—  
 19.—  
 20.—Nos.  
 21.—Rikin.  
 22.—Kara kami.  
 23.—Tai heshi, .....used for Tapestry.  
 24.—Nanie inkln.  
 25.—  
 26.—  
 27.—  
 28.—Cho bioshi.  
 29.—Pictures on crape paper.  
 30.—  
 31.—Noshi gami, ..... used for tickets.  
 32.—Used for women's .....hair ornaments.  
*N. B.*—Specimens from 1 to 32 are manufactured in Yedo from other descriptions of paper.  
 33.—Kin mo toi nishin kami, made in Tosa: used for women's hair ornaments.  
 34.—Takenanga nishi kami, made in Tosa: do. do.  
 35.—Iro mo toi kami, made in Higo: do. do.  
 36a.—Hanemo toi no kami, made in Higo: do. do.  
 36b.—Hanemo toi no kami, made in Higo: do. do.  
 37.—Kanakano kami Jokokami, made in Higo: used for ornamenting small boxes.  
 38.—Hanemotoi tchotcho, made in Mino: used for women's hair ornaments.  
 39.—Kinshia mino kami, made in Mino: do. do.  
 40.—Becco kami, made in Ozaka: do. do.  
 41.—Mange djimo, made in Yedo: do. do.  
 42.—Ochiri, made in Tchikugo: used for hangings.  
 Besides these there are one hundred and thirty-seven other descriptions of hangings made in Echizen, Tosa, Setzu, Yamashiro and Yedo.
- B II. LEATHER-PAPER.—(Toile cirée ?)*
- 1.—14 from Shimoduke.  
 15.—20 " Hitadji.  
 21.—22 " Issé.  
 23.—32 " Yedo.  
 34.—43 " Karasu yama.  
 44.—46 " Mito.
- Besides several descriptions of oiled-paper for rain-coats, &c. from Yedo, tobacco pouches, &c., &c.

## REVIEW.\*

WE believe that we only endorse the public verdict on all the books of dialogues and sentences which have appeared previously to the publication of Mr. Satow's book when we say that they have been without exception conspicuous failures. Most of them are exceedingly inac-

\* *Kuaira Hen.* Twenty-five Exercises in the Yedo Colloquial, for the use of students, with Notes. By Ernest Satow, Japanese Secretary to H. M. Legation in Japan. Yokohama, Lane, Crawford & Co. 1873.

curate, and even the few which are moderately correct are, for want of proper notes and explanations, almost useless to the learner. In the case of a language so different in its idiom and construction from our own as Japanese this is a fatal defect. In both these respects "*Kuwa Hen*" is an immeasurable advance upon its predecessors, and the student has now within his reach a manual on the thorough correctness of which he may place implicit reliance, and which contains all the explanations which he can possibly require.

The *Kuwa Hen* is in three parts. The First Part contains a series of Japanese sentences and dialogues printed in the Roman character with the English translation on the opposite page. The sentences become gradually more difficult as the work advances, but for the average student they might with advantage have been made even more progressive. Books of this kind are usually very dull reading, and the authors of them are sometimes driven to great straits in order to make them interesting. Most of us can call to mind one in which there was an attempt to relieve the natural dryness of the subject by witty remarks and by the dramatic interest excited in the sayings and doings of two imaginary personages into whose mouths the sentences were put. Mr. Satow's dialogues have a more legitimate interest. Many of them were composed in the first instance by native scholars, and contain lively pictures of Japanese life and manners. Those who care nothing for the Japanese language may read with interest the dialogues on A Fire, on Travelling, on the New Year, and the Discussion between a foreign Consul and a native official on the subject of a broken contract. These dialogues are all the more readable, as they are translated in good, idiomatic English, the literal translations being banished to their proper place among the explanations in the second part. By the plan of having them first composed in Japanese and then rendered into English, their value to the student is much enhanced, as translations from English are apt to be stiff and unidiomatic, while innumerable expressions common in daily life, but which have no counterpart in English, are necessarily omitted.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of Mr. Satow's book is the second part, which not only contains all the explanations which the least advanced student is likely to require, but is a rich mine of information respecting the idioms and grammar of the spoken dialect of Yedo. The student who has thoroughly mastered this part need fear little further difficulty with the grammar and construction of the spoken Japanese.

The Third Part of the *Kuwa Hen* contains the Japanese of the dialogue in the native character, the first fourteen dialogues being printed in Hiragana only, the remainder with an admixture of some of the more common Chinese characters. This is a great improvement on the old plan of employing the almost useless Katakana for this purpose.

Most readers of the *Kuwa Hen* will be glad that Mr. Satow has not yielded to his desire to omit altogether the version in Roman characters contained in Part I. The labour of familiarizing the eye with a set of strange characters is no doubt very irksome, and as it is possible, after some practice with a native teacher, to pronounce correctly the transliteration contained in Part I., we fear that many learners will be tempted to shirk the trouble of mastering the native syllabary, and to confine themselves to the version in Roman letters. At the same time, it cannot be too strongly impressed on the genuine student that his best plan is, as Mr. Satow advises, "to work with the Japanese text alone, even at the expense of some extra labour at first." The native spelling throws much light on the grammar, and if the student intends ever to get beyond a phrase-book, it will be necessary for him sooner or later to learn the native character, to a knowledge of which he can have no better or more convenient guide than these exercises in their Japanese form.

We hope the publication of Mr. Satow's book will be another inducement to residents in Japan to undertake in earnest the study of the spoken language. The almost insuperable difficulties which beset it not many years ago have been in a great measure removed, and at present there is really nothing to prevent any one who devotes a little diligence to the task from acquiring a very serviceable knowledge of the language.

## A CHRONICLE OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN JAPANESE HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1863.

(Continued.)

### 1ST YEAR OF MANYEI, (1860).

1st month, 2nd day.—An Italian ship came to Yokohama.

1st month, 6th day.—Denkichi, of the province of Kii, Interpreter to the English was murdered in Yedo by some person unknown.

1st month, 18th day.—Kimura Settsu no kami Katsurintaro (the present Minister of Marine) and others started for America in the ship *Kanrinmaru*.

1st month, 15th day.—The Daimio of Taira was appointed Roju.

1st month, 18th day.—Shimmi Buzen no kami and his fellow—ambassadors left for America in American ship.

1st month, 20th day.—It was notified that the Koban marked *Ho* should be current at the rate of 3 rios and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bus., the gold bu. with the same mark at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bus., the Koban marked *Shi* at 2 rios  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bus and the gold bu, with the same mark at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  bus.

1st month, 28th day.—Notice was given of the discontinuance of the European military exercise, and also of practising the European style of drumming.

2nd month, 4th day.—Orders were sent to Fuchu that the Korean envoys were to come in the year 1866.

2nd month 5th day.—An Englishman and a Dutchman were cut down at Yokohama by some persons unknown.

2nd month, 6th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Tatsuno. Another interview was held on the 18th. The subject of these interviews was said to be the above mentioned murders of foreigners.

2nd month, 18th day.—There was fighting among the Samurai in Mito on account of the giving up of the Imperial rescript.

2nd month, 18th day.—Russians went by land from Yokohama to Hakodate.

2nd month, 25th day.—At Yokohama one of the Japanese night-patrol was shot by a foreigner.

2nd month, 27th day.—The Shōgun had the front of his head shaved, (in token of his attaining his majority.)

3rd month, 3rd day.—Sano Takenoske of the Mito Han, Arimura Jizayemon of the Kagoshima Han and fifteen others attacked the Daimio of Hikone (better known as Ii Kamon no kami) at Soto Sakurada and killed him. The mourning for him was kept secret and was not notified. (The Japanese law then was that if man was from any cause decapitated, his son could not succeed him in the family estates and honours).

3rd month, 9th day.—A Satsuma man arrested a Mito man named Kaneko Magojiro at Yokka ichi in Ise and delivered him to the Shōgun's Government.

3rd month, 11th day.—Notice was given that the number of guards at the Castle gate would be made the same as it was up to 1855.

3rd month, 13th day.—The Daimio of Kagoshima while in Chikugo on his way to Yedo turned back and went to his own province.

3rd month, 15th day.—The Shōgun summoned the Daimios to the Castle and explained to them that on account of foreigners of all countries having take up their residence in Yedo, and also on account of the affair at Soto Sakurada, they must take steps to guard against mischief.

3rd month, 23rd day.—At Osaka Takahashi Taichiro, Shōzayemon and Kawasaki Magojiro committed suicide; Yamazaki Riōzō and two others were arrested.

3rd month, last day.—The Daimio of Hikone was released from the duties of the office of Tairo (see 3rd month 7th day).

Intercalary 3rd month, 1st day.—The name of the period was changed to Manyei.

Intercalary 3rd month, 1st day.—The Daimio of Sekiyado was again appointed Rōju.

Intercalary 3rd month, 1st day.—Some Yokohama merchants flung a petition into the *Kago* of the Daimio of Tatsuno denouncing the secret schemes of the foreigners.

Intercalary 3rd month, 5th day.—The title-deeds of the Daimios were renewed to them as usual.

Intercalary 3rd month, 6th day.—The Daimios who had charge of the defence of Yokohama were warned that there was danger of an attack by *rônins*.

Intercalary 3rd month, 11th day.—Matsunaga Hanroku committed suicide in the guard-house at the front gate of the Castle, probably from apprehensions excited by the affair of the Daimio of Hikone.

Intercalary 3rd month, 17th day.—Owing to the scarcity of soy, wax, grain, clothing and silk, it was notified that supplies of these articles should be sent to Yedo.

Intercalary 3rd month, 20th day.—It was notified that men-of-war would guard the Yokohama sea.

Intercalary 3rd month, 29th day.—An interview with the English took place at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. It was said that the subject of the interview was the foreign residence on Gotenyama.

4th month, 3rd day.—The defence of Shinagawa was entrusted to the Daimio of Tokushima (Awa).

4th month, 7th day.—Mourning was proclaimed for the Daimio of Hikone. On the 28th the succession was granted to his son.

4th month, 28th day.—The Daimio of Nishio ceased to hold the office of Roju.

5th month, 4th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira about the buildings for foreigners on Gotenyama and about building houses for merchants at Shinagawa.

5th month, 6th day.—Kimma Settsu no kami and his colleagues returned from America.

5th month, 24th day.—A Portuguese ship came to Shinagawa. Interviews were held with them at the residence of the Daimio of Taira on the 2nd and 18th of the 6th month. A Treaty having been concluded with them, they went away on the 19th.

5th month, 26th day.—Sakura Yukiye an unattached *samurai* and Shima Onari were thrown into prison. They were probably the remainder of the Kiôto prisoners.

5th month, 26th day.—Ono Tomogoro of the Kasama Han had the honour of an audience of the Shôgun.

6th month, 4th day.—Midzuno Tosa no kami, a dependant of the Daimio of Wakayama was commanded to retire from public life and to live in seclusion. It was said that the reason of this was that being the Shôgun's maternal grand-father he had been concerned in the plot.

6th month, 18th day.—The Mikado issued an important command for the expulsion of the barbarians. Okubo Osumi no kami was despatched to Yedo with it. He delivered it to the Shôgun on the 1st day of the 7th month.

6th month, 21st day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

6th month, 23th day.—The Daimio of Okazaki was appointed Roju.

7th month, 4th day.—The Americans went to the Castle and had an audience of the Shôgun. It was said that the ceremonies observed the previous year were modified.

7th month, 6th day.—Interviews took place with the Americans on this day and on the 18th at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

7th month, 9th day.—The Englishmen went to the Castle and had an audience.

7th month, 11th day.—Notice was given that vaccination for small-pox would be performed at the vaccination office.

7th month, 11th day.—The Daimios of Takamatsu, Hikone, Koriyama, Matsuyce, and Kuana, were ordered to guard Kiôto strictly, and the Daimios of Yedo, Takatsuki Leze and Sasa yama to guard the entrances to Kioto.

7th month, 18th day.—The English went to Suruga. On the 26th they ascended mount Fuji.

7th month, 20th day.—A Prussian ship arrived at Shinagawa. An interview took place with them on the 22d at the residence of the Daimio of Taira, and also on the 15th and 18th of the 8th month. The Prussians went away without being allowed to conclude a Treaty.

7th month, 21st day.—The French went to the Castle and had an audience.

7th month, 26th day.—A German ship came to Shinagawa.

7th month, 29th day.—Anenokôji, a lady of the Shôgun's Court went to Kioto. It was said that the object of her Mission was the Shôgun's marriage to Princess Katsu.

8th month, 3rd day.—The Daimio of Kagoshima was informed that he would afterwards receive orders respecting the visit of the Loochoo envoys.

8th month, 15th day.—The old Daimio of Mito died. He received the posthumous name of *Rek-kô* or "The zealous noble." On the 26th the sentence of strict seclusion passed on him was recalled.

8th month, 22nd day.—Territory in Saghalien was granted to the Daimio of Ono.

8th month, 27th day.—Thirty-seven Sammai of the Mito Han went to the residence of the Daimio of Kagoshima, and made a statement of their views; on the 5th day of the 7th month of the following year they were allowed to return to the residence of the Daimio of Mito.

This month the English and French took the northern capital of China.

9th month, 4th day.—The sentences of seclusion passed upon the old Daimio of Nagoya and on Lord Hitotsubashi were rescinded, but they were warned not to present themselves before the Shôgun.

9th month, 7th day.—The sentences of seclusion passed upon the old Daimio of Kakegawa, upon Hongo Tango no kami and upon Ishiko Tosa no kami were rescinded.

9th month, 13th day.—Hayashi Dôkai of the Kokura Han was appointed physician to the Shôgun.

9th month, 16th day.—The Daimio of Ogaki was presented with a saddle and stirrups and a dress suitable to the season in recognition of his good government of his province.

9th month, 18th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

9th month, 20th day.—The Daimio of Mito was informed that it was unnecessary for him to give up the Imperial rescript.

9th month, 28th day.—Shimmi Bugen no kami and his colleagues returned from America.

—Prince Suke was proclaimed heir and successor to the throne of the Mikado.

10th month, 4th day.—Interviews took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira on this day and on the 15th. The subject of them was said to be the land question.

10th month, 27th day.—Odzuki Shinsai of the Sendai Han was appointed Chief of the vaccination office.

11th month, 1st day.—It was notified that the Princess Katsu would be given in marriage to the Shôgun.

11th month, 5th day.—The conduct of foreign relations was entrusted to the Daimio of Taira alone. (Andô Tensuima no kami).

11th month, 5th day.—Hori Oribe no Shô committed suicide. It was said that he intended his death as a remonstrance against the entire change of policy in respect to Kiôgo and to foreign countries.

11th month, 6th day.—Notice was given that there was no objection to the sails of war vessels being made of white material, and to the use of crests on them.

11th month, 9th day.—The Shôgun returned to the chief buildings of the Castle.

11th month, 13th day.—An interview took place with the Prussians at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. On the 18th another interview took place and a provisional Treaty was concluded.

11th month, 16th day.—An interview took place with the French at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

11th month, 19th day.—On account of Princess Katsu being given in marriage to the Shôgun, the Court nobles jointly received a present of 15,000 rios.

11th month, 20th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

11th month, 21st day.—Orders were given to the Daimios of Fukuyama Nishio, Amagasaki, Shinjo, Kameyama and Kôrigaya to protect the foreigners of all countries. A report that a band of *rônins* was about to attack the foreigners was the cause of this measure. These Daimios were repeatedly changed afterwards, but all these changes are not noticed here.

11th month, 29th day.—The old Daimio of Tatsuno ceased to hold the office of Roju. He afterwards retired from public life.

12th month, 5th day.—The American interpreter Heuskin was cut down in Yedo by some persons unknown.



12th month, 6th day.—The English and French left Yedo and went to Yokohama. On the 21st of the 1st month they again came to Yedo. From this time forward they kept going backwards and forwards and did not live quietly in one place.

12th month, 11th day.—An interview took place with the Americans in the residence of the Daimio of Taira. Another interview was held on the 27th. The subjects were the murder of Heuskin and the postponement of the opening of Yedo, Osaka, Hiogo, and Niigata.

12th month, 15th day.—The Daimio of Sekiyado received a gift of 10,000 Kokus. The Daimio of Murakami was ordered to exchange villages so as to increase his revenue by 10,000 Kokus. Rewards were also given to all the building-officers who rebuilt the Castle.

12th month, 28th day.—The Daimio of Kameyama was appointed Rôju.

This month the Mikado presented 50 pieces of gold to the inhabitants of the province of Yamashiro.

#### 1ST YEAR OF BUNKIU (1861).

1st month, 4th day.—An Imperial edict was issued. It was occasioned by the neglect to refer the Prussian Treaty for the Mikado's approval.

1st month, 9th day.—On this day and on the 16th and 25th interviews took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

1st month, 10th day.—Two French ships came to Shinagawa.

1st month, 21st day.—Notice was given to the wards to display flags (with the streets' names) at their guard-houses. It was said that the foreigners requested this.

1st month, 24th day.—The Government received information that a band of *rônins* had committed outrages in Sawara, in the province of Shimôsa.

1st month, 29th day.—Orders were given for the arrest of all *rônins* in the eight provinces round Yedo.

2nd month, 3rd day.—On this day and on the 17th and 22nd interviews took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. It was said that the interviews which took place at this time had chiefly reference to the Minister's residence, the opening of Hiogo and Tsushima, and the bands of *rônins*.

2nd month, 3rd day.—Russians came to Asaumi ura in Tsushima ostensibly with the object of repairing their ship.

2nd month, 3rd day.—The Daimio of Mito's address to Government in which he promised to arrest the *rônins* was circulated for the information of the Daimios.

2nd month, 7th day.—An English ship came to Shinagawa.

2nd month, 9th day.—A Russian ship came to Shinagawa. She left on the 5th of the 3rd month.

2nd month, 9th day.—Okabe Sanjuro of the Mito Han was arrested at Yedo.

2nd month, 9th day.—Sumiga Timoske and Nakajima Kimpei of the Mito Han were arrested at Sakai.

2nd month, 23rd day.—The Americans proceeded to the Castle, it was said in order to offer their congratulations on the new year.

2nd month, 28th day.—The name of the period was changed to Bunkiu.

2nd month, 29th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

2nd month, 29th day.—Notice was given of a loan of money to the Hatamotos' retainers on account of the rise in prices.

About this time numerous reports were received by Government from Shimos that the *rônins* intended to expel the barbarians. It was also said that several hundred men had formed a camp at Akagisan in Kodzuke.

3rd month, 1st day.—The English Minister Alcock suddenly left for Hongkong.

3rd month, 4th day.—Russians came to Masugawa in Tsushima and erected houses.

3rd month 15th day.—Notice was given of a delay in the marriage of the Princess Kadzu.

3rd month 15th day.—Caps made in foreign fashion were prohibited.

3rd month 17th day.—There was a great thunderstorm at Yedo.

3rd month 22nd day.—The Daimio of Taira was order-

ed to increase his revenue by an exchange of villages to the amount of 10,000 kokus.

3rd month 23rd day. There was a performance of *No* and *Kiogen* in honor of the Shogun's return to the chief building of the Castle.

3rd month 23rd day.—It was notified that priests who had broken their vows, women of a strange trade (meaning prostitutes not belonging to the Yoshiwara), and others would be deported to Yezo.

3rd month 24th day. Takenouchi Shimotsuke no kami, Kuwayama Sayemon no Jo, and Kiogoku Hiogo were appointed envoys to western countries.

3rd month 26th day.—A notification was issued enjoining zeal in the acquirement of the arts of war and learning and recommending economy.

3rd month 27th day.—Shiwonoya Kozo of the Yamagata Han and Wakayama Sokichi of the Iwamura Han were admitted to an audience of the Shôgun.

3rd month 27th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The subject of it was said to be the despatch of ambassadors to western countries.

4th month 12th day.—The Russians shot a Japanese servant named Yasugoro at Tsushima. On the 13th they again committed an outrage.

4th month 12th day.—An English ship visited the bay of Fuchu in Tsushima. She went away on the 14th.

4th month 19th day.—Oguri Bungo no Kami and Mizoguchi Yasogoro were despatched to Tsushima, where they arrived on the 7th of the 5th month. They had an interview with the Russians on the 10th, and returned immediately.

4th month 19th day.—The Mikado raised the Princess Kadzu to the rank of *Naishimo*.

4th month 28th day.—From this day English ships anchored at Shimonoseki in Nagato, at Kadoshima in Bugen and other places. The Englishmen landed at several places, and on the 15th of the 5th month, they buried a man at Kusuwara. They then went away, but it was said that they came and took away the body in the course of the 10th month.

It was said that in the course of this month an autograph letter of the Shogun was sent to Russia, England, France and all the other countries, respecting the delay in the opening of the ports of Yedo, Osaka, Hiogo and Niigata.

5th month day.—The Englishman Alcock came to Hiogo. He returned to Yedo by land along the Tokaido, arriving on the 27th.

5th month 14th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The subject of it was said to be the surveying of the Japanese seas.

5th month 15th day.—The Dutchman Siebold came to Yedo. He was taken into the Government service and was lodged in the Conference House at Akabane. In the course of the fourth month he had come to Yokohama and lived there.

5th month 19th day.—Midzuno Chikngo no Kami was appointed envoy to the countries of the West.

5th month 28th day.—Mayegi Shimpachiro, Ariya Hanya and twelve others of the Mito Han attacked Tozenji, and wounded two Englishmen. They fought with the Hatamoto's men and with the soldiers of the Daimios of Koriyama and Nishio. There were killed and wounded on both sides.

In the last ten days of this month, a comet appeared in the northwest.

6th month 3rd day.—An interview took place with the Dutch at the residence of the Daimios of Taira.

6th month 4th day.—An interview took place with the English at the same place.

6th month 5th and 13th days.—Interviews were held with the English chiefly respecting the Tozenji affair, it was said.

6th month 16th day.—Shogimo Government ordered the Daimios to arrest the survivors of the band who had broken into Tozenji.

6th month 16th day.—The Daimio of Mito was commanded to maintain strict order within his territory.

6th month 19th day.—It was notified that merchants might build large ships if they chose.

6th month 20th day.—Oguri Bungo no Kami and his colleagues arrived in Yedo from Tsushima. On the 28th they were ordered to proceed there a second time. They did not go, and were dismissed from office on the 26th of the 7th month.

6th month, 20th day.—The Daimios of Nagoya and Wakayama were summoned to the Castle to discuss the Mito question.

6th month, 21st day.—The Daimios of the Tamari Nomura were summoned to the Castle to discuss the Mito question.

6th month, 23rd day.—An interview took place with the French at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

6th month, 24th day.—The Daimios of Shinjo, Kuana, and Matsuyama were commanded to defend the foreign settlement at Kanagawa.

In the course of this month Nagai Uta, of the Hagi Han went to Kioto by order of the Daimio of Hagi (Choshu) and laid before the Mikado arguments for throwing open the country. It was said that the Mikado expressed his admiration, saying at the same time that there would be a special decree on the subject.

About this time Swiss and Danes came to Yokohama and asked for commerce.

7th month 2nd day.—It was notified that leave had been granted to the English to survey the Japanese seas. On the 11th English ships left Yokohama and surveyed the coasts of the provinces.

7th month, 4th and 6th days.—English ships came to Yokohama under the command of Hope.

7th month, 9th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira respecting the foreign settlement.

7th month, 10th day.—An interview took place with the English at the same place, respecting the Russians who were staying at Tsushima, it was said.

7th month, 10th day.—Officials were ordered to examine the sea shore at Shiba and Tsukiji in order to discover a suitable place for the erection of foreign residences.

7th month, 11th day.—Orders were given for the erection of residences for the foreigners at Gotenyama. They were commenced on the 17th day of the 11th month.

7th month, 16th day.—Until the buildings on Gotenyama should be completed, the foreign Ministers went to live at Yokohama, and after this they passed back and forward frequently.

7th month, 20th day.—Nonoyama Tango no kami and Ogasawara Settsu no kami were ordered to Tsushima. They left on the 2nd day of the 8th month, and returned to Yedo on the 13th day of the second month of the following year.

7th month, 26th day.—Kaneke Magojiro, Ozeki Washichiro, Mori Gorokuro, Okabe Sanjuro, Hasuda Ichigoro, Moriyama Hei no Suke, and Sugiyama Yaichiro of the Mito Han were executed for the murder of the Daimio of Hikone. Ten others had already died.

8th month, 6th day. The English made presents to the defenders of Tôzeuji in the 5th month.

8th month, 11th day.—The Daimio of Saga presented to Government three cannon.

8th month, 12th day.—The Mikado commanded that steps should be taken to prevent the English surveying ships from coming to Ise or Shima.

8th month, 13th day.—It was announced that the Princess Kadzu would be given away in marriage (to the Shôgun) in the course of the 10th month.

8th month, 14th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. It was said that the English were enraged at our lending Tsushima to the Russians.

8th month, 20th day.—An interview took place with the French at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

8th month 21st day.—There being a report that the Mito *rônins* were about to attack Yokohama in boats, the Daimios were notified of it.

8th month 21st day. The appointments of Midzuno Chikugo no kami and Kuwayama Sayemon no Jo, as ambassadors to Europe, was cancelled, and Matsudaira Iwami no Kami appointed instead.

8th month 22nd day. An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

8th month 23rd.—The French had an interview, chiefly respecting the buildings on Gotenyama, it was said.

8th month 24th day.—Every person connected with the defence of Tozenji in the 5th month, from the Daimios down to the private guards, were rewarded by the Government.

8th month 25th day.—The Russians who had been staying in Tsushima went away.

In this month severe measures were taken in Mito for the arrest of the *rônins*.

9th month 3rd day.—Notice was given that permission was granted for blank discharges of firearms for practice within *yashikis* either within or without the castle moats.

9th month 7th day.—The Dutch had an interview at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The subject of it was said to be the return of Siebold to his country.

9th month 10th day.—Siebold was informed that his services were no longer required.

9th month 11th day.—An interview took place with the French at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The subject of it was said to be the despatch of envoys to Europe.

9th month 16th day.—The English had an interview as above.

9th month 18th day.—The Americans had an interview as above.

9th month 26th day. Notice was given of the contributions to be paid towards the repairs of river banks in the various provinces.

10th month 9th day.—An interview took place with the Dutch at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

10th month 10th day.—The Daimio of Fukui was relieved of the defence of Yokohama and Kanagawa and charged with that of Forts No. 2 and 6 at Shinagawa. The Daimios of Himeji and Matsushiro who had been charged with the defence of these forts were now ordered to undertake the defence of Yokohama and Kanagawa.

10th month 13th day.—The Daimio of Hagi came to Yedo at an irregular time. His reason for doing so was to present a memorial tending to the good of the Empire.

10th month 16th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. On this occasion the English brought with them guards carrying lances without sheaths.

10th month 20th day.—The Princess Kadzu set out from Kioto. She arrived in Yedo on the 15th of the 11th month and was lodged at the residence of Lord Shimidzu.

10th month 23rd day.—Notice was given that if foreign ships came to ports not yet opened to them, an inquiry should be made into the circumstances, and a report forwarded to Government.

10th month 24th day.—It was notified that the "Vacination Office" would in future be called the "European Medical School."

10th month 24th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The question of the English escort and many other subjects were said to have been discussed.

11th month 5th day.—The Americans had an audience at which they presented a letter from their President. This letter was said to be the reply about the delay in opening the ports of Osaka, etc.

11th month 20th day.—It was notified that Yasuda Tetzuzo of the Kagoshima Han was buying mulberry branches for the purpose of manufacturing silk wadding.

11th month 21st day.—The Shogun paid his respects to the Mikado's Envoy.

11th month 21st day.—A grant of 10,000 dollars was made to Hensen's mother.

11th month 25th day.—An entertainment was given to the Mikado's Envoy.

11th month 26th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira. The subject was said to be the opening of Hiogo and the other ports.

11th month, 27th day.—An interview took place with the French. The subject was said to be the sending of Envoys to Europe.

11th month, 28th day.—The Government declined to make a Treaty with Denmark.

11th month, 29th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

This month the Mikado was secretly informed that the Daimio of Kagoshima was about to send troops to Kioto.

12th month, 1st day.—A notice was issued commanding that the prices of commodities should be lowered.

12th month, 3rd day.—Midzuno Chikugo no kami despatched Hattori Kūchi to inspect the Bonin Islands. He returned on the 20th day of the 3rd month of the following year.

12th month, 7th day.—The chief *yashiki* of the Daimio of Kagoshima was destroyed by fire. This was probably not unintentional.

12th month, 11th day.—The Princess Kadzu left the residence of Lord Shimidzu for the Castle.

12th month, 13th day.—Siebold went to Nagasaki from Yokohama.

12th month, 22nd day.—Takenouchi Shimotsuke no kami and his fellow Ambassadors left for Europe in an English ship.

12th month, 23rd day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

#### THE NATURE OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE, AND ITS POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT.

*By the Rev. J. EDKINS, of Peking. Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, October 9th, 1873.*

THE comparison of Japanese with kindred languages may be expected to yield most interesting results. The field is a new one and its riches are therefore unknown. Why not try what it will yield?

The methods of inquiry are now better than they used to be, and in the present state of our knowledge they are not difficult to apply. Philology, is now a recognized science; comparative philologists by limiting themselves almost exclusively to one family of languages have left the more to be learned by inquirers in new fields. We have grammars and dictionaries of the Chinese, Mongol and Manchu languages on the one side, and of the languages and dialects spoken on the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and of the Pacific Ocean on the other. By placing them in juxtaposition it is not difficult to assign to the Japanese language its true place in the world of speech.

The Japanese then is not in immediate sisterly relation to the Chinese because it is polysyllabic and places the verb at the end of the sentence; nor is it Polynesian or Malay because its adjectives do not follow their substantives; nor does it place the genitive after the nominative. Polynesian grammar like Chinese grammar requires the verb to come before the word it governs. Not so the Japanese. The verb is rigidly attached to the end of the sentence and marks the conclusion instead of the commencement of action.

The place of the verb in Japanese is highly unnatural and seems very much opposed to simplicity and good sense. But it is far from being uncommon in languages. The native of Tartary, be he Turk, Mongol or Manchu always pays rigid obedience to the same law. He must by the necessity of his syntax say "The Lama prayers recites," "the shepherd the flock leads," "the boy a horse rides." He cannot alter the position of the nominative or objective noun or of the transitive verb. So it is also in Japanese. For the human mind to resign itself to the control of so inconvenient a law is a decisive proof of intellectual inferiority. It does not belong to the speech of nations with creative genius. There can be no just or well-founded hesitation in calling the Japanese a sister language to the Turkish, Mongol and Manchu when it is remembered that this and similar laws reign in the domain of its syntax.

There is often visible a congruity between the history of nations and the languages they speak. Poets, historians and philosophers have all of them owed not a little to the languages they used. Greatness in literature is impossible to those who have not been born to the use of an elevated language. Hence all the Japanese have attained they owe to the assiduous cultivation of borrowed literature. Unfortunately when they adopted the Chinese writing and books they made no improvement in the native syntax, and after 1600 years the laws of the collocation of words are as objectionable as they were in the

infancy of the language. There has been none of that boldness in innovation which might have modified the grammar, shortened the words in the native vocabulary, struck out much of the painfully extensive honorific element, and revolutionized the syntax.

We had in the Anglo Saxon a very good basis for our living English tongue. But before A.D. 1,300 it was practically impossible for great writers to achieve an immortality. The infusion of French modifying elements beginning from the Norman conquest, and of Hebrew originated by the intense study of our Sacred Records modified and moulded our language to a form which might suit the genius of Shakspeare.

The Japanese pedagogue does not permit similar modifying influences to come into the sphere of his thought and produce improvement in his language. He admits new words to any extent but the grammatical framework of the language remains. In translating Chinese he alters the order of words to suit his own syntax, instead of allowing the Chinese syntax to improve his own.

But what will these islanders now do with English? It will be well for the intellectual progress of Japan if under this new impulse which forces the native mind onward in the path of educational improvement, it should become conscious of a power to renovate the native language. This would be worth more to the people than hundreds of steamers and thousands of miles of railways. The English language is much more fitted than the Chinese, to improve the Japanese language. There is more freedom in its syntax, and by its polysyllabic structure it is more akin to the Japanese and perhaps better able to lend to it elements of lasting utility.

The question mooted by Mori the Minister to Washington is of high importance in a way perhaps which did not strike his own mind. The substitution of English for the native language appears to many persons an impossibility, and therefore the proposition is regarded as absurd. But if the question be modified so as to refer particularly to the renovation of the native language by contact with European speech it becomes highly practical and interesting.

The position of Japanese in language as a cousin of the Tartar modes of speech and with them of the Tamul and other languages of South India, may be decided by the place assigned to the verb as already remarked. This may be regarded as a characteristic unique, uniform and conclusive. But it carried with it other laws such as the following case marks must be suffixes. And why? These case suffixes are themselves chiefly verbs. It is the law of the position of the verb which originates and necessitates the law of the position of case marks. The one law embraces the other. Treat the case mark as a verb and its proper place is after its noun. *Kara* "from" and *made* "to" must then be looked for among verbs meaning for example to begin and terminate action. Among Chinese roots we have *kai* to open, *k'i* begin, *pit* to end. To some such roots I should look for the origin of these Japanese case marks.

Another group of case marks, those which indicate the nominative, genitive and accusative, are more correctly regarded as demonstrative pronouns. The Japanese and Mongol usage in regard to these are the same, as may be seen by comparing them. In accounting for their origin there need be no great difficulty felt. Take the old English, John Smith his book. *His* has in modern English become abbreviated into an *s*. The principle would be the same if *he* were used instead of *his*. Probably no genitive particle in any language has any other origin than this. Bopp explains genitives in this way, and his system in this respect serves as well for the Eastern Asiatic languages as for those which he examined.

We may go farther than this. The growth of the European verb tree may be illustrated from Japanese and kindred languages. The European languages are the most perfect and finished in the world. Rudimentary forms are therefore more lost to view in Latin and Greek Grammar than in the more primitive speech of Eastern Asia where the verb is in a sort of chrysalis condition. As the caterpillar changes into the chrysalis and then into the butterfly, and the leaf into the bud and then into the flower, so the bare and unornamental forms of Chinese grammar are seen passing into the crude transitional



state assumed by the verb in Japanese and Mongol, previous to their European development, embracing those varieties of voice, mood, tense and person which strike us by their precision, richness and beauty. By dissecting the verb in its intermediate condition as in Japanese, Tartar or Tamul, we can trace much of the process by which the European verb was formed.

In the European or Sanscrit verb there is no more interesting point than the formation of the past tense indicative from the participle. One of the ways in which this is done is easily seen in colloquial Japanese. In Mr. Aston's "Colloquial Grammar," he says "the *ta* of the past tense is a shortened form of *taru*, which is itself contracted from *te aru te* being the termination of the participle and *aru* the verb to be." The crucial point here to be noticed is that the past tense indicative is formed from the participle. So in English the past indicative loved is formed from the participle loved, by the instinctive effort of language which is always striving after the attainment of greater precision and variety of idea.

But the question is asked, how does the participle receive an indicative sense? It may be by dropping the last word. Thus in Mongol *yaboju boi* *he is having gone* becomes in colloquial use *yabaji* *he is gone* and sometimes *he went*. In this easy way a participle or gerund becomes indicative. Sometimes we cannot trace such a loss or a last word. Thus in Greek *elegon*, *he said* from *legōn*, *legon*, *saying*. We may then invite attention to a law described in Mr. Aston's Grammar of written Japanese by which verbs assume two forms according as they are complete in action or not. The form of completed action occurs in the last place and has a peculiar suffix. The form of incomplete action wants this suffix, and its place is earlier than the last. The law appears in Mongol with greater distinctness. A special suffix *kaan* belongs to the category expresses completed action.

In the Mongol expression *bi martaju boi* *I have forgotten* we have a pronoun *bi*, *I*, and two verbs, one meaning *to forget* and the other *to be*. The verb *to be* is in its primitive radical shape and corresponds in sense and use nearly to the Japanese *aru* and *mas*. Etymologically it is more closely connected with *mas*, than with *aru* *b* and *m* being interchangeable letters.\* The suffix *ju* in *martaju* was probably at an earlier stage a sort of case suffix used like the Japanese *ni* in a like position, that is when attached to verbs. It gradually assumed the character of a participial or gerund suffix. In the modern colloquial Mongol the final verb *boi* is omitted and *martaji* (which is the same as *martaju*) is a past indicative, *I have forgotten*. So the participle or gerund grows out of the law of position by which, when verbs are used together, completed action claims the last place and incomplete action an earlier place. Let us call this the first stage of metamorphosis. The participle or gerund takes in the next place as a suffix an old verb (for example *ju* that is *de*) which has become transformed into a case mark. So far there are two stages of formation. Then the participle becomes transformed into a past indicative. This is a third stage.

Grammar is the work of the human mind operating systematically on linguistic elements within its reach in an instinctive and unconscious manner. One language shews some special process better than others. Take the expression in Hepburn's Dictionary, *Hanashi wo kiki ni itta*, *he has gone to hear what is said*, *kiki* *hear* with the suffix *ni* *to* is a verb in the supine in a crude state where the suffix is still disconnected with the verb to which in favourable circumstances it may subsequently become indissolubly allied. The book Mongol, has a true supine ending in *re*. It is an instance of a noteworthy fact, viz, that the grammar of the Tartar languages is more advanced than that of Japan, and possesses a verb tree more like that of European grammar. All languages are in a state of transition from one state to another guided by the principles which are peculiar to them. It is possible for them to be improved by the adoption of new principles. Those who have the control of education and

literature wield a power which should always be used for the progressive improvement of languages. Without this aid languages deteriorate and pass into decay.

If we understand the place held by the Japanese language and estimate rightly the value of its special principles of development, it appears undoubtedly possible to improve it by the adoption of suitable educational methods with the aid of English speaking teachers and of the Government department of public instruction; the Mombusho.

When fifteen hundred years ago the Chinese language was brought over to Japan and taught in schools, no effort was made to introduce changes into the native grammar. The Chinese and Japanese Buddhists taught Buddhism. The object of attention and admiration to the Japanese youths of the time was the literature of China, no attempt was made to translate the Buddhist books or those of Confucius into Japanese tongue. It was the task of the educator to teach both in the Chinese language. The consequence was that Chinese words and phrases were imported into the Japanese language wholesale. The Japanese medium of thought remained in all its grammatical categories unchanged. Nothing but the use of numeratives between numbers and nouns, such as the word *ban* in *ictic ban nie*, *the first article*, and perhaps some few other unimportant additions, was gained to the grammar. The old stiffness of the laws of position was still retained. This is much to be regretted, a fine opportunity was lost of altering the grammar for the better.

Now that the Mombusho has undertaken to establish instruction in English throughout Japan, another such opportunity for modifying the inconvenient principles of the native grammar is afforded: a vigorous effort now made to correct vicious principles of grammar, and introduce the germs of solid improvement on a sound philological basis would open a new path of progress to the language.

There is no good reason for the verb always coming last or for the case marks being always suffixes. Why not attempt to restrain and modify these capricious limitations? I would propose the introduction of the English prepositions, *from*, *to*, *by*, *with*, and would recommend that teachers should not allow them to be placed after their nouns. It should be the duty of the teacher in schools to enforce English syntax, so as to accustom the youth of the country to think in the European manner, and to the adoption of our order for the words.

The method here recommended for use is the reverse of "pigeon English." The characteristic of that jargon is that it uses English words in a Chinese order. The Japanese in learning Chinese were guilty of the same mistake, they read Chinese in a Japanese order. They would have done better if they had adopted the Chinese grammar with the Chinese words. Had they early insisted in native schools on reading Chinese in its order instead of altering it as they now do into a Japanese order, they would long since have introduced into their native tongue principles from which their language would have derived the greatest benefit. By this time the whole nation would have been accustomed to freedom in the place of the verb and of the case marks. There would then be a better prospect of progress in the formation of a good native literature.

The introduction of English words into the Japanese language should also by all means be encouraged. It is not an opprobrium to a vocabulary to be rich in words, derived from various sources. Poverty in a vocabulary indicates poverty in ideas. Our English words are instinct with the life of modern science, art, and learning. The appetite of the Japanese youth for foreign words and knowledge is a happy circumstance and should be gratified. Thus their language will be enriched and may achieve some thing more in the world than it has yet been able to do under the painful restrictions to which it has been subjected. Let it not be said that the vocabulary will become heterogeneous in character. Is not our own English eminently so? All languages are liable to this charge if carefully examined. If we take the Japanese vocabulary as it is and compare it with the Chinese and Mongol, it is seen to be of the most composite character. I do not here refer to Chinese words introduced such as *konnichi to-day*, *sakoban last evening*; I speak of the native part of the vocabulary.

\* B in Mongol frequently corresponds to m in Japanese, as in the following examples *biye* or *beye*, *body* Jap. *mi*.  
*Bedere* *hu* to seek Jap. *motome*.  
*Basa* and, also Jap. *mo*.  
*Buri* all, altogether Jap. *mattai* or *mattaku*.



Thus *nma* horse is the Chinese *ma*, and Mongol *mori* with *u* prefixed; *sakana*, fish, is the Mongol *dagas* with the *d* changed to *s*. This tendency to sibilate appears in the Japanese syllabary very distinctly. What but this has introduced irregularity into the *t* series and changed *ta*, *ti*, *tu*, *te*, *to*, into *fa*, *chi*, *tsu*, *te*, *to*? The same principle of sibilation which since the invention of the Japanese syllabic *kana* ten centuries ago has expelled *ti*, *tu*, *di*, and *du*, from the list of sounds and introduced *chi*, *tsu*, *ji* and *dzu* in their place, operated at an earlier period to change the (Hebrew *dag* and) Mongol *dagas* into *sakana*. So also *shita* below is in Mongol *dôtai*; *soroi* to agree, correspond, be a match for is in Mongol *taraho*.

I give some examples from Japanese words beginning with *k*. The Mongol equivalent is *h* or *g*. *Kutsi*, shoes gotai; *kitsui*, fierce, strong, *huchu*; *kayeru*, return home, *hairehu*; *oki*, great, *ihe*; *huldehu*, freeze, *kori*; *koto*, thing, here; *kotoba*, speech, language, *hele*; *kotaye*, return answer, *hairehu*; *kuro*, black, *hara*; *kawa*, river, *gol*; *katai*, hard, *hatago*; *katana*, knife, sword; *hadogor*, sickle; *okure*, behind, *hotai*.

In identifying these words let it be assumed that the letters *l* and *r* both come out of *t* or *d*. This is in language so common a phenomenon that it is needless to prove it here.

In making a comparison of words throughout the vocabulary, the following changes of letters come to view.

The Japanese *k* corresponds to *h*, *k* and *g* of other languages. The Japanese *h*, *f* and *b* correspond to the *b*, *p* and *f* of other languages.

The Japanese *ts*, *ch*, *sh*, *z*, *s*, *j*, and *r* belong to the *t* and *d* of other languages, together with the *s*, *l*, and *r* of those languages. The Japanese *w* and *p* may usually be referred to *g* and *d* respectively.

The Japanese *m* at the end of the root very often corresponds to the final *ng* of Chinese roots.

The Japanese initial *m* corresponds often to the *b* of other languages. In modern Japanese *m* becomes *n* when final.

The Japanese vocabulary if compared with constant reference to these correspondences of letters will be found to have very little of purely native growth.

Thus *hosoi* is *petit*.

*hitots* is the Turkish *bir* one and the Eng. *first*.

*hineri* is the Chinese *pien* to plait, twist.

*futatsi* is the English *both*.

*samui*, cold, is the Chinese *shwang*.

*same*, to wake, is the Chinese *sing*.

*sama* shape, form, is the Chinese *chwang*.

*sumeru* clear is the Chinese *ts'ing*.

*sumi* to end is the Chinese *chung*.

Enough has been said to shew that if any one undertook to prove that the native Japanese words are of home growth he would have a hopeless task. The examples adduced are most of them beyond cavil.

Such being the state of the Japanese language, there is no reason why the process of enriching the vocabulary should not be allowed to continue. This is only to do what has been before, whether before or after the beginning of Japanese history. They were once a Tartar people who came by way of Corea into the beautiful islands they now inhabit. They drove the Ainos, a people originally as shewn by their hair of a much more northerly home, into north Nippon and afterwards into Yesso, and proceeded to develop their legends and their grammar till they reached their present form. When the unassisted progress made by the native mind in the formation of religious myth and of the formulæ of Japanese speech had proceeded to the extent of which they were capable, the Chinese language and system of thought appeared on the scene. The effect was most remarkable. A system of instruction was established which resulted in the introduction into the language of many thousands of foreign words and expressions. This was the work of school training in the hands of Japanese masters and assisted by the government. At the present day we find in the common talk of the people, including the uneducated men and the women of all classes, Chinese expressions which may be counted by thousands. This striking fact clearly shows the effect of schools in modifying popular speech.

In accounting for this remarkable adoption of Chinese words and phrases the aid of Buddhism must not be over-

looked. Religion is always a powerful factor in modifying language. For three centuries the *Go on*, the pronunciation of Chinese words common among the Buddhist monks, prevailed exclusively in Japan. Early in the seventh century Japanese students were sent to the Chinese capital in the province of Shensi to study the Chinese language more thoroughly and to bring back books and information bearing on the Confucian religion. The Japanese at that time were so enamoured of every thing Chinese that they adopted it in the most wholesale manner and never thought of an alphabet for themselves till late in the eighth century. There was no one to undertake to alter the Japanese language and the attempt was never made. When at last the alphabet was invented, its chief use was to aid pupils in learning the sense of the Chinese books and the sounds of the characters. As, however, most pupils never learned Chinese thoroughly, a mixed written language grew up resulting in the native literature which has since come into existence.

To foresee what, if left to themselves, would be done by the Japanese in regard to English is not difficult. They would treat English books as they have been accustomed to treat Chinese books. They would introduce the *kana* into English works to assist students. The native order of words would still be retained and an immense number of new words would be added to the vocabulary.

This course so highly to be deprecated they may be induced to avoid. The advice, example and reasoning of foreign teachers, may persuade them to learn English in a more enlightened way, and more thoroughly than they have done Chinese. In schools where English is taught a mastery of the grammar and the pronunciation should be made a *sine quâ non*. No vicious pronunciation or erroneous syntax should by any means be allowed. When the Mombusho according to its present programme proceeds to appoint native schools for an English education throughout the country, particular pains should be taken that the teachers appointed are qualified to give instruction and enforce correctness in these two particulars.

The consequence of this will be that the principles of European grammar will become familiarized to the juvenile mind of the country. The syllabary will also be greatly enlarged. There is in the English language a very great variety of syllables. By their adoption the Japanese syllabary would be more than doubled in capacity. Their acquisition of the letter *l*, of *th*, of *f*, would be a great gain. They would have a vast number of compound initials such as *str*, *pl*, *kl*, *tl*, *pr*, *kr*, *tr*. The lost syllables *ti*, *di*, *tu*, *du* and others would be restored. Finals such as *m*, *rn*, *rd*, *ld*, *lt*, *ks*, *ps*, *nd* and many others would be added. By such means a very poor syllabary would become rich. The enunciation of the native of Japan would become as full of energy, variety and expressiveness as our own. He would become master of two languages the one spoken by him from a child, marked by perverse laws for which no good reason can be given, and a syllabary soft and melodious, indeed, but wanting in force, range, and adaptability; the other cultivated, scientific and untrivial for compass, flexibility and variety.

Let us suppose that in all the 40,000 or 50,000 schools intended to be established by the Mombusho really good English were learned by the boys, could not something decidedly valuable be then done for improving the native language? An immense number of words will soon be added to the vocabulary. The most assiduous care should be taken that they be correctly pronounced. In the departments of religion, science, navigation, politics, and all the arts of the west the importation of new words should be encouraged. For example the word *God* is so far superior to the Japanese term *kami*\* that it would be well to adopt it at once by the unanimous determination of all who are interested in the spread of Christianity among the vivacious people of these lovely islands.

The importation of new words however will not be enough. The native grammar requires to be expanded and the syntax remodelled. This can only be accomplished by the resolute and enlightened handling of those

\* The word *kami* at first meant the souls of ancestors, and afterwards the gods of the Shinto religion, which are in fact the souls of ancestors deified. The Buddhists and Romanists have both avoided the term *kami*. The Protestant Missionaries would do well to imitate their caution. Christian theology seems to require a better word for the Divine Being.

who, whether natives or foreigners, have charge of the new system of education. I mention here several particulars which appear to be important.

1.—The introduction of English prepositions to be used interchangeably with the Japanese post positions; such are, in, up, from, to, by with, above, below, etc. Such words should keep their own position before the noun while the corresponding Japanese words retain their place after the noun.

2.—The directive adverbs up, down, in, out, above, below, should be introduced as appendages to verbs. It is found very convenient by Chinese, Polynesians and Englishmen to be able to indicate the direction of a verb's action by these and similar words *e. g.* press up, press down, press through.

3.—The article should be introduced. It has been found of great use in English, French, Greek and other of the most perfect languages spoken by man.

4.—The relative pronoun should be introduced. The Japanese interrogative *dare* would form a good base for it, but perhaps the English *who, which, that*, would in the circumstances of the country be better.

5.—The English syntax in regard to verbs should be carefully followed. There could be no better guide than the Bible because of its Hebraistic cast of expression. For example: "In those days came John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness of Judea." To accustom the Japanese youth to place the verb "came" before "John" and "preaching" before the words "in the wilderness," would be of the greatest benefit to them, because, though contrary to native rules of grammar, it is according to the law of nature and is authorized by the usage of languages of the best type.

6.—The introduction of the genitive with *of* would also be a benefit; adding greatly to flexibility and agreeably varying the expression of native thought. They might learn to say "The Ko of the Mikado" as a variation of *Mikado no ko*. As these changes found place in the language the present imperfect literature of the country might be ameliorated and elevated. Poetry with sweet, rhyming measures would become possible. The orator's eloquence might be exhibited in assemblies of the people. Government despatches and epistolary correspondence would undergo a beneficial renovation.

Perhaps, however, English teachers will consider that their task is done if they teach good English to pupils. They will not readily be persuaded that it is part of their work to improve the native language. It is the only aim of this paper to point out the importance of the object in view, and offer some suggestions as to how it should be done in the hope that educators will take it into consideration.

The government has great power on account of the submissiveness of the people. In China the improvement of the native language by foreign educators is utterly impracticable. It is not so in Japan. The institutions of the country are in the hands of the Government. The gradual abandonment of a Chinese education by the Japanese would open their minds to a true philosophy, and allow of a much more useful education being imparted to the youth of both sexes than that which they now receive. But this object might not be gained by the sacrifice (as suggested by Mori Ambassador at Washington) of the native language.

Instead of abandoning the native language in favour of English, it should be enriched by large additions and the extension of its idioms after the European type of language. The more able pupils in schools will learn to speak English thoroughly. For an inferior class books should be provided by a commission under the superintendence of foreign educators and of the Mombusho. For them a new idiom should be furnished on some such system as that recommended in this paper for a judicious amalgamation of the English and Japanese idioms. The rules of this amalgamation should not be left to chance and caprice. They should be adopted with forethought and with due attention to the principles of philology.

There is no more ill-founded prejudice than that which takes for granted the equality of languages in excellence and in suitability for literary development. A good literature never can grow out of a poor language, and consequently all languages are found to be poor which have

not a good literature. The best languages in modern Europe are the English, the French, and the German just as the literatures of England, France, and Germany are also the best in Europe. So the Japanese language and literature are both poor, the literature being the reflection of the language.

Of course it would be better for the Japanese to improve their own language than for the foreign educators to undertake the task. But they will probably not do it without foreign help. It is also a problem beyond their competence in the present state of things. It would be an achievement worthy of the foreign educator, in the most practical and scientific age the world has ever known, to take in hand the Japanese language and mould it into a shape which should adapt it for the production of a fine literature, and for all the noble uses to which a well-constructed language can be devoted.

There never was a nation more willing than the Japanese to make changes if they only knew how, and except in regard to our religion they have shown a truly liberal desire for knowledge of all kinds. Through a false impression they are for the time opposed very unwisely, to the teaching of our religion. This limitation to their liberality they will probably soon abandon. When they have done so they will prove themselves to be deserving of our fullest sympathy and aid.

## OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

### PART I.

*Hominem pagina nostra sapit.*—MARTIAL.  
Men and manners I describe.

"Our Neighbourhood" is situated in a retired and quiet suburb of the ancient city of Yedo. It is a quaint and straggling village in which the evidences of Western civilization have not displayed themselves as yet. An air of great antiquity clings around the place. The houses, built of heavy timbers, and roofed with ponderous tiles, green with the moss of ages, are long since out of perpendicular and seem to stand at ease, and, as they lean towards one another, they look like a group of old and friendly neighbours in grave and quiet conversation. Not that they are all so old and grave-looking either. See that trim little fireproof storehouse, shining in its black lacquered coat like a neat young Quakeress in satin. No wonder that the rollicking-looking silk-mercer's opposite has cocked his gabled roof at her in that knowing fashion when she was varnished up last year, and—for all one knows to the contrary—the house at the corner which is falling in two may have split its old sides laughing at the monstrous pretensions of the silk-mercer.

Then the barber's shop, (a saucy-looking little houselet between two giants), with its screen of bamboo rods for the sunny days, which tinkle musically as they strike against one another in the breeze—there's a pert air of confidence about the barber's which seems to say "I'm a weak little thing of a house it's true, but for all that I'm not a bit afraid of you big fellows. And indeed, I don't believe you could get on without me, you old tottorers. You'd surely fall together, and hurt your old selves, if I did not prop you up. I know very well that the huge crossed-beams between you above my roof are meant to keep you apart and are not protecting arms for little me, as you'd have folks believe—so none of your patronising airs, if you please, Sirs."

The main street of "Our Neighbourhood" has a cloistered appearance about it, from the projecting verandahs on each side thereof. It is always damp in the summer time; fungi sprout luxuriously, and it is here that the moss lies thickest on the roofs. An air of repose habitually pervades the place. Nay, when the summer sun is hottest, and the drowsy hum of the bee and the shrill chirp of the cricket is loudest, and the stone mason, laying aside his mallet and chisel, and the blind priest intermitting his monotonous chant, follow the example of their neighbours and stretch themselves in slumber, stagnation would best describe the state of the venerable thoroughfare. Nothing stirring save, perhaps, a surly dog as he snaps in his sleep and snarls at a persistent horse fly, or an uneasy cat upon a roof, looking for a shaded spot with a breath of wind playing on it whereon to take her nap.

The street, however, is alive to-day, for the funeral of a Per-

son of Quality is winding its way along and has attracted all the residents from their houses to see it pass. There stands the old grey-haired *Momban*, who lives alone amongst the dreadful-looking implements which, ranged about his doorway, should be enough to deter from entering the thief they are meant to catch; but which are now as obsolete as the *Momban* himself, or the ponderous gate of the *Nagaya*, which he is supposed to guard, and which is never opened, and leads to—nowhere. The waggish stonemason has left his work to have a look, and, perhaps elated with the prospect of a headstone, is cracking an unseasonable joke with the rice-merchant next door.—The surly clog maker—the *saké* man—the fried-oels woman—the umbrella maker, and even the blind priest, are all out and speculating on the condition of the deceased.

The object of their curiosity looks like a huge bride-cake, as it is being borne along shoulder-high by four men who step together, and change places with great precision when their shoulders ache on a signal from one of the foremost bearers. It is all in virgin white, square as to the body, but rounded off into a blunt pyramid above, which is topped with a gilded ball, the four pagoda-shaped corners being also topped with yellow metal which glistens in the sun. A scolloped vallance, (each scolloped ornamented with a gilt paper leaf), depends from where the pyramid begins, and a similar one appears beneath the first. A hollow piece of bamboo at each corner of the coffin, and attached to the trestle on which it is borne, is filled with sprigs of a tree called *shikimi*. Full a hundred men are decently following in the coffin's wake. They are very quiet and have a subdued and mournful look, which is not without its effect on the spectators. Of these from twenty to thirty are dressed in blue *kamishimo* or winged dresses, the two nearest the coffin, however, excepted, who are dressed in brown, (or tea colour as it is called), and every man carries a *makizashi*, (or short sword), stuck in his belt, the handle of which is carefully wrapped round with *hanshi*.

And now the funeral cortège has passed out of sight. The last follower has turned the corner, and the neighbours, hitherto straining their eyes in one direction and speaking in whispers, have turned round and formed themselves into groups. But the effects of this momentary interruption gradually passing away, these soon break up, and the good folk dispersing to their usual avocations leave "Our Neighbourhood" as placid as a mountain tarn when the ripple from the summer breeze has lost itself upon the shore.

Yedo, 6th October, 1873.

#### JUJITSU.

WHILST taking my afternoon ramble the other day, and following whithersoever my footsteps led me, wrapt in meditation as is my wont, I was suddenly startled from my musings by the sound of a drum, coming, seemingly, from amongst the clouds. A phenomenon so extraordinary immediately arrested my attention, and, after some examination of the heavens, I discovered that the sound was the work of a performer who was seated upon the summit of a tower, constructed of poles tied together in a cunning manner with ropes of straw. It forthwith occurred to me that this man might be an eccentric whom desire for notoriety had prompted to proclaim his whereabouts with so much noise, or who, tired of the obscurity to which a deficiency of talent or a want of opportunity had condemned him, had resorted to such means to distinguish himself from the crowd of mediocrities around him, and perchance also having heard of the custom amongst the foreigners of "each man blowing his own trumpet," had accepted the idea literally and, in default of a knowledge of that instrument, contented himself with beating his own drum instead. Whilst engaged in regarding this lofty musician, and wondering how we plodders appeared to him from hiserie, I was suddenly carried along by a crowd which was proceeding towards a matted tabernacle, and presently found myself face to face with a person who demanded from me the sum of half-a-boo. Having deposited the prescribed coin in the greasy palm of the dirty-faced but smiling collector, who barred the entrance with one arm whilst the tender of my coin seemed yet doubtful, I was made free of the sanc-

tuary and found myself within the building. This I noticed was constructed of the same materials as the tower outside, on the top of which the Muezzin (I have since learnt) is engaged in summoning to the games such as have money and leisure enough to be diverted.

I have often observed that the Japanese are very skilful in constructing such temporary edifices by means of poles and ropes. This particular one was covered in with matting of so flimsy a nature, however, as not to exclude the rain which was beginning to fall, and, to justify the remark of my next-at-hand sight-seer, a buxom young house-wife in her holiday silks, of which she was very careful, that "for all the good the roof was, one might as lief be outside." I was forcibly reminded thereby, (having ever an errant fancy) of the unlucky Irishman, who, fresh from his bogs had for the first time visited the Metropolis of his country and, overcome by a longing to ride in a chair, had, in his perplexity as to how to accomplish his desire, sought counsel from a wag in whose company he happened to have journeyed to Dublin. His wish was gratified by this prince of hoaxers, who handed him with much ceremony into a chair, which in the course of age and service, had lost its bottom, and slamming the door, desired the bearers to take the gentleman at their quickest pace to his destination. The novelty of the situation pleased the farmer at first, until his course leading him thro' a muddy street, and his bearers quickening their pace to a trot, he found his stockings becoming bedabbled with mire and the mud getting into his shoes. By this time satiated with magnificence, he had time to analyse his sensations, and he came to the conclusion as he used to say when relating his adventures to his fireside admirers, that "faix and only for the honour and glory of the thing, riding in a chair was mighty like walking," and so it was, my fair philosopher, under that matted roof "mighty like" being out in the rain. The area of the building, excepting a square raised portion in the centre for the performers, was divided with that servility to form so characteristic of the Japanese, into mat-shaped portions for the spectators. It is remarkable how this parallelogramism, this six-feet-by-three-ness, enters into all their calculations of space. It is highly probable that Locke's definition of infinity would force itself on their minds in the form of an endless multiplication of mats, one's mind revolts at this interminable tyranny—(this rectangular methodicality), the raised space alluded to—still a multiple of mats—was canopied with scarlet cloth, two of the four pillars supporting it being also red and the other two white. At each pillar sat a solemn judge to see fair play, and apparently as blind as Justice. The two white pillars supported each a bucket of water, and a box of salt. A herald proclaims the names and qualifications of the coming combatants, and a pair of ragged wrestlers, stepping forward, show themselves for a moment, and then, as if by mutual consent, approaching each his bucket, help themselves liberally to salt and water. These little preliminaries over, they set to work with much zeal, apparently to tear each other's clothes, already sufficiently ragged. For, seemingly, no other purpose could possibly be served by such aimless wrestling as is compassed by their knowledge of the art.

During the struggle the umpire, armed with an elaborate fan ornamented with scarlet silk tassels—apparently his badge of office—follows them about the arena; now encouraging, now advising, and anon separating the combatants as occasion may demand. When they are equally matched and exhaust one another without an advantage to either side, he stops the bout, and assures his audience that he will take care of the youths until to-morrow when they may renew the fight. Pairs of wrestlers succeeded one another in quick succession, the manoeuvres being the same in each case, but notwithstanding their want of skill I was much pleased to observe that some very pretty bruising were occasionally the result of the meetings.

Wearying of the monotony of the performance I was about to take my departure, when my attention was arrested by the sound of a woman's voice, and on turning to see from whence it proceeded, I perceived that a female herald was proclaiming the advent of the next pair. She had hardly finished, when



there leapt into the arena a woman of singular and forbidding presence, dressed in a pair of loose and ragged trowsers and a sleeveless shirt open at the bosom. She looked, as she stuck her arms akimbo and shewed her blackened teeth in ghastly grin, a very demon. Her antagonist, a man of stature, towered in front of her, and I trembled for her fate in his hands. My feelings, however, were reversed, when I observed her, as answering his shout of defiance with a guttural howl, in as low a key as she could command, she projected herself at him and seizing him by the throat—whilst unawares it seemed to me—flung him on his back in a trice. She varied this manœuvre by pitching him over her shoulder and across her hip, and finally wound up the performance by jumping on his patient prostrate body. Events so extraordinary induced me to bestow on the combatants the closest scrutiny, by which I became convinced that the magnanimity and innate gallantry of the man forbade him to put forth his strength against a woman, and I was the more pleased at this discovery inasmuch as he had received some hard knocks at the game, and was not a little growled at whenever he fell.

Some posturing of *samurai* with sword in hand followed, when satiated with Jujitz, I turned my face towards home. The rain was now a steady downpour, and the man on the tower, by this time soaked to the skin and unable to extract a note out of his flabby parchment even if he had the energy to try, had desisted from his efforts and was coming down.

Yedo.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The first Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in room No. 19, at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday, the 8th October, 1873, at 8.30 p.m.

On taking the Chair, the President, R. G. Watson, Esq., explained the reasons which had led to the deferment of the annual meeting till the present time; which was, however, in fact, the true anniversary of the Society's commencement of actual work. He called on the Secretary to read the minutes of last meeting—which were approved; and also the Report of the Council of the Society—which was as follows:—

#### REPORT.

In presenting their First Annual Report, the Council of the Asiatic Society of Japan are checked in the congratulations which they had hoped to present to their constituents, by the necessity for announcing the heavy loss sustained by the destruction, in a recent fire, of the printed matter intended for the first number of the Society's journal.

The loss however is not irretrievable, since it will be possible to reproduce most of the articles, intended for publication; though not without a delay of some few weeks. This will somewhat retard our entering into relations with other Societies of similar character, and obtaining their publications in return for our own; but no great harm to the Society need be feared from this slight check to our progress: certainly none will be felt if we are stirred up to greater determination that the objects we have in view shall be the more vigorously prosecuted.

As evidence that interest has not been lacking, the Council refer to the following List of Papers read before the Society at its regular Meetings during the past twelve months.

- 1.—On the Loo Choo Islands, by Mr. Satow.
- 2.—On the Hyalonema Mirabilis, by Dr. Hadlow.
- 3.—On the Streets and Street-Names of Yedo, by Mr. Griffis.
- 4.—On the Ascent of Fujiyama, by Mr. Hodges.
- 5.—Five Short Papers on the language of Loochoo, by Japanese Students.
- 6.—Notes of a visit to the Mulgrave Islands, by Officers of H. M. S. *Barossa*.
- 7.—On the Geography of Japan, by Mr. Satow.
- 8.—On Cyclones in Japan, by Lt.-Com. Nelson. U.S.N.
- 9.—On Russian Descendants in Saghalien, by Mr. Aston.

The prospect of receiving valuable Papers during the coming twelve-month is good; and with the confidence that their successors will find little difficulty in carrying on the operations of the Society, the present Council beg to resign their offices.

Fifty-nine members have been added to the Society since the first Meeting at which it was organized; the whole number at the present time being—Resident Members 64, Honorary 2, Corresponding 3. One has died and 5 are absent.

The newly-established German Asiatic Society of Yedo has courteously presented us with a copy of their Proceedings; and the Royal Asiatic and Geographical Societies of London have—through the good offices of Dr. Hadlow, promised to exchange their publications for ours.

A commencement has been by ourselves towards the establishment of a Library and Museum, by the presentation of some few books and specimens—but this part of our operations requires a Building of our own before it can be expected to flourish.

The balance now in the Treasurer's hands to the credit of the Society is \$303.75.

On behalf of the Council,

EDWD. W. SYLE,  
Hon. Sec.

It was moved by Sir Harry Parkes and seconded by Mr. Bellamy—

That the Report of the Council be accepted, and the thanks of the Society be tendered to them for their services during the past twelve months.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Smith, seconded by Mr. Aston, it was resolved—

That the following gentlemen be the office-bearers of the Society for the coming year:—

President.—J. C. Hepburn, Esq., M.D.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. S. R. Brown, D.D.,

Sir Harry S. Parkes, K. C. B.

Treasurer.—R. B. Baker, Esq.

Recording Secretary.—A. Bellamy, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Ed. W. Syle.

Curator and Librarian.—H. Pryer, Esq.

Council.—E. Satow, Esq.

A. J. Wilkin, Esq.

W. G. Howell, Esq.

Bayly Done, Esq., M.D.

R. H. Brunton, Esq.

Mr. Watson having announced the above result and spoken a few valedictory words, expressive of his satisfaction at having filled the office of the first President of the Society, vacated the Chair, which was then taken by Dr. Brown V. P.

A Paper, communicated by the Rev. J. Edkins, of Peking, on "The nature of the Japanese Language, and its Possible Improvement," was read by Mr. Satow.

A brief discussion followed; in the course of which the Secretary demurred to Mr. Edkins' objections against the use of *kami* as a translation of the word "God;" in which demur the Chairman Dr. Brown, emphatically concurred, and added that the suggestion contained in the Paper of importing into the Japanese language English prepositions would make great confusion.

In adopting the large amount of Chinese which is found in their language, as at present used, the Japanese had performed their difficult task in the best way; i.e. by arranging the Chinese words in Japanese order. In schools, at the present time, Chinese words are now taught,—not Chinese construction: also, the Arabic numerals have been introduced.

Mr. Watson remarked that in Persian, which was a pure but meagre language, the same process had been employed. A large amount of Arabic words had been introduced, but the syntax is Persian.

Mr. Satow feared that the carrying out of Mr. Edkins' proposals, would result in the spread of nothing better than "pidgin" Japanese.

Mr. Aston considered the proposed scheme quite Utopian. No such thing ever has been accomplished, as changing a language by authoritative enactment. Changes in a language must be effected by the influence of writers of genius.

On motion of Mr. Howell, seconded by Sir Harry Parkes, it was resolved—

That the thanks of the Society be returned to Mr. Edkins for his suggestive Paper; and that it be recommended to the Council to place his name on the list of Corresponding members.

The Secretary announced, as new members, Professor D. Murray, C. W. Lawrence, Esq., and Rev. W. B. Wright.

It was also moved by Mr. Syle and seconded by Mr. Watson—

That the Council be requested to take into consideration the subject of providing suitable accommodation for the Society's Library and Museum.

A specimen (contributed by Mr. Quin of H. B. M. Consulate, Nagasaki) was exhibited of what appeared to be petrified bamboo-grass.

The following notice of an International Oriental Congress,



at Paris, was read; and Rev. Jas. Summers (formerly of Kings College London, now Professor in the Mombusho, at Yedo) explained that the Organization was chiefly the result of the exertions of Professor de Rosny.

"An International Congress of Orientalists will hold its sittings in the great amphitheatre of the Sorbonne in Paris, from the 1st till the 9th of September next. Its purpose is to create personal relations among men interested in Oriental affairs. The following subjects have been set down for discussion:—1. What portions of Japanese literature would it be most useful to translate at this moment, and what are the philological resources for undertaking the publication? 2. Would it not be useful to establish a uniform orthography for the transcription in Europe of all Japanese texts? 3. What are the documents of a nature to facilitate the understanding of the special scientific, literary, and industrial works of the Japanese? 4. What is the nature of the actual movement of Japanese civilisation, and of its relations with European civilisation? 5. What are the characters of Japanese art at the different epochs, and what method is to be followed for studying them? 6. In what measure has actual Japanese literature, strongly saturated as it is with European ideas, interest for Europe? And may it be thought that the progress realised by the Japanese savants will be of a nature to contribute to the scientific movement of the Eastern nations?"

## Law Report.

GAIMUSHO, YEDO.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE OLD HANS.

Judge HANSEN and Mr. TAMONO, Commissioners.

CABELDU v. EWASAKI HAN.

October 3rd.

The hearing of this case before the Commission was this morning resumed.

B. Cohen, examined by Mr. Dickens: I am a merchant at Kobe. I remember selling goods to the officers of Ewasaki Han, in March, 1871. One was Yamasaki Shozo, and the other Yoshida. Merchandise was sold on account of the Han to the value of \$3,700; \$700 cash, and balance secured by a promissory note. The seal of the chief officer was on it. I telegraphed to Osaka, and received a reply that Shozo was the head man, and authorised to buy goods. The promissory note, however, was never paid. Through the Consul, the Vice-Governor of Osaka said that the contract was in order, but that I should have to wait for my money. A few days after, the Shusanji of the Han arrived, and, at the Custom House, gave me a new note at fifty days for the amount due. On the termination of this time, the money was paid. The balance was paid by order on the Oriental Bank Corporation, given me by the Vice-Minister of Finance.

Tawaraya Manjiro, examined by Mr. Ness: I never went to Cabeldu's place at any time to purchase goods. I met him first at the Foreign Office. Senzo brought a contract to my house, and asked me to seal it, which I did. I made a contract with Cohen. Senzo signed the document, as produce agent for the Han. I signed merely as a witness. I did not think that I was liable for the goods purchased, if the Ewasaki Han failed to pay for them. Senzo told me that the contract was on behalf of the Han; but I afterwards found out that it was a piece of cheating on his part. I also learned some time after that he had absconded. After my house was sold to pay Cabeldu, there still remained \$500. I made a second contract to pay this, but I don't know now where it is.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hill: I held the position of Sanji at Kobe, from 1871 to July of this year. I examined the claim of Cabeldu when it was made. It would depend on the circumstances of the case, in the event of the principal not being able to pay, the guarantor would be liable. According to Japanese law, the principal was bound to pay up to the last; then came the surety. If the sureties make a second contract to pay alone, the former contract is null and void.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Asabea, examined by Mr. Hill: I am at present teacher in a school in Hiogo. In 1871, I was a foreign judicial complaint officer in the Hiogo Ken. Cabeldu's complaint was brought before me. Tawaraya Manjiro said that he could not see how, as a simple witness, he was liable to pay the demands of Cabeldu. Shozo was to have been examined, but he had absconded. A document was made out in lieu of the original one, according to the terms of which the two parties, Manjiro and Cabeldu, had arranged the affair amicably. In the event of the guarantor taking over the claim, the principal's claim becomes invalid. According to Japanese law, if the property of the principal is not sufficient to pay the sum total, the guarantor then becomes answerable in all cases for the remainder.

Court adjourned to 1 p.m.

Examination resumed: Cohen's contract was signed by Senzo, who said that the goods were for Ewasaki Han, as well as Cabeldu's. I have always understood that Senzo was an official of Ewasaki Han.

Mr. Hill here handed in to the Commission the promissory note given by the Daisanji and Shosanji of the Han, to Mr. Cohen.

Ritamura Yaskadz, examined by Mr. Hill: I know nothing of the claim paid by the Government to Mr. Cohen. When the hans were changed into kens, an order was issued by the Finance Department, calling for copies of all debts due by the different hans to foreigners; and the claim of Cohen was among those sent in by the Ewasaki Han.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I do not know whether the Government has paid any other claims. I believe that the Han said that the document in question had been changed.

Senzo, examined by Mr. Hill: I was, the year before last, in the service of Ewasaki Han. I wrote this document, but I know nothing of the piece of paper attached. Shozo's seal was attached by me, in addition to the three others. It was on a blank piece of paper, which I attached to the document to make it appear in proper form. I did so on my own motion. Cabeldu told me he wanted Shozo's seal attached to the contract. Shozo was in confinement at the time, so I attached a blank piece of paper, with a seal which had been given to me to facilitate the purchasing of goods the year previous. I did not get the piece of paper from Shozo. Several times, when Shozo wished to purchase anything, he told me that I had no authority whatever to purchase or transact business for the Han. I entered into a transaction with Cohen. Shozo was first; I was second. I was certainly under the impression at the time I purchased the goods from Cabeldu that they were for myself; and I endeavour to make him understand so, he being a foreigner. Shozo was in confinement. I don't think he knew that I had the piece or paper I have before mentioned. I do not think that I used deception either to Cabeldu or Manjiro.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: The goods that were purchased from Cohen were used by the Han; those purchased from Cabeldu I sold through a Kobe merchant. The proceeds of the goods purchased from Cohen were applied to the Han; whilst those arising from the sale of the goods purchased from Cabeldu were spent by myself. The seal was given to me for the purpose of making contracts, but I ought to have retained it.

Yamasaki Shozo, examined by Mr. Hill: I was, in 1871, Kussui of the Ewasaki Han, at Osaka. I knew nothing whatever of this document until I heard of it from the Foreign Bureau at Kobe, in connection with the complaint. I did not make, or authorise any one to make, this contract. I never made contracts in this way; the paper and everything should be different. None but myself had power to make such contracts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ness: I recollect giving my seal to Kinzo on a piece of paper, merely as a sample of the seal that would be attached to a document. I have been examined by the Judicial Board. I never said that I had given my seal on slips of paper to do business with Adrian & Co. My seal was only a specimen, and should not have been used on a contract. I ought to have got the seal back from Kinzo; but I was busy.

Mr. Ness requested that a copy of the depositions taken before the Judicial Board should be handed in to the Commission.

This witness's evidence closed the case for both parties.

Court adjourned to Tuesday next.—*Japan Herald*.

## Extracts.

### THE IMPERIAL MINT.

WE extract the following from the Report of Major Kinder Master of the Imperial Mint, to H. E. the Minister for Finance.

#### RECEIPT OF BULLION.

The following details relative to the receipt of bullion have been supplied by the Commissioner of the Mint, the chief of the bullion and accountant's department:—

#### AMOUNT OF GOLD OF STANDARD FINENESS IMPORTED INTO THE IMPERIAL MINT DURING THE YEAR.

Imported by.	Ounces Troy, at 900 Standard.
Japanese .....	384,268 53
Chinese .....	21,517 34
Other foreigners .....	72,206 53
Imperial Government .....	832,303 91
Total for 1872-73 ..	1,310,296 31
Total for previous year .....	858,226 21
Increase 1872-73 .....	452,070 10

#### DESCRIPTION OF GOLD BULLION IMPORTED FROM THE PUBLIC DURING THE YEAR.

Description.	Ounces Troy.
Gold bars of unknown fineness .....	336,581 24
Gold leaf .....	25,229 32
San Francisco bars .....	70,286 14
American eagles .....	26,857 12
English sovereigns .....	1,283 70
Other foreign coins .....	182 50
	460,420 72

**AMOUNT OF SILVER OF STANDARD FINENESS IMPORTED  
DURING THE YEAR.**

Imported by.	Ounces Troy, at 200 Standard.
Imperial Government .....	2,432,375 91
Total for previous year .....	4,767,175 79
Decrease 1872-73 .....	2,334,799 88

**COINAGE.**

In the year ending 31st July, 1873, the following coins have been struck and passed for issue by the Director, as shown by bullion office returns:—

Denominations.	Number.	Value.
Gold 20 Yen .....	3,251	65,019
10 Yen .....	1,005,917	10,059,169
5 Yen .....	2,524,810	12,624,057
2 Yen .....	506,152	1,012,301
1 Yen .....	1,402,063	1,402,068
	5,442,198	25,162,614
Silver 1 Yen .....	None.	None.
50 Sen .....	3,937,009	1,968,952
20 Sen .....	6,341,426	1,268,883
10 Sen .....	4,658,132	465,813
5 Sen .....	5,768,541	288,426
	20,709,008	3,992,074
Total .....	26,151,206	29,154,688

**GOLD COINAGE.**

Some trifling alterations have taken place in the diameter of the coins, as follows, resulting in a great improvement in the appearance, as well as preventing the undue destruction of dies:—

**DIAMETERS OF GOLD COINS.**

Denominations.	Old Measurement. English Inches.	New Measurement. English Inches.
20 Yen .....	1-37	No alteration.
10 Yen .....	1-16	1-13
5 Yen .....	-97	-87
2 Yen .....	-72	-69
1 Yen .....	-55	-50

The increased number of gold pieces struck amounts to 3,251,942, while the decrease in the number of dies worn out is 1,023, this saving resulting from the altered diameters of the coins and the improved quality of the steel, combined with greater care on the part of the workmen.

Last year, to coin 2,190,256 pieces, 2,024 dies were used.

This year, to coin 5,442,191 pieces, 1,001 dies were used.

**SILVER COINAGE.**

The coinage of silver has been limited to the production of subsidiary coins, in which considerable improvements have been effected. The weight of each piece has been increased as follows:—

50 Sen .....	From 193.0 grains to 208.00 grains.
20 Sen .....	72.2 " " 83.20 "
10 Sen .....	82.6 " " 41.60 "
5 Sen .....	19.3 " " 20.80 "

The design of this coinage has been changed, so as to indicate the value in large Japanese characters on the reverse, whilst on the obverse the value has been introduced in Roman characters. The diameter of the piece has been adjusted as follows:—

**DIAMETERS OF SILVER COINS.**

Denominations.	Old Measurement. English Inches.	New Measurement. English Inches.
50 Sen .....	1-25	1-22
20 Sen .....	-93	-90
10 Sen .....	-72	-72
5 Sen .....	-61	-56

**COPPER COINAGE.**

The copper coinage, for the production of which the preparations are nearly completed, will consist of the following pieces, viz:—

Denominations.	Diameter. English Inches.	Weight. Grains.
2 Sen .....	1-25	220
2 Sen .....	1-10	110
1 Sen .....	-87	55
1 Rin .....	-62	14

The alloy will consist of:—98 parts; copper 1 part; tin 1 part.

On these coins also the value will be indicated in large Japanese characters on the one side, and in Roman letters and numbers on the obverse.

**GOLD & SILVER MELTING DEPARTMENT.**

During the current year the following weights of gold and silver bullion have been melted into bars:—

Denominations.	Ounces Troy	Operative Loss per Mille.
	Ounces. Parts.	Parts.
Gold .....	3,448,316 58	-05
Silver .....	6,429,144 94	1-68

The losses will be considerably reduced by the unreclaimed metal in old crucibles, ashes, &c.

**GOLD AND SILVER PREMELTED.**

Denominations.	Ounces Troy	Loss per Mille.
	Ounces. Parts.	Parts.
Gold .....	437,744 17	-87
Silver .....	2,607,972 39	2-74

The higher losses on premelted bullion result from the impure state in which bullion is sometimes sent to the Mint.

**COAL.**

Mr. Gowland, Chemist and Metallurgist of the Imperial Mint states of the coal of this Country:—

The amount of sulphur and of ash present in the coal used in the copper refinery, and in the various metallurgical operations of the Mint, being of great importance, determinations of these impurities have been made in several kinds of Japanese coal.

The following are the results:—The samples were dried at 100° cent before analysis:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ash .....	12.760	6.487	10.695	9.877	9.657
Sulphur .....	-654	-435	-461	-588	-383

**THE WORKMANSHIP OF THE MINT.**

The accuracy of make of the coinage of the Mint may be judged by the following tables which furnish the results of the annual test assay, made on the 4th September by order of H. E. Okuma Shigenobu, Minister of Finance. The coins were indiscriminately selected for this purpose.

Denomination	Date of Selection.	Weight.	Standard Weight.	Deviation Allowed.
20 Yen .....	None.	...	...	...
10 Yen .....	Nov. 2, 1872	257.28 grs.	257.2 grs.	0.5 grs.
5 Yen .....	Dec. 18, 1872	128.4 "	128.6 "	0.5 "
5 Yen .....	Jan. 6, 1873	128.2 "	128.6 "	0.5 "
5 Yen .....	May 25, 1873	128.7 "	128.6 "	0.5 "
5 Yen .....	July 26, 1873	128.6 "	128.6 "	0.5 "
2 Yen .....	Dec. 28, 1872	51.25 "	51.44 "	0.25 "
2 Yen .....	June 27, 1873	51.4 "	51.44 "	0.25 "
1 Yen .....	Jan. 25, 1873	25.82 "	25.72 "	0.25 "

A thousand pieces of each description of coin were then selected from the various packets, and carefully weighed:—

Denomination	Weight of 1,000 Pieces.	Standard Weight of 1,000 Pieces.	Deviation Allowed on 1,000 Pieces.
20 Yen—Gold	None.	...	...
10 Yen .....	535.72 oz.	535.83 oz.	0.1 oz.
5 Yen .....	267.91 "	267.91 "	0.075 "
2 Yen .....	107.1 "	107.1 "	0.05 "
1 Yen .....	53.58 "	53.58 "	0.025 "
50 Sen—Silver	433.30 oz.	433.33 "	0.15 oz.
20 Sen .....	173.34 "	173.30 "	0.1 "
10 Sen .....	86.54 "	86.66 "	0.05 "
5 Sen .....	43.32 "	43.33 "	0.05 "

**Notes of the Fortnight.**

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 7th instant, the remains of the late Sawa Nobuyoshi, Minister elect of Japan to the Court of St. Petersburg, were consigned to their resting place in the Temple of Dendzū-In, in the outskirts of Yedo. The ceremonial observed on the occasion was interesting and impressive, and as perhaps many of our readers may not yet have taken part in a Japanese funeral ceremony, we do not doubt that they will be interested in the following brief account of what took place on the occasion referred to.

The hour fixed for the mourners to meet at the house of the deceased Minister was 2 P.M., and at that hour precisely the funeral train left the house for the cemetery. The distance to be traversed between the two places was considerable, but the weather fortunately was fine. The deceased being a Kiōto nobleman of the Mikado's Court, his funeral was attended by the Prime Minister and by a long-train of Kugés and attendants. As the deceased had likewise formerly been Minister for Foreign Affairs, and was much esteemed by foreigners for his attainments and amiability, his funeral was likewise attended by nearly all of the Foreign Ministers at this Court, in-

cluding Sir H. Parkes, Mr. Berthémy, Mr. De Long, Mr. Von Brandt and Mr. Butzow, and by many of the junior members of the Legations and Representatives of the Consular Corps, and many other foreigners.

At two o'clock the procession left the residence of Sawa, but it was not until nearly half-past three that it reached the Temple of Dendzû-In. It was preceded by a detachment of Japanese troops with reversed arms, but without military music. After these came a succession of mourners in the ancient Japanese costume,—then the body of the deceased, carried by bearers on a plain wooden catafalque, behind which immediately followed the son of the deceased seated alone in his carriage. This in turn was followed by three other carriages, in two of which were the ladies and children of Sawa's family, and in the third some Japanese in Court costume. The son of the deceased was clothed in white with the exception of some black garments; the ladies were clothed entirely in white, their hair being spread out in one broad band, after the manner followed by the ladies of the Court. One of these ladies, who was presumably the wife of the deceased, could not contain her emotion as the procession moved slowly along, but etiquette apparently required all present to observe unmoved composure.

After the family of the deceased came the carriages of the Prime Minister and of the Foreign Representatives and others, many of those present preferring to accompany the slow procession on foot.

On arriving at the Temple, the catafalque containing the body was carried to a wood platform in the middle of which it was placed. The platform stood at one end of a court-yard with a large open space in the middle. To the right of this were ranged in line the Japanese mourners; on the other side the Europeans. Both were seated. On the Japanese side the front bench nearest the coffin was occupied by the eldest son of the deceased; behind were the ladies and children of Sawa's family, and to their left were Japanese in European mourning costume or in Court mourning attire. The Prime Minister stood throughout.

On the body having been placed on the platform, whilst low Chinese music sounded, some attendants brought large bunches of flowers which they placed in front of it. After this, other attendants in Court costume and having their mouths covered with crape, brought successively many offerings of fish, fowls, vegetables and fruits, which were in turn placed on small white tables surrounding the bier. This part of the ceremony having been completed, a Kugé noble stepped forward, followed by six gentlemen wearing the Kiôto Court costume, and having bent himself before the coffin of the deceased, read slowly a prayer or invocation from a scroll before him, the chief mourners bending their heads meanwhile, after which he retired from view followed by his six supporters. The Father Nicholai, the Missionary of the Russian Church, stepped forward and pronounced in Japanese a short funeral oration on the deceased; after which Sawa's eldest son went slowly to the gate of the Temple and having applied cold water to his eyes, mouth and hands, took from the hands of an attendant a funeral garland with white flowers, which he reverently placed on his father's bier, bending his head low, seemingly being engaged in prayer for some instants. He was followed in this ceremony by the ladies and children of Sawa's family and next by the Prime Minister, Sanjo, and all the Japanese present, after which the Foreign Ministers and others paid a similar last tribute of respect and affection to the memory of an upright, amiable and enlightened Japanese noble, whose premature death is deeply regretted on all sides.

THE *Japan Gazette* supplies the following report of the speeches which were made at the last interview of Mr. De Long with H. I. M. the Mikado.

"YOUR MAJESTY,

Having been relieved from my duty here, I come to bid farewell.

In the name of the President, the Government, and the people of the United States, I beg to announce the earnest and united wishes of all for the health, well being, and continued prosperity of Your Majesty and the people of Japan.

I beg to assure Your Majesty that it is the most earnest wish and desire of the President of the United States to have ever continued the existing ties of amity which united that Government to Japan in such close relations. I beg to bespeak in the name of the President, and in my own behalf, Your Majesty's confidence and support (so kindly yielded to me in the past), to be bestowed in turn upon the honorable and most distinguished gentleman who will succeed me.

His age, his great experience in public life, and his long service in the highest official circles of the United States Government, thoroughly qualifies him to meet in council with Your Majesty's Ministers.

It is my proud privilege to now state that during the entire period of my service here, I have met with nothing but kindness and courtesy at the hands of Your Majesty's Ministers; and having received repeated proofs of Imperial favour I turn away with no feelings but those of gratitude and reverence for Your Majesty, respect and esteem for the ministry, and kind regards for the Japanese people.

Venturing for a moment beyond the possibly proper limits of an adieu, I beg to say that my Government and people, rejoicing at the adoption by Japan of the policy of the Western States, hail with peculiar pride and pleasure the release of Japanese converts to Christianity from their bonds of captivity and their being allowed to return to their homes: and the removal of the edicts against Christian teaching and practices, as a friendly concession to the opinions of those nations in alliance with Your Majesty.

The recent action of Your Majesty's Government in earnestly joining with Western Powers in their efforts to suppress the 'Coolie Trade': the recent negotiation of a Treaty of Peace and Amity with China: thus helping to break down his barriers of seclusion: whilst Your Majesty's noble and distinguished Ambassador led the way to the presence of the Chinese Emperor: and the indicated policy of Your Majesty to compel the barbarian inhabitants of countries adjacent to Japan to treat with kindness and mercy distressed travellers cast upon their shores; all bespeak such a kindred sentiment to that prevailing amongst nations in the West that I venture to speak the thanks of the American people to Your Majesty.

The action of Your Majesty in sending forth to the nations of the earth the most distinguished Councillors, has met at the hands of those nations with such a hearty response that no words of mine are needed to picture the gratitude this action has to Your Majesty's allies.

The sending out of young noblemen as students to learn and bear back with them a correct knowledge of the customs, manners and policy of Western States, also assures all concerned that the time is near when this lovely and picturesque Empire shall be as free for trade, travel and residence to the citizens and subjects of Western States as are those lands to Your Majesty's subjects.

God speed the hour that shall behold a consummation of these wishes. When it comes none will rejoice more with Your Majesty than will the American people.

Whilst the sure foundations were being laid for these developments I have been permitted to enjoy the confidence and association of Your Majesty's Ministry. I now step on one side to be henceforth no actor in this scene; but through life I shall ever remain a most friendly and interested spectator.

With all due humility I now bid Your Majesty adieu.

REPLY OF HIS MAJESTY TO MR. DE LONG.

"It is with much pleasure that I have heard on the eve of your departure the assurances you give me of the good wishes which the President of the United States vouchsafes for the prosperity of this country.

I doubt not your successor will meet with the same goodwill and confidence that has ever been extended to you.

It is a source of much gratification to me to know that the intercourse between my Ministers and yourself has never ceased to be mutual agreeable.

I fully appreciate the statements you make in praise of acts of this government but which I apprehend are possibly overrated; although it has been my constant aim to lead my people toward a higher grade of civilization.

I shall never forget your friendly sentiments for my country; and I am pleased to hear that they will remain unchanged after your departure.

I sincerely hope that you may ever enjoy the blessings of health—especially during the long voyage that lies before you."

Mr. De Long's successor the Hon. John A. Bingham was

than introduced to His Majesty and delivered the following address, to which the usual reply was made.

"Your Majesty,

Obedient to the instructions of my Government and to my own sense of duty as well, it shall be my endeavour by good offices to strengthen, so far as I may be able, the friendship now happily subsisting between Your Majesty's Government and my own to advance the interests of each.

It is a pleasure to me to say that I but obey the instruction of the President who has commissioned me, when I assure Your Majesty that you have the good will of the President and people of the United States of America, and their best wishes for the prosperity of Your Majesty and of the people of Japan. The people whom I represent are not unmindful of the trust and confidence uniformly manifested by Your Majesty's Government towards the Government and cities of the United States.

Thanking Your Majesty for the distinguished consideration shown me and sincerely desiring that this growing Empire of the East may continue to advance with the advancing civilization of the age, I have the honour to place in Your Majesty's hands my letter of credence signed by the President and authenticated by the great seal of the United States of America."

THE Dowager Empress, attended by her suite, arrived in Yokohama on the 17th instant and drove through some of the streets of the settlement.

WE observe that the Japanese Government have been distinguished in the prize list of the Vienna Exhibition by "Honourable Mention" (a Diploma) for the lighting of their coasts, a fact creditable and gratifying both to the Government and the Department over which Mr. Brunton presides.

THE correct text of the notification about which so much has been said and written this week is as follows.

The servants in the employ of foreigners at this port not having hitherto been registered, the number of vagrants has greatly increased, almost beyond control.

Permission has been granted to Sudzumura Yozo and two others to establish a business for the supply of servants.

All persons wishing to go into the service of foreigners had better make application to the above.

Those who have countrymen or friends willing to become their sureties must apply with a writing duly sealed, and countersigned by their Kocho (wardmaster) to the officer in charge of Koseki (registration) at the Machiguaisio and procure a Kansatz (ticket).

Anybody found hereafter in service without a Kansatz will be liable to investigation.

Let every body remember and observe this order so that there may be no misunderstanding.

(Signed) OYE TAKU,  
Kanagawa Ken Gon no Kami.

29th of 9th month, 6th year Meiji.

POSTSCRIPT.

Employers already engaged must apply as above stated with writing sealed by their fathers or brothers and countersigned by the wardmaster, and then they can obtain a Kansatz from the Machiguaisio.

It will be seen that this differs from the translation published in the *Japan Gazette* and republished by ourselves on the following day, in as far as it is recommendatory and not obligatory. But even in this form it is highly objectionable, and the Governor of Kanagawa made the only amends in his power for the publication of it by cancelling it directly its full bearing and the just and indignant protests of the foreign public were brought to his notice.

WE believe that the announcement made in the *London & China Express* that the port of Simonoseki will shortly be opened to foreign trade is at the present moment premature.

WE are gratified to be able to announce that the Royal Humane Society has been pleased to award its medal to Mr. Dowson in consideration of his distinguished humanity and courage in rescuing a number of Japanese coolies from drowning in February last. The medal has been forwarded to Mr. Consul Robertson for presentation.

MR. EDKINS' paper on the Japanese language which was read on the evening of the 8th inst. at the meeting of the Asiatic Society, fell into terrible hands, and was torn to pieces without an effort. Mr. Satow humorously proposed that instead of making the changes suggested by Mr. Edkins, the "pidgin Japanese" spoken at Yokohama should become the recognized instrument of the nation's thought. Mr. Aston said that Mr. Edkins' paper recalled to him the schoolboy line

Patres conscripti took a boat and went to Philippi.

We are compelled by old instincts to finish the stanza:—

Omnes drownederunt  
Qui swim away non potuerunt.  
Excipe John Periwig  
Qui clung to the tail of a dead pig.

And it must be confessed that Mr. Edkins seems to regard changes in a language as a matter which can be regulated by a few learned or even visionary gentlemen who may dispose of them at will from a study table. But it is not so. The idea of introducing English prepositions into Japanese at the will of an Educational Council is absurd. "With," "from," "by," "to," "at," are delightful and useful words to us, and Mr. Edkins would have them introduced without circumcision or baptism bodily into Japanese by an Imperial Order in Council. (His scheme involves little less). Is it conceivable that he thinks any such scheme feasible? What nation will abandon its prepositions? Imagine a Greek of the old days coming to England in the time of the earlier Henrys and saying. "Ye barbarians, to what intent do ye persevere with the customs of your illiterate forefathers and retain such words as "through" and "against" and "towards" and "with" and "from." Know ye not that we, who are as Gods in comparison with you, say "dia" and "pros," and "epi," and "meta" and "para?" Will ye remain in your blindness, or be deaf to the heaven-sent language we offer you?" The chances are that our rude forefathers would have said:—"God hath senden us non but goode. Thou wol have us make obeissance and do feste reverence and thi commaundement obeye. Pardy, we wil it not!" Where, under these circumstances, would have been the prepositional scheme?

Mr. Edkins is a very bold fisherman, and, to do him justice, he has landed many a good fish. But every now and then it comes to an up-and-down tussle between him and his salmon, and on the last two occasions when the public has had the advantage of seeing the struggle, the fish has certainly had the best of it and dragged the man into the water.

THE *Japan Herald* states that in consequence of the protest of the British Authorities against the absurd result of the trial of the *samurai*, who assaulted Inspector Blockley a fresh examination has been instituted. This took place on the 14th instant, in the presence of H. B. M. Vice Consul and some of the Railway Authorities and the enquiry was to have been resumed yesterday.

WE all know the dangers of level crossings on Railways, and have been startled by the numerous and appalling accidents which have occurred through their means. The Board of Trade Authorities in England will now allow no level crossing on a new Railway if the road can by any possibility be carried over or under the Railway by means of a bridge. There is a level crossing on our Yokohama and Yedo Railway about one mile from Yokohama, on the road leading to the new town on this side of Kanagawa station, over which there is an immense traffic both of jinrickshas, horses and foot-passengers. The following paragraph from the *Pall Mall Gazette* will illustrate the care which is paid to level crossings in England and how accidents still occur on them.—

The narrow escape of the Irish night mail on Saturday last from a fearful accident exhibited a new variety of the dangers incident to "level crossings." The spot which was so nearly the scene of a catastrophe was a place named Weeping Cross, about a mile and a half from the Stafford station. The turnpike-road here crosses the line, but "everything," we are told, "which human ingenuity could devise" had been done for the safety of trains and passengers along the turnpike road. The crossing is furnished "with one of Lea's patent gates, and Saxby and Farmer's interlocking apparatus." About half-past ten on Saturday evening a farmer living near Stafford was returning to that town in a pig accompanied by his two sons and a relative. On arriving at Weeping Cross the horse, hearing the Irish mail approaching, took



fright, rushed at the "patent gate" and defeated the "interlocking apparatus" by clearing the gate at a bound, breaking loose at the same time from the rig, the occupants of which jumped out. No sooner had they done this than the Irish mail came up, and the engine struck the horse and threw it with great violence against the patent gate, which it broke in two. The horse was killed on the spot, and on the engine arriving at Stafford the buffers were found to be covered with blood. So great was the shock that for a few seconds the engine-driver and fireman imagined that the train had left the rails, and were about to jump off. Fortunately, however, the engine soon steadied itself, and neither driver, fireman, nor passengers sustained any injury beyond a severe shaking. It appears to us, however, that "human ingenuity could devise" a gate which a frightened horse would be unable to leap over.

Instead of the crossing above mentioned having "everything which human ingenuity could devise," it has only a couple of pairs of flimsy Japanese gates which, when opened, instead of shutting across the Railway, leave it perfectly unprotected. A restive horse or cow which takes fright may therefore without obstruction bolt along the line and almost inevitably cause an accident. The gatekeepers, also, seem to have only an indistinct notion of their duties, and when traffic should be allowed to cross the Railway and when not. We recently heard of a gentleman wishing to cross it with a carriage and pair of ponies; he knew there was a train about due, but he was not aware whether it had passed or not. The flimsy gates, however, were not closed across the road and he proceeded; but just as he got his ponies halfway across the line the gatekeeper rushed up and seized their heads with what intention the driver of the ponies could not divine. But he, imagining that the train had not yet passed and that the gatekeeper wished to prevent his crossing the line until it had passed, lashed the ponies forward and fairly across the line. Shortly afterwards the train whisked past. Such a state of matters should not be allowed to go on unaltered, and we are sure that we have only to direct the attention of the Director and Chief Engineer of the Railway to the manner of managing this crossing, to have it immediately corrected.

We recently published an article pointing out the uses and dangers of Petroleum, and we now deem it right to place before our readers, more pointedly, the actual risks which they run in burning in their house lamps or having stored in contiguity to their dwellings, petroleum oils which have not been thoroughly purified. In all European countries—and notably so in America—the most stringent regulations are enforced to prevent the use of petroleum oil in the least dangerous. Oil imported to Yokohama from America has presumably undergone the proofs instituted by the authorities in that country; but we are in position to state as a matter of fact that most of the oil lately received is far below the American standard, and is of a most inflammable and dangerous nature.

The standard in America by which oil is tested is that it should not emit an inflammable vapour when heated up to 100 degrees Fahrenheit or under. In England 100 degrees is fixed by act of Parliament as the limit of safety, but the scientific men who have investigated the matter recommend no oil to be used which has a flashing point under 130 degrees. Various specimens of the American Kerosene recently imported have been tried and they give off a gas which explodes when they are heated to 85 degrees. Therefore, when we consider that the temperature of our rooms in summer is often above this, and that the oil reservoirs of our lamps are seldom less, the amount of danger which we incur by using such oil may be imagined. We think this an opportune moment, owing to the large quantities of petroleum now here, to impress upon our local authorities the necessity of some action being taken, both in regard to the manner of storing petroleum or inflammable liquids of any kind in the settlement, and, also, in regard to some test being applied to the quality of the oils imported for public use. But we are free to confess that although this is a matter affecting the public safety we have little hope of our representations being followed by any practical or useful measures. To point out irregularities in the conduct of local affairs in Yokohama is to create despondency in ourselves. Our complaints are generally speaking shelved and our protests ignored, and we have always more or less a feeling of insecurity, discontent and discomfort. So if we now point out that there exist no regulations for the storage of petroleum, that it is left to the conscientiousness of those importing it

to store it in such quantities and in such places as they choose, and that no means are taken to discover its quality, whether it is safe to allow the public to use it or whether it is as explosive as nitro-glycerine, we are not sufficiently sanguine to imagine that our representation will have any effect whatever on the authorities to whom the safety of the Yokohama Public is entrusted. We are, however, glad to be able to draw attention to the subject and indulge a hope that our remarks may be of some ulterior benefit.

WE question if even Mr. Mori can conscientiously endorse the following which may be seen posted in a street in Shanghai:—

"Notice.—The undersigned SHOP has turned inside house and everything has removed To SELL there untill new house is built in this corner. Y. H. Kiyogo & Co., Shanghai, 11th August, 1873."

THE Athletic Association have not been idle we find. They have caused to be formed under the superintendence of one of their most energetic members an excellent running path at the Rifle Range, a quarter of a mile in its total length with 150 yards on either side perfectly straight. Enclosed by the path, they have had about 130 yards so levelled as to fit it for hurdle races, and their arrangements comprise a dressing-room for the members and a "Grand-stand" for the accommodation of visitors. Much credit is due to this little Association which would seem to be struggling against a very general indifference to physical education and to be doing good work within its limited scope.

ATTENTION has been called to an inconsistency between the following paragraph (which first appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 4th instant, and was subsequently reprinted in the *Japan Mail* of the 8th instant), and the silk report embodied in the "Commercial Intelligence" of the latter journal.

An idea appears to exist among the *Graineurs* that some half million of cards, out of those reserved by the Japanese Government for home use, will be available for export. We possess, however, the best authority for stating that this rumour is entirely destitute of foundation.

Under the head of "Commercial Intelligence" we wrote as follows:

On the 20th ultimo, it was officially intimated by the Finance Department that "no permission had been granted by the Japanese Government to export any portion of the silk-worms' eggs cards reserved for the home use."

Had it mentioned either the quantity reserved for home use or the quantity at which the export is decidedly to be limited that notification would have thrown some light on the subject; but it mentions neither the one nor the other, and the question remains precisely where it stood before.

What we know from the best Japanese sources is this: 1st that the total production of this year has been 2,400,000 cards; 2nd that the consumption of Japan not exceeding 600,000 leaves a surplus of 1,800,000 cards. Of this surplus we are semi-officially given to understand that only 1,300,000 are to be stamped by the Government for export.

What we do not know is whether the balance viz about 500,000 cards is to be finally included in the home reserve or in the export. Under their notification of 29th September the Government remain free to do either, and the calculated ambiguity of their language is the cause of the unsettled state of the market.

The first paragraph, which was intended as a denial to the report of an Italian newspaper that the Government had authorised 560,000 cards out of those reserved for home use to be exported by Japanese merchants, was written under a strong impression that the export of cards for the present season had been, by overt official declaration, fixed arbitrarily at 1,300,000. When the foregoing report was furnished the writer's attention was drawn to this erroneous impression and to the incongruity involved in the retention of the paragraph. But in the haste of preparing the fortnightly paper for the outgoing Mail it was overlooked, and has thus been unguardedly retained. That there was any intention in this is best refuted by the following unambiguous language of the Summary:

The *Graineurs* are greatly perplexed: a Government notification states that no portion of the reserve of silk-worms' eggs will be allowed for export, but as it is not definitely pledged to reserve any fixed quantity, the buyers are without any basis upon which to calculate the value of the cards. We discuss the point fully in our silk report.

IN regard to the note in the *Japan Gazette* of Tuesday evening on the case of Devine v. Kirby, it is almost needless, though perhaps right, to say, that we had no idea that Mr. Kirby had

lodged an appeal against the decision of the Assistant Acting Judge until made aware of it by the note in question.

IN reference to a note in the *Japan Gazette* of Tuesday evening upon an article which appeared in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 5th instant on the case of Devine v. Kirby, it is only necessary to state that what appeared to the writer of that note an "attack upon Mr. Kirby" was an opinion formed solely upon the report of the case, written with no more knowledge of Mr. Kirby on the part of the writer than is inevitable in a small place like this where both have resided for some years, an absolute ignorance even of the person of Mr. Devine, and without the slightest bias towards either party. Any such bias we should hold to be an absolute disqualification for commenting upon the question at issue between these litigants, and we cannot but express great surprise that such an imputation as that referred to should have been made.

THE foreign dealers in silk continue as disunited as ever, and have fallen once more an easy prey to the combination and organization of the native silkmen.

It had become a custom of the trade to weigh the silk to the buyers in shirting bags, for which an allowance of 1 lb. per bag was made by way of compensation for the dampness which always exists to a greater or less degree in silk as it arrives from the country. It is true that the actual weight of the shirting bags being only about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., there was apparently a small profit accruing to the buyer; but that compensation was very far from being sufficient to meet the losses in weight which occurred at the place of destination in Europe.

Suddenly the native silkmen, without waiting to come to an understanding on the subject with the foreign Houses, have withdrawn even the small compensation alluded to above, and insist upon the actual weight of the shirting bags being deducted instead of 1 lb. per bag as heretofore. In strict justice no one can object to such a proceeding. But then what are the foreign Houses to do with regard to the dampness of the silk, which, this season in particular, has been greater than for many years past?

Several firms have already submitted unresistingly to the new arrangement. The silk market is just now much excited: many want to buy as much as they can and are afraid of being shut out by the native dealers if they decline to comply with their terms. We are even told that a dispute on this subject has been submitted to the British Consul, who will have to investigate the matter, and we hope that the result will be such as to bring about, once for all, a fair understanding between the buyers and sellers.

THE Cricket match which took place on the 15th at the grounds of the Yokohama Club between Land and Water, terminated in favour of the latter side, which obtained 189 runs against the 85 of their antagonists with, moreover, five wickets to spare.

THE race on the 9th inst. between three crews of the Y. A. Rowing Club for five Silver Cups presented by Howard Church, Esq., was one of the best contested and fastest races that has taken place in Yokohama, and Mr. Church can congratulate himself on having given an incentive to rowing here which we trust will not die out. Before giving an account of the race we would make a few remarks on the three crews whose names and weights are added below. The Scotch crew, as we have already said, have been the favourites since the training began, both on account of the heavy men composing it, and of their not having had to make a change in the boat since the commencement of their training. Their "stroke" is we believe the most persevering rowing man here, pulling a very powerful oar, and they adopted the use of sliding seats which no doubt gave them a slight advantage over the English crew. The only disadvantage they laboured under was the indisposition of No. 3, who, being the oldest man in the three crews and having been a long time in the East, found the hard training almost too severe for him. The result, however, proved that he has plen-

ty of "go" left in him still. The English crew were a good, even crew, but far too light to compete with the Scotchmen, averaging, as will be seen by the weights given below, more than one stone per man lighter. It must be admitted that they showed they had not spared hard work and strict training to bring themselves up to the mark and make such a close race with their more powerful opponents. They had also, within a fortnight of the race, to change their "bow," through sickness, which must have largely told against them.

The American crew were a heavy crew as compared with the English, and had the advantage of the lightest boat and the best oar in Yokohama for their stroke; and we can safely say that had they had another fortnight's training, would not have let the Scotchmen win by much, if at all. They were most unfortunate in the illness during the last week of No. 3, who showed great pluck in taking his place in the boat, and pulling in such a hard race. Their stroke deserves great praise in bringing his crew up so well, and it is with much regret that we hear he is leaving the settlement as we can ill afford to lose so accomplished an oarsman.

The race is described in a few words. The three crews shortly after 3 p. m., paddled up to the starting post, and at about 3.30 p. m., got away to a good start; the English crew taking the lead with a quick stroke, Scotch next, pulling well together with a good long swing, the Americans holding their own well, till half the course was accomplished, when the Scotch, maintaining the same steady stroke, gradually gained on the English, and just before reaching the P. M. S. S. Co.'s wharf drew ahead of them; the English then put on a good spurt and again drew up on the leading boat, but could not keep it up for long and the Scotchmen drew away from them with each stroke, only quickening the last half dozen and taking their boat in a length and a half ahead of the English, who, in their turn, were half a length ahead of the Americans.

Time 6 min. 27 sec.

The water was as smooth as glass, and the weather everything that could be desired.

#### 1st.—SCOTCH CREW.

		st.	lbs.
J. Leckie	... Bow	10	5
F. G. Davidson	... No. 2	11	11
J. Dodds	... No. 3	12	5
G. Hamilton	... Stroke	12	0
C. G. Dunlop	... Cox.	10	0

#### 2ND.—ENGLISH CREW.

A. A. Dare	... Bow	10	3
H. O. Jeyes	... No. 2	10	9
C. J. Melhuish	... No. 3	10	9
J. J. Dare	... Stroke	10	4
J. Rickett	... Cox.	9	4

#### 3RD.—AMERICAN CREW.

C. P. Hall	... Bow	9	9
H. M. Blanchard	... No. 2	11	0
J. E. Winn	... No. 3	11	13
F. Low	... Stroke	11	13
C. O. Shepard	... Cox.	9	2

MR. MARSH'S Concert on the evening of the 9th inst. was the source of some disappointment, on account of the absence from it of one or two attractive features which the first published programme promised. But no one felt the disappointment more than Mr. Marsh, and no protest can be made when illness interferes.

The Concert opened with an adaptation of Beethoven's first trio for pianoforte, violin and violoncello. The whole work would have been far too long for any but an audience prepared by previous acquaintance with Beethoven's music to follow it, and much as we dislike these mutilations, there is no doubt that the performers did well in presenting only such parts of the work as gave a fair idea of its various subjects, without following them through their more difficult ramifications. The old trouble, too, of finding an amateur who can do any sort of justice to such music, and sustain his part in company with the finished execution of professional musicians, had also to be faced, and, in view of this, we were easily reconciled to the course adopted. And yet the trio presents Beethoven in so sweet and genial a mood, that had there been any one capable of running abreast of the two stronger players, we can

hardly help thinking it would have made some new disciples for the great master. It is written in his early manner, before a larger knowledge had brought the doubt to which knowledge leads, and the melancholy which is the inseparable concomitant of that doubt. It was born of a time when love had no pangs and ambition no disappointment, before the ingratitude he experienced from one to whom he gave his whole heart, and the death of that precious sense which was perhaps more exquisitely developed in him than in any one of our race, had embittered his soul and clouded the brighter visions of his early life. In it he seems to rejoice in the beauties of external nature, and if a thread of melancholy appears here and there in the tissue, it is only that suggested by the impossibility of an entire absorption of the soul into the spirit he was worshipping. Here we no more have the Beethoven of the first and the later quartets, the Rudolf trio or the C minor symphony, than we have the Shakespeare of Hamlet, Lear, and Measure for Measure in A Midsummer Night's Dream or As You Like It. None of the intense and melancholy subjectivity of Beethoven's later works appears in this trio. The *Adagio* is pure and tender beyond description, almost beyond rivalry, and but for the exigency which deprived the audience of it, the *trio* which follows the *scherzo* would have shewn the composer in his very happiest frame of mind.

Webbe's Glee for three voices "Winds Gently Whisper," followed the Trio, and, but for one little flaw in the early part, it went pretty fairly. Yet we dare not praise a performance which was below the powers of the three singers. When the best possible is done, there is nothing to be said. But a little more practice would have made this beautifully-written glee more perfect. Mr. Pearson sang Prince Poniatowski's song, "The Yeoman's Wedding," with something less than his accustomed accuracy, and though the Prince is confessedly a good musician, his little work has no particular merit. Mr. Marsh's Fantasia on the harp from subjects of Strauss was, of course, beautifully played; but the harp does not make "man's music." It was very well for Orpheus in the woods. Its appeal, to our mind, is purely sensuous, and "the smallest flower that blows" is more powerful than it to awaken the thoughts which lie "too deep for tears." Macfarren's song "My Own, My Guiding Star" is prettily written, as was everything that Macfarren wrote, and was pleasantly given by Mr. Townley, but it belongs to a school which is rapidly losing its hold on musicians, and the world will be no great loser when the stratum to which it belongs is fossilized. A *concertante* duet for piano and flute followed, and was extremely well played by Mr. Marsh and Mr. Wagner. Both parts are written with great grace and knowledge of artistic effect. All Benedict's peculiar power of ornamentation, a power which, unlike that displayed by ordinary ornamentation, is almost creative in his hands, is visible in it, and Mr. Marsh reproduced this with great effect. Bucher wrote like a master of his instrument, and we think Mr. Wagner never played here to better advantage than in rendering this music. Mr. Black brought the first part of the Concert to a close with "Die Fahnenwacht," the song by which Pischek, years ago, carried the English public by storm. We are not in the humour of the Athenian who cast his oyster shell against Aristides because he was tired of hearing him called The Just, but we have a certain jealousy which makes us extreme in marking anything which Mr. Black does amiss, and we do not know that we can pay him a better or juster compliment than by saying so. But if he had sung his song in English he would have better pleased the two divisions of his audience who cannot and who can understand German. The former would have accepted gratefully the not inelegant translation of the German words, and the latter would have been spared the only pain which it is possible Mr. Black could give them. German in this respect is not like Italian. A very slight knowledge of the latter is quite enough to prevent any glaring error in pronouncing it in singing, (though our insular Italian is not attractive,) but this is not the case with German. He who cannot speak it cannot sing it, and it is abundantly clear that Mr. Black cannot speak it. But he delivered the music with combined fire and tenderness, and carried off his audience, as he alone of all our musicians can.

The second part opened with Bishop's "Hark! 'Tis the

Indian Drum"—a dear old thing which can never be revived without being admired, but which has not a particle of nap left on it. It is like one of "remnants of the palæozoic age" used by the members of the "Society upon the Stanislaw." We do not say that it could have the effect upon an audience which the "chunk of old red sandstone" had upon "Abner Dean of Angels." But if the audience had, after its very excellent delivery—a point it enjoyed in common with the missile in question—curled up on the floor, and been no more interested in the subsequent proceedings, we could not have felt any surprise.

The interest was, however, to be revived by an excellent performance on the violoncello by Mr. Chapman, of Paquet's Andante and Bolero, "*Souvenir en Espagne*." The great Belgian player who wrote it would, as we know, have been pleased to hear his music so well played in this distant country, and we hope Mr. Chapman's stay here may conduce to the cultivation of an instrument which is, of all others, the instrument for the amateur and the gentleman. His handling of it is that of a master, and we should be glad to think that some musical aspirants would place themselves under his efficient guidance. Mr. Townley sang his second song "Love's Request" with more effect and spirit than his first, but his voice requires a little more power to fill so large a room. Mr. Ludwig followed with a solo upon the zither by which he deservedly earned an *encore*. A little more certainty of intonation is still requisite before he can do entire justice to the pretty and touching little instrument of his choice. Of its peculiar powers we spoke on a previous occasion, and it is curious to see how far these powers transcend those of the harp, an instrument of infinitely higher rank, more perfect in its mechanism even than the piano-forte, and to compare which with the zither is enough to make Bochsá or Chatterton turn in their graves. Yet the knot will rise in the throat under the influence of the one as it never does at the appeal of the other. Even the cold Englishman who only knows Switzerland or the Tyrol as a tourist, how deep so ever his love of them, experiences that craving and hollowness of heart at the sound of this little instrument which drive the Swiss to a melancholy madness when away from their country. It seems to pierce like a red-hot silver wire, and has an altogether strange power over those emotions which depend upon the memory for their activity.

Mr. Black followed with "Bonnie Prince Charlie" which was redemanded and redemanded—and no wonder. Mr. Black is without compeer in Scotch national songs. He revives recollections—now grown very dim—of Wilson's powers in the same direction. We detest the Stuarts, but should assuredly have lost all constitutional principles under the influence of such songs. Spohr's song, "The Huntsman, Soldier and Sailor," was then sung by Mr. Anderson, the beautiful violoncello accompaniment being played by Mr. Chapman. The song is curiously free from Spohr's mannerism, and we doubt if it could possibly be recognized as his work but for the *obligato* string accompaniment, which is very masterful. It is the small work of a great—we have been taught to think a very great—master, and shows how even in *minimis* the indestructible quality of genius will assert itself.

M. Michel then performed a solo on the *cornet à piston* with pianoforte accompaniment on the subject of the "*Carnival de Venise*," with excellent effect. He is a great proficient on his instrument, and the Settlement owes him more obligations as the leader of the amateur wind band which did so much towards enlivening the Bluff Gardens during the summer, than all may be aware of. The applause he earned was thoroughly well deserved. The Concert was brought to a close by Mr. Black's singing of the Sardinian National Air "*Signor, che sei nel ciel*."

The Duke of Genoa, under whose patronage the Concert was given, was absent on account of indisposition. His presence would have been appreciated at a concert projected in his honour, and the programme of which was not arranged without a view towards the illustration of the music of his country.

The Concert, on the whole, was somewhat tedious, and showed but little solid advance upon previous performances. But it was redeemed by two or three good points, and these sent the audience away in good humour.

Yet "the banner with the strange device" should hang over the proscenium of the theatre.

#### THEATRICAL.

THE first representation given by the "Theater Verein" of the Club Germania was held in the theatre of the Club on Saturday evening the 18th instant.

The previous performances of this little Society had evidently formed a favourable impression as, notwithstanding the violent showers of rain which commenced to fall at dusk and lasted during the evening, an overflowing audience was present on this occasion, and the available space proved only sufficient to accommodate those who were undaunted by the weather. As it was there was room, sitting or standing, for all.

"Engliach," the first piece performed, is one of those light *levens de rideau* designed to exhibit some of the monstrous peculiarities of the *genus* Engländer, which thanks to Levassor, held the French stage for years and may still be popular in Germany. *Edouard Gibbon*—the typical English-man, who in this case appears to superadd misogyny—being urged by his father to marry hurries away from home to escape that worthy gentleman's importunities. To Hamburg, however, his father's letter follows him still urging compliance, and he resolves to put a summary end to the difficulty by marrying the first woman he may meet! Fortune throws *Adèle Treuher*, a handsome young widow, in his path and he pursues her, resolved to gain her hand. She takes refuge from him in a hotel and enlists the sympathies of an elderly banker, who pretends to be her husband in order to terminate the Englishman's assiduous attentions. But here the well-known national resource is of service to the latter, who, protesting that the lady is too fair and too youthful for her mature partner, offers to buy her, a position which is somewhat complicated by the presence of the banker's wife who, overhearing the proposal, demands separation from her husband and professes her affection for the Englishman. *Edouard* is about to enforce his demand with pistols, but fortunately meeting *Adèle* induces her to commiserate his position and to relieve its difficulties by agreeing to become his wife.

Frau Rolandina sustained her rôle of *Adèle* with her accustomed grace and vivacity, and though the character was not perfectly sympathetic did every justice to her embarrassing position and acted with much good taste and archness. To Herr Anderson we can scarcely accord the same praise. His *Edouard* was *compassé* enough in the earlier part of the drama, but he became somewhat too vigorous in action and gesture as the story was developed, whereas tradition (we do not say nature, for that is quite another thing) demands that his impassiveness should continue and even increase with the inward emotion. But he presented a very fair stage Englishman from an amateur's point of view and performed creditably. It is needless to add that he wore the nankeen suit without which it is well-known that no Englishman ventures upon the Continent, and that he was accompanied by a groom answering to the name of John. Herr Pietsch's representation of the banker was thoroughly good and consistent, and the embarrassment which his good nature leads him into was most amusingly portrayed. The other parts were very adequately filled.

"*Camouflet*" undoubtedly affords more genuine material for comedy. The hero meets his tailor at a party and runs away from him. A carriage in which he takes refuge conducts him to the house of *Baron von Villedeuil*, who is absent at a ball but soon returns accompanied by his wife. A little jealous scene occurs between them and the *Baroness* resolves to put her husband's constancy to the test. *Camouflet*, by whom she is at first alarmed, appears to offer a fitting instrument for the purpose. She succeeds in exciting her husband's attention and jealousy and he challenges *Camouflet* to fight. But this leads to explanations and the latter proves to be the bearer of a letter of recommendation to the *Baron*, and asks him to procure him employment. *Baron von Villedeuil* however is resolved to administer a little corrective lesson to his wife. He sends *Camouflet* to the garden with instructions to feign that they are fighting a duel and retires behind a curtain to watch the effect of the ruse upon his wife who, attracted by the

noise, reenters the room. She imagines that she hears her husband fall and swoons away. But she recovers to find him safe and out of danger, and the comedy finds a happy dénouement in the mutual satisfaction of the married pair, the restoration of confidence and the appointment of *Camouflet* to a substantial post.

Frau Rolandina's rendering of *Hermann* was eminently successful and this lady may be complimented upon the admirable consistency of her representation. Not less must we praise the care and taste which marked her dressing of the part which displayed her somewhat buxom charms to the utmost advantage. The rôle was, indeed, most happily played. We were somewhat afraid of Herr Lubeck on his first entrance, but this was soon dispelled. He imparted abundant humour to his characterisation of the unlucky hero, whose mischances he represented in a vein of genuine comedy and gave to the part its full breadth of fun. Herr von Zwavelstein was a satisfactory and gentlemanly representative of *Baron von Villedeuil*, and the slight part of *Joseph* was rendered by Herr Recker with that attention to dramatic minutiae which gives such completeness of effect to the representations of the continental stage.

The Public are much indebted to the "Theater Verein" for a very agreeable evening's entertainment, and we are glad to learn that we shall, at no distant date, have an opportunity of witnessing the second of a series of performances which has been so successfully inaugurated.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

##### YOKOHAMA STATION.

October 7th, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday October 5th, 1873.

Passengers.....	24,301.	Amount.....	\$7,212.82
Goods and Parcels.....			568.21
		Total.....	\$7,781.03

Average per mile per week \$432.28.

15th October, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 12th October, 1873.

Passengers.....	30,256	Amount.....	\$8,786.40
Goods and Parcels .....			637.28
		Total.....	\$9,423.68

Average per mile per week \$523.54.

18 Miles Open.

#### HIOGO.

It has been our bad fortune to discover that there are a number of counterfeit ten rio kinsatz in circulation. Since the severe measures put in force by the Imperial Government a couple of years ago, when the wholesale forging of one-rio satz was found out, no suspicion attached to various notes, which have passed from hand to hand with perfect freedom. We were astonished to be told on application at the Mitsui bank that the existence of this fraudulent paper has been known to the authorities for some time past, but that no steps have yet been taken to make the fact public. The imitation is printed on a very inferior paper, and most of the strokes in the engraving are heavier than in the genuine satz. There is also a want of regularity in the design. After this any one who receives any ten-rio satz in payment would do well to send them to the Mitsui bank for verification.—*Hiogo News*.

As a curiosity in the shipping news of this port, we may mention that Wednesday last, the 1st instant, witnessed the arrival of an American barque, the *James S. Stone*, direct from New York,—the first ship so far as we know that has ever done so—and the departure of the British ship *Taiting*, for Falmouth with rice,—the first time that kind of cargo has ever been loaded here direct for England since the granting of the recent permission to export grain.—*Ibid*.

The officers and crew of the American brigantine *Admiral*, wrecked in Singu Bay, arrived in Kobe yesterday. The cargo and everything else worth saving from the vessel, with the



exception of the masts, have been placed in junks for transport hither, and the said masts will no doubt follow at the earliest opportunity. The men report most favorably of the treatment they have received at the hands of the Japanese. As an instance of the violence of the storms in Singu Bay, we may mention that though the wreck was ten yards from the breakers on the occasion of the visit of the steamer *Augusta* three weeks ago, the sea has already thrown her up one hundred yards farther.—*Ibid.*

## NAGASAKI.

An interesting marriage took place at the British Consulate, yesterday, the 3rd instant, at 11 A.M. A Japanese girl of 16 summers named Ohayi Isobi, of Yenokesu matchi this city, was married to Beng Teck, a Chinaman, who was born, educated, and became a British subject at Singapore, and was therefore married under the British law.

This is the first marriage of a Japanese according to the European ceremony, in this city, and as far as we are informed the first case of the kind in Japan.

The friends of the girl obtained a permit for this marriage from the Government authorities at Yedo.—*Nagasaki Gazette.*

During the storm on Thursday a Japanese woman was struck by lightning at Mogi and instantly killed. It appears that she was with three friends in a boat anchored near the shore.—*Ibid.*

## CHINA.

The report of the Union Insurance Society of Canton shows a balance in hand on the 30th June, of \$129,037, in addition to the sums of \$250,000 representing the paid-up capital of the Society, \$250,000 the amount of its Reserve Fund, and \$25,000 the reserved third of profit attaching to the dividend declared in March last. The net premia earned since the 1st July are estimated at \$130,000. The claims paid since 30th June, and the further losses to date are estimated at \$171,000, which includes the *Drummond Castle*, *Singapore* and *Alethea*. The Directors propose a second interim dividend of \$150 per share, which would absorb \$37,500, a further sum of \$18,750 being set apart for apportionment amongst contributing shareholders in conformity with the provisions of the articles of association.—*N. C. Daily News.*

The building of the new fortress above the Taku villages or towns still continues, and every other day we see large numbers of boats passing down from the interior with large government bricks for the raising of the new fortress walls and forts. Li-Hung-chang lately engaged the services of a Prussian gunner to teach his officers the use of the Krupp guns, and he is at present engaged on that work, in the Taku forts. The gunboat (Chinese) which was lately dispatched to Corea, has not yet returned to Tientsin.—*Ibid.*

On Friday last, an investigation took place at the offices of Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., into a chop of Tea, brought by that firm from the Teheun Tai Hong, which, while being prepared for shipment to the Colonies, was found to contain in all the packages a greater or less quantity of inferior dust, grit, and other spurious matter. The parcel was examined carefully, in the presence of Mr. Pelham F. Warren, appointed by H. B. M. Consul, and two native Officers appointed by the Chinese Board of Trade, by Messrs. Hickling and Haslam, who decided that the Chop was "unmerchable," and that the inferior dust was designedly packed for the Teamen, near the bottom of the package, in such a way that in the ordinary course of inspection, the difference would most likely have escaped observation. The officers of the Yamen were very anxious to come to some arrangement on the spot, admitting that the owner was in fault, but Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co., replied that the matter was entirely in the hands of H. B. M. Consul out of their control. We await the decision with much interest.—*Foochow Herald.*

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 7, *Tamerlane*, British ship, Ken, 768, from Sydney N. S. Wales, August 30th, Coal, to Wilkin & Robison.  
Oct. 8, *Governolo*, Italian corvette, Captain Accinni, 900 tons, 8 guns, from Hakodate, October 4th.  
Oct. 9, *Bellona*, German steamer, Schultz, 707, from Hongkong, September 27th, General, to S. Evers & Co.  
Oct. 9, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, from Hongkong, September 29th, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
Oct. 10, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,345, from San Francisco, September 16th, Mails and General to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Oct. 12, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai and Ports, October 4th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Oct. 12, *Volga*, French steamer, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, October 4th, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
Oct. 15, *Amoy*, Swedish barque, Hessing, 283, from Nicolaiwesky, October 15th, in ballast, to Captain.  
Oct. 16, *Nil*, French steamer, Samat, 1,010, from Hongkong, Oct. 9th, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
Oct. 17, *Medina*, British steamer, Shaw, 688, from London via Kobe, General, to D. Sassoon & Sons.  
Oct. 18, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,736, from Hakodate, Oct. 15th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Oct. 19, *Gordon Castle*, British steamer, Holmes, 1,280, from London via Hongkong, Oct. 10th and Aug. 21st, General, to Cornes & Co.  
Oct. 19, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai and Ports, October 12th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Oct. 19, *James S. Stone*, American barque, Phinney, 710, from Kobe, October 14th, General, to Van Der Heyde & Co.  
Oct. 19, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 4,351, from Hongkong, October 11th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Oct. 20, *John Nicholson*, British ship, Grierson, 685, from Newcastle, N. S. W. August 21st, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8, *Quang Se*, British steamer, McLachlan, 1,759, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Oct. 10, *Maud*, British steamer, Britton, 707, for Kobe, General, despatched by Simon Evers & Co.  
Oct. 11, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,345, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Oct. 11, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, 2,119, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Oct. 12, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Oct. 14, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Mourrut, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
Oct. 16, *Lackawanna*, American corvette, Capt. Macauley, 1,800, for Shanghai, October 14th.  
Oct. 16, *Bellona*, German steamer, Schultz, 708, for Foochow, October 15th, General, despatched by Simon Evers & Co.  
Oct. 16, *Morro Castle*, American barque, Jewett, 404, for New York, Oct. 15th, Tea and Curios, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Oct. 16, *Governolo*, Italian corvette, Capt. Accini, 1,000, for China.  
Oct. 19, *Anaide*, German barque, Nohmen, 370, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by L. Haber & Co.  
Oct. 21, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Araca*, for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Shand, and child, Mr. Lovel, Mrs. Hearne, I-hingami, and Achew.  
Per British steamer *Quang Se*, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Yane, Major Kinder, and 17 in the steerage. For New York.—W. S. Smith U. S. N., Lt. C. H. Black U. S. N., and 3 steerage.  
Per British steamer *Bombay*, from Hongkong.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Summers, 3 children and infant; Messrs. J. E. Day, Robt. Campbell, C. Newton, G. Impey, H. Bristow, S. Cross, R. Walter, and T. Smith.  
Per American steamer *Great Republic*, from San Francisco.—Messrs. J. H. Bull, U. S. N., R. O. Caumody, U. S. N., F. W. Greenleaf, U. S. N., F. W. Dickens, U. S. N., G. Nagashima and servant, C. Homura and servant, W. W. Hyde, M. Isuda, Jas. McFarlane, Mrs. M. Kingsland, Messrs. Alexis Janin, F. M. Wilbur, O. H. Glover, W. Anderson and wife, E. S. Smith, Mrs. C. Debar. For Shanghai.—Capt. J. Rouse, Mr. J. H. Burnett, Rev. C. A. Stanley, wife and 3 children, Mr. Yung Wing, Mr. George Eccles, Miss Addie Tyler, Miss Nellie Wade. For Hongkong.—Mr. H. G. Kunhardt, Don Juan Sevilla, Mr. S. Profumo.  
Per American steamer *Great Republic* for Hongkong.—1 European, in the second class.  
Per American steamer *New York* for Hongkong.—Messrs. F. Low, E. Centle, M. McLogan, H. Busch, Mr. M. Ritchie, E. R. Smith, and 4 Japanese, and 75 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—Mr. Mangum, C. L. Fischer, Mr. Short and child, and 40 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Miss Tyler, Miss Wade, Messrs. Freque, E. C. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, C. B. Collins, Genl. Bridge, Miss Winn, Dr. S. K. Brown, Dr. Van Haugh, Yung Wing, J. Rouse, Lieut. G. L. Atkinson, U. W. Hyde, A. C. Jones, Geo. Eccles, Jos. C. Randolph.  
Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. De-wars, Mr. and Mrs. Berger and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and child, M. Isoudo, Messrs. Hakamura, Yada, Nourakami, Suisse Vuro, H. Cazet, M. Katuro, Chisuma, Canada, Madame Rosenthal, 11 Quarter-masters of French Marine, M. Guillermé, and H. Aeamu.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Haskell, Rev. Pallasly, H. Thorburn, Wm. Hunter, Wm. Tanaka, 5 Japanese, 3 Europeans, 9 Chinese and 67 Japanese. For America.—E. Chaplin.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Bell, Lance, and Gumsberg. For Saigon.—Messrs. Simon and Dubais. For Batavia.—Mr. E. Hayami. For Marseilles.—M. Chaitilini.

Per French steamer *Nil* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Coda. H. E. Ternshima, Vichi, Kauley, Okahossi, P. Sarda, Mitoya, Nakashima, Kiraki, Guiraud, J. M. Sakon, and Coumay.

Per P. M. S. S. *Ariel*, from Hakodate, October 15th: Lady Parkes, Governess, 5 Children and 8 servants, Captain Blakiston, Captain Bridgford, Mr. Dairoku and Wife. Steerage.—Mr. Rouch, 50 Japanese and 4 Chinese.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai and Ports. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Swaby, Mr. Kinder, Miss Fielding J. Pitman, A. G. Wood, J. D. Carroll, C. H. Beveridge, C. A. Flinders, F. Coit, A. Lenzy, L. Polano, E. R. Smith, L. R. Goldsmith, W. McRitchie, E. Powys, Gini Vlangoly, Mr. Damon, and 61 Japanese. For America.—Rev. E. P. Capp and wife, Mr. M. Crossette and C. J. Edridge.

Per American steamer *Japan* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Lehman and Leftert in the Cabin, 6 in the steerage, and 302 Chinese.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. D. Iffanger, T. K. Shaw, Rosuin, Leong Chung Shing, children and 2 servants, Charles Poor, William Dayman, Henry Jeffrey, John Lewis, Aug. Lardiere, L. Spieler, G. Howell, and 3 Chinese.

### CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Zecca*, for Hongkong:—

Silk..... 844 bales.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—

Treasure 40 packages..... Value \$846,258.75.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong:—

Silk..... 394 bales.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and Ports.

Treasure..... \$483,625.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong:—

Silk..... 910 bales.

### REPORTS.

The German steamer *Bellona* reports: after leaving Hongkong had heavy rain and fog with strong N. E. gales all along the coast of China while crossing towards Van Diemen Strait on the 3rd inst. experienced a very severe gale from the N. E. with a high cross sea; during which the after wheel, was carried away by a sea—and the two men that were steering nearly washed overboard: one seaman fell off the awning boom at the same time on his head, and was so severely hurt he had to be taken to hospital yesterday.

The American steamer *Great Republic* reports left San Francisco September 16th, at 12.20 p. m. October 2nd, lat. 35 54 W. long. 173 40 E. communicated with steamer *Colorado*, all well; have had strong breezes from S. W. and W., with heavy westerly swell to Oct. 6th, thence to port fresh N. E. winds and fine weather; arrived Yokohama Oct. 9th, at 12.40 p. m.

The American steamer *Golden Age* reports left Shanghai, Oct. 4th, 9.19 a. m., clear weather with fresh N. E. winds, passed U. S. flagship *Hartford*, Oct. 5th, 8.30 a. m., U. S. ship *Yantic*, 9.15 a. m. same day Company's steamer *Costa Rica* Oct. 6th, 12 a. m. all bound for Shanghai; arrived in Nagasaki, 8.38 a. m. same day. Left Oct. 7th, 12 a. m. rainy weather with N. E. winds, exchanged signals with Co's steamer *Oregonian*, 10.28 a. m. same day, for Nagasaki; arrived in Hiogo, October 8th, 5.36 p. m. Left again, October 10th, 7.35 p. m., pleasant weather; passed an unknown steamer bound southward, at 7.50 a. m., Oct. 11th; and Company's steamer *New York*, 11.50 p. m. same day, and arrived in Yokohama, Oct. 12th, 7.22 a. m.

The French steamer *Nil* reports pleasant weather during the passage.

The British steamer *Medina* reports strong easterly winds during the passage.

The P. M. S. S. *Ariel* reports left Hakodate on the 15th October, at 12.30 p. m.; throughout light winds and smooth sea. Arrived at Yokohama October 18th, at — a. m.

The American steamer *Japan* for first three days out had severe weather; after leaving the China Coast experienced pleasant weather, up to Port.

The American barque *James S. Stone* experienced strong N. E. after leaving Kobe, latter part southerly winds and rain.

### MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

#### STEAMERS.

	Destination.
<i>Ariel</i> ... ..	Newell ... .. Hakodate
<i>Costa Rica</i> ... ..	Williams ... .. Shanghai and Ports
<i>Gordon Castle</i> ... ..	Holmes ... .. Uncertain
<i>Golden Age</i> ... ..	Coy ... .. Shanghai and Ports
<i>Japan</i> ... ..	Freeman ... .. San Francisco
<i>Medina</i> ... ..	Shaw ... .. Uncertain
<i>Naruto</i> ... ..	DeBois ... .. Hiogo
<i>Nil</i> ... ..	Samat ... .. Hongkong
<i>Volga</i> ... ..	Flambeau ... .. Hongkong

#### SAILING SHIPS.

Amoy ... ..	283 Hering... ..	Uncertain
Clausina ... ..	461 Rickaby... ..	New York
Endeavour ... ..	967 Warland ... ..	Uncertain
Gaucha ... ..	337 Kirby ... ..	Uncertain
James S. Stone ... ..	710 Phinney ... ..	Uncertain
Jason ... ..	877 Leslie ... ..	Uncertain
John Nicholson ... ..	685 Grierson ... ..	Uncertain
Shulinar ... ..	— Walker ... ..	London
Solent ... ..	718 Meldrum ... ..	Uncertain
Tamerlane ... ..	768 Ken ... ..	Uncertain

#### VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s corvette ...	Cadmus... ..	Captain Whyte
gun-boat Frolic ...	... ..	Captain Buckle
gun-boat Thistle ...	... ..	Captain H.A. Digby
gun-boat Dwarf ...	... ..	Captain Bax
Iron-clad Iron Duke ...	... ..	Captain W. Arthur
Despatch vessel ...	Salamis ... ..	Capt. Hon. A. C. Littleton
American corvette... Idaho ...	... ..	Lieut. Com. Nelson
American gun-boat Saco ...	... ..	Captain McDougal
gun-boat Palos ...	... ..	Lt. Com. R. M. Shepard
French corvette ...	Cosmao ... ..	Captain Lefevre
Iron-clad Belliqueuse ...	... ..	Captain Libaudiere
Italian frigate ...	Garibaldi ... ..	Capt. A. del Santo

### LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS FROM THE PORT OF YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

To October 21st, 1873.

Season 1873-74

	England.	France.	America	O. Pts.
Aymonin and Co. ...	14	16		
Abegg and Co ...		72		95
Adamson, Bell & Co ...	300			
Bavter and Co ...		150		
Bolmida ...	61	87		
Bresiani C. ...				
Botto, D. ...				
Comi, V. ...				
Cornes & Co ...	410			
Davison and Co... ..	15			
Dell Oro I. ...				
Facchi ...				18
Farfara & Grenet ...				17
Fraser, J. C. and Co ...				
Findlay, Richardson & Co ...	12			
Oilman and Co ...	44	24		
Grosser and Co ...	20			
Gutschow and Co ...	17			
Heard, A., and Co ...	109			
Hecht, L. Lienthal and Co ...		287		
Hooper Bros. ...				
Hudson, Malcolm and Co ...		16		
Heinemann P., ...	414			
Jaquenot, J. M., ...		181		217
Jardine, Matheson and Co ...	212			
Kingdon, Schwabe and Co ...	247	31		
Kniffler, L., and Co ...	12	164		79
Macpherson and Marshall ...	5			
Morf H. C. and Co ...				
Netherlands Trading Sety.		17		197
Pini, A., ...				
J. Raud & Co ...	44	94		
Reiss and Co ...	534	22		
Reis Vonder Heyde & Co ...	41			
Sitwell Schoyer & Co ...	73	41		
Schultz, Reis and Co ...				
Shaw and Co ...				
Siber & Brennwald ...	17	137		1
Smith, Baker and Co ...				
Strachan & Thomas ...	264	37		
Smith Archer and Co ...			9	
Scoto Scoti. ...				
Textor and Co ...				
Valmale, Schoene & Milsom ...	17	87		
Wilkin & Robison ...	289			
Walsh, Hall and Co ...				
Watson E. B. ...				
Ziegler and Co ...	45	6		37
Sundries ...	110	108		

Shipment to England, ... 3,326

" France ... .. 1,527

" America ... .. 9

" Other Ports... .. 661

5,523

Shipped per P. & O. Co. ... 3,618

" M. I. Company ... 1,896

" P. M. S. S. Co. ... 9

" Sailing vessel ...

5,523

Shipped to the same time year 1872-73..... 7,020 Bales

do. o. 1871-72..... 5,960 "

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## Fortnightly Summary, Per "Japan," via San Francisco.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 22ND, 1873.

THE following Mail arrivals and departures have taken place since the publication of our last Mail issue. Arrivals:—*Bombay*, on the 9th instant, from Hongkong; *Great Republic*, on the 10th instant, from San Francisco; *Volga* and *Nil*, on the 12th and 16th instant, respectively. The departures have been the *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong, on the 14th instant, and the *Bombay* for the same port on the 21st.

The *Bellona* (str.), *Medina* (str.) and *Gordon Castle* (str.) have arrived out, and the cargoes of the *Indus* and *Diomed* are also to hand.

The silk shipments of the past fortnight amount to 1,302 bales.

**COTTON FABRICS.**—The sales of Shirtings reported during the closing fortnight amount to some 75,000 pieces of all weights. Prices have been gradually augmenting and the quotations which we subjoin represent the present range of price demanded for the various brands. Stocks are much reduced and sales to arrive—it is said from China—have been made at better prices. The demand has not extended to other descriptions of Cotton fabrics which continue more or less neglected or unproductive of profit, although some small sales continue of *Black Velvets* and *Taffachlass*. The sales of *T-Cloth* are unimportant.

**YARNS.**—Sales during the fortnight are about 900 bales. They exhibit but slight variation from previous quotations and the demand is reported to have slackened except in Nos. 38 to 42 which are in demand but of which stocks are very low.

**WOOLLENS.**—Of all descriptions are reported exceedingly inanimate and there is but little business doing.

**IRON AND METALS.**—The stocks of both *flat* and *round* iron are again rapidly accumulating, and prices have a decided tendency downwards. In *nail-rod* there has been no change. For *hoop* iron there is a small demand, but stocks are inconsiderable:—*sheet* is difficult of sale. The settlements consist of 100 tons of *flat* and *round* iron; 150 tons of *nail-rod*; and 50 tons *hoop* at quotations subjoined. Stocks consist of about 19,000 piculs.

**SUGAR.**—We have no change to report in the state of this market, which continues firm at our last quotations.

Deliveries amount to 10,000 piculs. Stocks are reported at 50,000 piculs.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		Crape Lastings ditto ...	\$6.00 to 8.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pec.	\$2.22½ to 2.30	Lauress & Orleans (figured) ditto ...	4.00 to 5.00
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.60 to 2.80	ditto (plain) ditto ...	4.50 to 6.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.70 to 2.82½	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ...	6.50 to 8.00
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "	3.15 to 3.25	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ...	"
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Mousselines de laine, (pla) 30 to 31 in per yd.	0.16 to 0.19½
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. ...	2.40 to 2.60	ditto (printed) ...	0.24 to 0.32½
64 to 72 " ditto... ..	2.70 to 2.85	Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	Small demand.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " " "	1.45 to 1.55	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	"
7 " " " " " "	1.80 to 1.85	Long Ells (Assorted) ... per pec.	"
Drills, English—15 lbs. ...	3.35 to 3.40	Blankets ... per lb.	"
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.75		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pec.	nominal.	<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
ditto (Dyed) ... " pec.	3.50 to 3.75	Iron flat and round ... per pcl	4.20 to 5.50
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.30	" nail rod ... " "	4.50 to 5.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. "	2.40 to 2.50	" hoop ... " "	5.00 to 5.10
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	9.25 to 9.50	" sheet... " "	6.75
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00	" wire ... " "	12.00 to 13.00
Taffachlass (double welt) 12 yds 43 in "		" pig ... " "	2.00
ditto (single welt)... ..	2.40 to 2.85	Steel ... " "	"
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		Lead ... " "	9.00 to 9.75
No. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul	38.00 to 39.50	Tin Plates... .. per box.	9.00
" 28 to 32 ... .. "	40.50 to 42.50	Coals (English) ... per ton.	4.15 to 4.55
" 38 to 42 ... .. "	45.00 to 48.00	Sugar—Formosa... .. per picul.	8.80 to 9.00
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		China No. 1 Ping fan "	7.95 to 8.05
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in As-td. per pec		do. No. 2 Chung-pak "	7.50 to 7.50
ditto Black... ..	14.50 to 15.00	do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	6.80 to 6.85
ditto Scarlet ... ..	18.00 to 18.50	do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	5.70 to 5.95
Union Camlets ditto ...		do. No. 5 "	16.50 to 17.20
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	13.00 to 14.00	Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo) "	"
		Rice:—Canton—Cargo ... "	"
		Saigon—Cargo ... "	"

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**SILK.**—The telegrams received in the course of the fortnight reporting an improved market and some advance in prices at home, led to an active enquiry on this side; prices gradually advanced about \$20 and they close firm at the present quotations.

Settlements since the 8th instant are 950 bales of Hanks and 150 of Oshiu. The stock is reduced to 800 bales and good, fine-sized hanks are extremely scarce.

**SILKWORM'S EGGS.**—Total arrivals since the beginning of the Season are 820,000 cards. Total settlements amount to 530,000 cards against 1,000,000 last year at the same time. We quote:

Joshiu, ... ..	\$2.50 to \$3.50	Oshiu, ... ..	\$2.50 to \$3.50.
Bushiu, ... ..	2.40 to 2.80	Koshiu, ... ..	1.80 to 2.10.
Sinchiu, ... ..	2.50 to 3.25	Goshiu and other sorts, ... ..	1.70 to 2.00.

The Japanese ask \$3.75 to 4 for extra Oshiu and Joshiu, and being fully aware that the greater part of the shipments of this season must be made before the end of October, they are very firm and there is but little prospect of lower prices during the interval.

**TEA.**—During the earlier part of the past fortnight a considerable amount of briskness existed in this market, and some settlements of Good Medium and Fine grades took place. But the demand has not been sustained and in the last week transactions have been upon a much more restricted scale.

Arrivals have been more abundant though far from attaining the amount usual at the present season.

The tendency to refrain from operating is strengthened by the tone of advices from the United States, and a reduction of the prices at present demanded by holders may be looked for in the early part of next month.

The *Quang Se* hence on the 8th instant, took hence 412,240 lbs. for San Francisco, and the *Morro Castle*, 382,513 lbs. for New York. The total export from Iiogo, amounts to 1,745,500 lbs. made up to the 17th instant.

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.52½ @ 6 m. s.
<b>Silk:—</b>				
<b>HANKS.</b>	{ Mubashi } Extra none. ...	\$690.00 nominal	26s. 6d.	frs. 74
	{ and } Best ... ..	\$650.00 to \$680.00 "	25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.	frs. 70 to frs. 78
	{ Shinshiu } Good ... ..	\$620.00 to \$640.00 "	23s. 10d. to 24s. 6d.	frs. 67 to frs. 69
	Medium ... ..	\$570.00 to \$600.00 "	22s. 0d. to 23s. 2d.	frs. 62 to frs. 65
	Inferior ... ..	\$500.00 to \$540.00 "	19s. 6d. to 20s. 11d.	frs. 55 to frs. 59
<b>Oshiu</b>				
Extra ... ..		\$650.00 nominal	25s. 0d.	frs. 70
Best ... ..		\$550.00 to \$600.00 "	21s. 3d. to 23s. 2d.	frs. 60 to frs. 65
Good ... ..				
<b>ECHIZEN</b>				
Medium ... ..				
Inferior ... ..				
<b>HAMATSKI</b>				
Inferior to Best ... ..				
<b>Tea:—</b>				
Common ... ..		Nominal.		
Good Common ... ..		Nominal.		
Medium ... ..		\$28.00 to 30.00 "		
Good Medium ... ..		31.00 to 35.00 "		
Fine ... ..		37.00 to 39.00 "		
Finest nominally ... ..		40.00 to 45.00 "		
Choice ... ..		46.00 to 54.00 "		
Choiceest ... ..		55.00 up.		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
Rice ... ..		per picul nominal		
Mushrooms ... ..		\$29.50 to 32.50 "		
Isinglass ... ..		\$30.00 to 35.00 "		
Sharks' Fins ... ..		\$28.00 to 52.00 "		
White Wax ... ..		\$14.00 to 16.00 "		
Bees Do. ... ..		None. "		
Cuttle fish ... ..		" "		
Dried Shrimps ... ..		" "		
Seaweed ... ..		\$ 1.50 to 4.20 "		
Gallnut ... ..		None. "		
Tobacco ... ..		\$ 6.50 to 12.00 "		
Awabi ... ..		\$17.00 to 35.00 "		
Camphor ... ..		\$17.00 to 20.00 "		
Japanese Oil ... ..		" "		
Beche de Mer ... ..		\$35.00 to 55.00 "		
Ginseng ... ..		\$ 2.00 "		
Alum ... ..		per lb. None. "		
Coal ... ..		per picul \$ 7.00 to 12.00 "		
Sulphur ... ..		\$ 2.20 to 2.70 "		



## COMPARATIVE TABLES OF SILK AND TEA FROM 1ST JULY TO DATE.

## SILK.

EXPORT FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.		FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.					
DESTINATION.	Current Season.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.	1867-8.
To England ...	2,885	3,873	3,235	620	2,754	3,395	1,173
" "Marseilles ...	1,330	2,535	2,221	279	1,016	2,784	1,377
" "United States ...	9	104	18	17	56	248	102
" "Other Countries ...	391	514	186	—	—	4	—
Total Bales ...	4,615	7,026	5,660	916	3,826	6,431	2,652

## TEA.

EXPORT FROM 1st JUNE TO DATE.		FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS.					
DESTINATION.	Current Season.	1872-3.	1871-2.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-9.	1867-8.
To Boston Chicago &c	534,649	—	—	—	—	—	—
" "New York ...	4,313,499	5,359,166	4,542,260	3,782,596	1,806,425	2,995,190	2,459,417
" "San Francisco ...	1,081,850	1,199,534	1,064,172	1,069,682	376,894	411,311	141,650
" "England ...	—	—	—	—	—	606,763	294,506
" "China ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	49,486
Total lbs. ...	5,930,043	6,558,700	5,626,432	4,842,278	1,893,119	4,014,054	2,945,009

\* \* \* The picul is 133½ pounds avoirdupois. The Bale of Silk is about 80 catties, or 106½ lbs.

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Sterling rates have declined in spite of large settlements of Private paper, and but a limited demand for Bank.

Local business dull and nominal.

Rates close as follows:—

On London Bank	Sight. 6 Months' Sight.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank	par.
" "Credit	4s. 2½d. 4s. 8½d.	" "10 days' sight Private	½ per cent discount.
" "Documents	4s. 8½d. 4s. 3½d.	" "San Francisco, Sight, Bank	108
" "Paris, Bank	5 28 5 43	" "30 days' sight Private	104½
" "Private	5 35 5 50	" "Berlin, Bank sight Thalers	1.12
" "Shanghai, Sight, Bank	73	" "Hamburg, " Reichs Mark	4.20
" "10 days sight Private	73½ nominal.	Gold Yen	8½ per cent discount.
		Kinats	

## PRICES CURRENT FOR CALIFORNIA AND OTHER AMERICAN PRODUCE.

(All quotations are for Mexican Dollars.)

Flour, Superfine	...	...	...	...	...	in sacks.	\$ 7.00 to \$ 7.50
" "Bakers Extra	...	...	...	...	...	" "	8.75 to 9.00
" " "	...	...	...	...	...	" bbls.	9.50 to 10.00
Oats	...	...	...	...	...	per lb.	0.02 to 0.03
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.01½ to 0.02
Corn Meal	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.08 to 0.07
Hominy	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.06 to 0.07
Mess Beef	...	...	...	...	...	" bbls.	22.00 to 23.00
" "Pork	...	...	...	...	...	" "	21.00 to 22.00
Hams & Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	" lb.	0.18 to 0.20
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.18 to 0.18
Butter, California	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.40 to 0.45
" "Eastern	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.40 to 0.45
Cond. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.30 to 0.32
Crushed Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.11 to 0.12
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	" gall.	1.10 to 1.20
Alcohol	...	...	...	...	...	" "	1.80 to 2.00
Turpentine	...	...	...	...	...	" "	0.80 to 0.90
Apples Green	...	...	...	...	...	" box.	4.50 to 5.00
Fruits Preserved (in 2 lb. tins)	...	...	...	...	...	" doz.	4.00 to 4.50
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	" "	3.50 to 4.00
Salmon	...	...	...	...	...	" bbl.	9.50 to 9.70
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	...	" kit.	4.00 to 4.20

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALFRED HOWELL in our firm ceased on the 20th August, the remaining Partners being Mr. JOSEPH ALBINSON and Mr. JOHN ANDREW WILSON.

HOWELL & Co.  
Hakodate, September 10, 1873. d, w. & m. 1m.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. HUGO OTTO DE LA CAMP as partner in my firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the name and style of

PAUL HEINEMANN & Co.

PAUL HEINEMANN.  
Yokohama, October 1, 1873. d. & m. 1m.

# ENGLISH JEWELLERY & WATCHES, MACHINE MADE.

## MR. STREETER

37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of MERCHANTS, TRADERS and RESIDENTS in JAPAN, to his extensive Stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES and CLOCKS, Manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions, and is more durable. A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches, representing these special productions, has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

Silver English Lever Watches, specially adapted for foreign service...	£5 0 0
Silver English Lever Watches, specially adapted for foreign service (Hunting cases) ...	6 0 0
Silver English Lever with Compensation Balance ...	8 0 0
Silver English Lever Watches with Compensation Balance (Hunting cases) ...	9 5 0
Gold English Lever Watch, specially adapted for foreign service ...	10 10 0
Gold English Lever Watch, specially adapted for foreign service (Hunting cases) ...	14 0 0
Gold English Lever Watch (Keyless) ...	15 0 0
Gold English Lever Watch (Keyless Hunter) ...	21 0 0
Gold English Lever Watch (Keyless Hunter), adjusted for temperatures, &c ...	28 0 0

## SPECIALITY FOR

## 8-DAY ENGLISH LEVER CARRIAGE CLOCKS

Suited to all climates, from £7 to £100.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, or reference to London Agents.

## MR. STREETER,

37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET, AND  
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON  
Yokohama, April 12, 1873, 52ws.

# G WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS,

ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND, LONDON.

Manufacture of the very best quality,

ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.  
BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS.  
BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS.  
GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES.  
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.  
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS.  
IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES.  
PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.  
ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS.  
IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS.  
SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY.  
HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES.  
TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIBBARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS).

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS  
FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, September 13, 1873.

25ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP NON-MERCURIAL

FOR cleansing and polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

## OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleansing Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Packets, 3d. each; and tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

## OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

prevent friction in cleansing and injury to the knife. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the Boards.

## OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

In solid blocks—1d., 2d., 4d., and 1s. each.

## JOHN OAKEY & SON'S,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Emery, Emery Cloth, Black Lead,  
Cabinet, Glass-Paper, &c.  
WELLINGTON EMERY

AND

## BLACK LEAD MILLS.

172, Blackfriars Road, London.

Yokohama, December 2, 1871.

12ms.

## NATURALISTS AND SPORTSMEN!

THE SUBSCRIBER desires to procure specimens of NATURAL HISTORY for his ZOOLOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

All parties who have in their possession Skins, Skeletons or Skulls or Animals of any class, or specimens of minerals or petrifications, of who are in a position to obtain these to sell at reasonable prices are requested to address with *very full particulars*

Prof. HENRY A. WARD,

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

N.B.—Specimens of Bear, Sea Otter, Seals, Peromys, Great Salamander and Great Crab are particularly desired.

Write with detail what you can furnish, etc. H. A. W.

Yokohama, 6th September, 1873.

w6ins.

## Goodall's Quinine Wine.

(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the Public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. In large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each. Prepared by.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

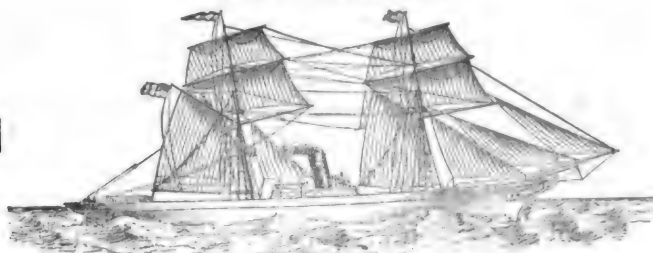
The Food Journal.—An honest and useful preparation. The Anti-Adulteration Review.—A valuable Tonic, and has become popular from its intrinsic goodness. Arthur Hill Hassall, M. D.—We have tested this preparation, and can recommend it for its purity. The Lancet.—The samples of Goodall's Quinine Wine we have examined have been of excellent quality, and remarkable for unprecedented cheapness.

August 16th, 1873.

12m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

# COLE BROTHERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

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POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.  
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HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
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YARMOUTH BLOATERS.  
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Yokohama, May 27, 1873.

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FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS, BEDDING, HOUSE LINEN, AND SHEETING.  
TOILET SETS OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS, CUTLERY AND GLASSWARE,  
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*Of the Best known Brands, and at Strictly Moderate Prices.*

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, AND GASALIERS OF ALL SORTS. SADDLERY AND HARNESS.  
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REAL SABLE AND OTHER SKINS FOR COLLARS AND CUFFS.

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UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS, KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, MERINO, WOOLLEN, AND  
COTTON SOCKS, MITTENS, LINEN SHIRTS, AND COLLARS; CRIMEAN SHIRTS.  
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# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 43.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873.

[PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.]

## BIRTH.

On the 21st instant, at No. 216, Bluff, Mrs. JOHN GRIGOR, of a daughter.

## Notes of the Week.

THE week has been sharply divided into three days of business and three days of pleasure: the first, with no great success, if we read their augury aright; the second, with entire enjoyment, due in no small degree to the absolute perfection of the weather which more than justified, even enjoined, abstinence from work. The meeting of the Silk buyers finds its report and comment elsewhere, and the chronicle of the races likewise. The Tartan stable carried off most of the prizes, a result neither undeserved nor unanticipated.

At Yedo there is much rumour of impending changes in the Cabinet, though their nature has not transpired. One of the daily papers which certainly has never gained any credit for the accuracy of its information, and which in one of the matters it treats this week, the illness of the Prime Minister, is certainly wrong in saying that his health has utterly given way, reports an intended expedition to Corea to demand a reparation for insults offered to Japan, and an acknowledgement of the old tributary relations which existed between the two countries, in default of which 40,000 Japanese soldiers are to be sent to enforce these demands. Something of the weight of reports of this nature may be estimated from the phraseology in which they are couched; and when we are told that a rumour "is about to leave the chrysalis of uncertainty, and to develop into an actual fact" (? should not this be grub or moth) we may fairly presume it has passed through some mind not of the class to which state secrets are usually entrusted. No one need be ignorant of the number of men in the Japanese Army, as we recently gave full particulars of it and the provinces in which its various divisions were stationed; and no one who remembers this and reflects upon the present internal condition of the country, whether political or financial, will for one moment credit the statement that an expedition on such a vast scale is purposed.

As if nonsense of this kind were not enough, the same journal has the following paragraph in its issue of Friday evening.

"There are *events* (the italics are ours) of marked importance under the Imperial notice to-day, which may have a great effect upon the policy of the Empire. We do not feel justified in further alluding to them at present, except to express our belief that on the course His Majesty may decide upon with regard to them, will depend the progress or retrogression of the nation."

This paragraph has evidently come from the same hand which produced the confused entomological metaphor given above, and though we rarely occupy ourselves in noticing silly tittle-tattle of this kind, it is only right to put the public on its guard against it, and no better means of doing this can be found than exposing it to a second reading.

It also appears to us very reprehensible to associate the name of the First Person in the Realm with decisions of the nature of that referred to, though the fact of its having been done in this public and indiscreet manner is a curiously apposite illustration of the arguments contained in an article entitled "Reconstruction" in our last issue. Although it cannot very well remonstrate against writing of this nature, the Japanese Government has fair reason to complain of it. Whatever may be the form in which the Imperial sanction is given to such or such

a line of policy, the Mikado is assisted by his Council of State under whose warrant the Executive is put in motion, and the good or evil resulting from this policy cannot be openly attributed to the Head of the State without producing those evil consequences which we so earnestly deprecated in the article above referred to.

It is to be lamented that Mr. Goble has furnished the opponents of Missionary effort in this country with a fresh excuse for their antagonism, and ourselves with a fresh illustration of the statement we recently made that due care was not always exercised by the Missionary Societies in regard to the men they send abroad to teach and convert pagan nations.

In a letter which appeared in the *Herald* of Wednesday evening signed "T. J. Richmond," Mr. Goble appears as the sturdy champion of some lawless character who had made off with property which did not belong to him, and who, having taken refuge, if we understand the letter rightly, in one of those houses which marks Mr. Goble's entire renunciation of the things of this world, was assisted in his concealment or escape by his landlord.

We believe that Dr. Nathan Brown, a resident missionary of some eminence in the Baptist body which has commissioned Mr. Goble, is his nominal superior. Is Dr. Brown aware of the disgrace brought by scandals such as that to which we have referred upon the whole missionary body in this country?—scandals with which, however, it would be a monstrous injustice in any way to identify them. These are things which cause good or sober men infinite pain, and we sincerely trust that a courageous and rigid investigation of the facts of this case will be made, in their own protection, by the missionary body, in order that the Society of which Mr. Goble is so distinguished an instrument may come to some sound conclusions in regard to the efficacy of the means they are adopting in Japan to secure the spread of the Christian faith. It was quite as much by his example as by the sublimity of his teaching that the Founder of our religion produced the impression of his divinity, "and inspired the hearts of men with an impassioned love, which, through all the changes of eighteen centuries, has shewn itself capable of acting on all ages, nations, temperaments and conditions, which has not only been the highest pattern of virtue, but the strongest incentive to its practice, and has exercised so deep an influence that it may truly be said that the simple record of three short years of active life has done more to regenerate and soften mankind than all the disquisitions of philosophers and all the exhortations of moralists. This has indeed been the well-spring of whatever is best and purest in the Christian life."

Thus, Mr. Lecky. It is for Mr. Goble to enquire with himself how far success has attended any such efforts as he may have made to mould his conduct upon this model and illustrate the doctrines and example of this teacher—a matter in which we ourselves are concerned, and to which we have referred, solely on the ground that Mr. Goble is one of a body of men entitled to high respect, whose lives are devoted to the advancement of this country, and whose influence largely depends upon the reputation of those with whom they are associated, if only by a common avocation.

We have the best authority for contradicting the reports which have been freely circulated with regard to the gravity of the illness of the Prime Minister. He is convalescent, and will be able shortly to resume his official duties.

Judge Hannen and Mr. Tamono, Commissioners for the investigation of the claims against the old *Hans*, have been engaged during the past week upon the case of Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co. v. Tonami Han which was adjourned from the 3rd instant. The evidence was closed on the 20th instant.

It is observable that some of the leading Fire Insurance Offices are abolishing such of their minor regulations as were calculated to cause unnecessary trouble to their constituents. The following clause recently added to the advertisement of one of these offices is adduced in proof of this, though we may add that this is not the first example of the kind.

"Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents."

WE were afraid long ago that the team with the high-peaked collars would bring some trouble upon the Catholic Mission, and though we did not make it the subject of public mention, we must now be permitted to say that we privately represented in the proper quarter the objections to which it was open. It has now caused an accident, fortunately attended with no serious result, to an old resident in the Settlement, and has become the subject matter of some published correspondence the necessity for which we had far rather have seen avoided.

The excellent and courteous President of the Mission and the good fathers over whom he presides, have had less to do with this very grave nuisance than is generally imagined, the Chinese contractor being, as we imagine, the real offender. But the equipage is French, it is constantly seen under the conduct of one of the priests, it is used for the conveyance of building material for a Catholic establishment, and, under these circumstances, the Mission must not be surprised to find itself identified in the public mind with a nuisance which has been the cause of as much annoyance to itself as to the residents, though perhaps of a different character. Admitting that the materials have to be brought up the Bluff hill, cannot this be done in the early morning before there is any carriage or horse traffic on the road? This would seem capable of easy arrangement.

The Public must certainly be protected against avoidable sources of danger, and the presence of this team has been proved to be one. It is also far from desirable that the worthy and amiable gentlemen attached to the Mission should be identified with a public nuisance, or be betrayed into any line of conduct in connection with it which every one who has the privilege of their acquaintance must feel to be exceptional.

THE following finding by the Court of Enquiry, instituted at the request of Captain Bernard to investigate the circumstances attending the casualty which occurred to the P. & O. Company's Steamer *Madras* on the 1st September, is taken from the Hongkong Government Gazette of the 20th September.

Hongkong, 10th Sept.

The following finding is published in the *Gazette* of the 20th:—

1.—We find that the British steamship *Madras*, official number 31, 143, left Hongkong at 10.36 a. m. on the 1st September, 1873, with mails, treasure, cargo and passengers, bound for Yokohama, and that at 12.45 p. m. on the following day, when off the East end of Namoa Island, in latitude 23 deg. 23 min. 25 sec. N., and longitude 117 deg. 9 min 10 sec. E., she struck on some submerged object, as to the nature of which no sufficient evidence is before the Court. It is clear the vessel's way was not stopped, that there is no danger marked on the charts at the spot in question, and that in taking soundings immediately after the casualty, no bottom was found at eighteen fathoms.

2.—We find that the vessel sustained injuries to the fore compartment, which immediately filled. The members of the Court learn with satisfaction that the fore bulk-head remained watertight.

3.—We find that the master observed all necessary precautions, and exercised a wise discretion in taking the vessel into Swatow, where he beached her, discharged the cargo, and executed temporary repairs, which enabled him to bring her to Hongkong, where he arrived on the 6th instant.

4.—We find that no blame whatever attaches to the master, Isaac Bernard, or to the officers, of the ship, and the certificate of competency, No. 16,710, of the said master, is returned to him accordingly.

5.—We consider that it is of the utmost importance that the spot where this casualty occurred should be carefully surveyed at the earliest opportunity, and we suggest that the attention of H. M. Naval Authorities be called to the subject.

Given under our hands at Hongkong, this Nineteenth day of September, 1873.

C. MAY, First Police Magistrate.

ALFRED LISTER, Acting Harbour Master, &c.

T. G. LANSTRAD, Un-official Justice of the Peace.

E. H. CAIRNS, Government Marine Surveyor.

Geo. D. PITMAN, Master, Mercantile Marine.

Confirmed,

A. E. KENNEDY, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

October 21st, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, October 19th, 1873.

Passengers,.....29,095.	Amount.....\$8,369.72
Goods and Parcels.....	987.12

Total.....\$9,356.84

Average per mile per week \$519.83.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1872, six days.

Passengers,....23,087.	Amount.....\$7,903.66
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#### THE SILK-TARE DISPUTE.

OUR readers will find elsewhere the report of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama, which was held on the 22nd instant. The Committee appointed to confer with the Japanese Silk Guild lost no time in submitting to the latter the resolutions which had been adopted with a view to put the silk trade of this place upon an uniform and stable basis. The native silkmen very soon after sent in their reply, and few people will be surprised to hear that they decline to comply with the desires of the foreign buyers. They adhere to the decision they had come to of deducting the actual weights of the shirting-bags or baskets in which silk is weighed off; they consent to the tare for papers and strings being fixed at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as before; but they strongly demur to the proposed allowance of one per cent to the buyer by way of compensation for dampness. In a word, the Guild take a little more than they had a few days ago, and give nothing.

It is important to notice that the refusal of the Guild to allow the one per cent asked for by the foreign buyers is grounded on the fact that the actual weight of the papers and strings of hank Silks is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, whilst they consent to a deduction of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Consequently, the difference of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent conceded by them to the buyers is, to their mind, a sufficient compensation for dampness. But that assumption is purely gratuitous.

The allowance of only  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for dampness is considered by the buyers as being at all times insufficient to meet the losses in weight which occur in the transit of the Silk from this to Europe, more especially in seasons as wet as this has proved. We have no doubt that the loss in weight by conditioning at Lyons, or in other Continental markets, will not be less than 3 per cent on the average of this season's shipments. We therefore consider the refusal of the native Guild to make the allowance of one per cent demanded by the buyers not only as unreasonable but unjust, the more so as, having gained their point of deducting the actual weights of the shirting bags or baskets, they were bound in equity to give the foreign houses a set-off in some other way.

The rejection of the moderate terms proposed by the foreign Houses to the native Silkmen is very much to be regretted. Such a denial shows forcibly the indisposition of the Japanese traders to meet us in a fair way of business. Like all Oriental nations, they consider that yielding upon any point is evidence of weakness; they feel

strong in their organization, and are determined to carry their advantage to the utmost.

We cannot help acknowledging with sorrow that the victory gained by the native Silkmen over the foreign Houses is pregnant with sad consequences. They have tried their combination against our disunion and, at short intervals, have been twice successful. Who can tell how soon a fresh attempt may be made of forcing upon us still other disadvantageous terms? Should such an attempt be made (and we have little doubt that ere long it will come to pass) the same result may be looked for, viz, a signal defeat on our side. We wish we could comfort ourselves with the conviction that in the collisions which must, now and then, unavoidably arise between us and the Japanese on commercial questions, the foreign Houses were doing all that lies in their power to insure success. Would we could lay that flattering unction to our souls!

On the contrary one, at least, of the best means of resisting our clever opponents, has been by us—or some of us—recklessly thrown away. We mean to say that if the foreign houses had consented, for three or four days only, to suspend their operations in silk until the question in dispute had been settled, their unanimity of purpose might have materially assisted them in obtaining from the native dealers the terms which they required. But the idea of combining against the Japanese was too much for some of them. Better go to the wall than fetter or bind themselves in any way; and to the wall they have gone accordingly, and with them those who would have shown more firmness, but found too little support to hope for victory.

It is very sad, too, to notice with what little alacrity the appeal made by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was responded to. The attendance at the meeting was so thin that one might have thought the question to be discussed had scarcely any importance at all. We suspect that a good many of the silk buyers had never looked at the matter in its proper light. We sincerely trust we may be mistaken, but we are strongly convinced that they will hereafter have bitter cause to regret their supineness and indifference. The Japanese are not the men we take them for if they permit the commanding position they have acquired to be easily taken away from them. What their feeling on the subject is may be guessed from an expression dropped by one of the members of the Guild in their interview with the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. "We," said he, "have not to take into consideration what these gentlemen propose to us. We are the sellers; it is therefore for us to state on what terms we intend to dispose of our produce, and it is for them to accept or reject them, as they please." The remark does not savour of much knowledge of political economy; it might, besides, be turned against the speaker with a vengeance, in the question of imports; but the latter subject is equally as tender as that of exports, and we have too much on our hands now to feel tempted to enter into a new field, at least for the present. But, be that as it may, it now behoves the foreign buyers to think of what they are to do under the circumstances in which the silk trade is at present situated.

Will they rest content with the check they have suffered, and yield submissively to the terms dictated to them by the native traders? Or will they make fresh efforts to retrieve their standing, and show the Silk Guild that, they also, have a will of their own, and that they do not mean to put up with a mere refusal of the just and reasonable proposals they have made?

#### THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE SILK GUILD.

THE following is a translation of the reply which has been received by the Sub-Committee appointed to confer with the Japanese Silk Guild upon the subject of deduction and tare.

"On the 22nd instant, you came to the Kiito Aratame Kaisha on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama. We have well understood what you spoke about and have consulted the silk owners of the various provinces. There is one point we cannot grant, which is that upon the net weight of the silk sold, after deducting all tares, one per cent shall be allowed to the buyers as a compensation for dampness.

For the weight of papers and strings of Hank silk  $2\frac{1}{10}$  per cent are deducted; but in reality there is only  $1.6/10$  or  $1.7/10$  per cent. The balance is therefore a compensation for dampness. Consequently we cannot allow the buyers the one per cent extra you ask for.

Should you accept this point we shall grant you the others.

Please consult the Chamber of Commerce and give us a reply.

NEBARA SIRROZAIMON. } on duty for this month at the  
SUZUKI YASSUKE. } Kiito Aratame Kaisha."

#### A CHRONICLE OF THE CHIEF EVENTS: IN JAPANESE HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1863.

(Continued.)

##### 2ND YEAR OF BUNKIU, (1862).

1st month, 1st day.—The mirror of the shrine at Kasugayama in Yamato broke without cause into three pieces. It was also said that strange things had occurred at Usa and Otokoyama.

1st month, 14th day.—Ohashi Junzō and others of the Utsunomiya Han were thrown into prison for having urged Lord Hitotsubashi, it was said, to excite a civil war.

1st month, 15th day.—A Shimotsuke man named Kōda Genzō along with five others attacked the Daimio of Taira outside the Sakashita gate. The Daimio was wounded, but made his escape; his six assailants were slain.

1st month, 20th day.—Thirty-two persons were arrested for hearing a discourse of the religion of Jesus in the French chapel at Yokohama. They were afterwards pardoned.

2nd month, 5th day.—The Daimio of Hagi had an audience in which he explained his views as to the state of the realm. He also gave friendly information to the Rōju.

2nd month, 11th day.—The marriage ceremony of the Princess Kadzu took place. She was styled Midai, (term applied to a Shōgun's wife).

2nd month, 12th and 16th days.—Interviews took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira, respecting the coming of the new Minister St. John Neale, it was said.

2nd month, 18th day.—The Kuges had an audience upon the occasion of their return to Kioto.

2nd month, 18th day.—More than ten samurai of the Kurume Han ran off from their province and went to Kioto.

2nd month, 20th day.—The audience to the English fixed for this day was put off. In the evening there was an interview at the residence of the Daimio of Taira at which the discussion turned upon the place where the Minister should stand when presented.

2nd month, 22nd day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

2nd month, 23rd day.—The English Minister Alcock returned home accompanied by Fuchinobe Tokuzō and Moriyama Taichiro. It was said that their going was connected with the postponement of the opening of Hiogo and the other ports.

3rd month, 6th day.—The Daimio of Obama received an increase of 10,000 kokus to his revenue.

3rd month, 15th day.—The Daimio of Okazaki ceased to hold the office of Rōju. The Daimios of Yamagata and Matsuyama were appointed to that office.

3rd month, 16th day.—Several tens of Kagoshima men ran away from their province to Kioto.

3rd month, 18th day.—More than ten men of the Oka Han ran away as above.

3rd month, 19th day.—The Shōgun was present at a display of military exercises at the military School.

3rd month, 23rd day.—Sugita Gempen of the Obama Han had an audience of the Shōgun.

3rd month, 26th day.—Nagai Ūta of the Hagi Han went to Kioto, at the instance, it was said, of the Yedo Government.

3rd month, 27th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Taira.

3rd month, 28th day.—The Americans had an audience, on the occasion, it was said, of Harris's return to his country.

In the course of this month numerous *samurai* of the Kiushiu Han ran away to Kioto. In the fourth month, several hundreds assembled at Osaka.

About this time a merchant junk was sent to China. She returned in the 9th month.

4th month, 7th day. There was an interview with the Americans at the house of the Daimio of Taira. The subject of it was said to be the return of Harris and the arrival of the new Minister Winchester (a mistake for Pruyn ?)

4th month, 8th day.—The French had an interview as above.

4th month, 8th day.—At Kochi, the "*yōnin*" Yoshida Genkiichi was murdered by several Samurai of that Han who thereupon ran away to Kioto.

4th month, 9th day.—Asano Iga no kami set out from Kioto. He arrived at Yedo on the 19th and reported the condition of affairs at Kioto.

4th month, 10th day.—A relation of the Daimio of Kagoshima named Shimadzu Idzumi (afterwards called Shimadzu Saburo) proceeded with 600 soldiers to Osaka. On the 15th he entered Kioto.

4th month, 11th day.—The Daimio Taira ceased to hold the office of Rōju.

4th month, 13th day.—Harris returned to America.

4th month, 15th day.—The Daimio of Fukuoka returned home from Harima when on his way to Yedo.

4th month, 18th day.—The Rōju were sent for to Kioto.

4th month, 19th day.—The Americans went to the Castle and had an audience.

4th month, 23rd day.—Shimadzu Idzumi caused eight men of the same Han who differed with him in opinion to be cut down at Fushimi.

4th month, 25th day.—The old Daimio of Nagoya and Lord Hitotsubashi were pardoned all their previous offences and summoned to an audience of the Shōgun. The Daimio of Fukui and the old Daimio of Kōchi were allowed to appear again in public.

4th month, 28th day.—The heir of the Daimio of Hagi went to Kioto.

4th month, last day.—Prince Awata, and Lords Takatsuka, Konoye, Iohijō, Koga, and Made no Koji were allowed to appear again in public.

5th month, 3rd day.—The Daimio of Wakamatsu was ordered to attend to the affairs of Government.

5th month, 7th day.—The old Daimio of Nagoya, Lord Hitotsubashi and the old Daimio of Fukui were summoned to an audience; the old Daimio of Fukui was ordered to assist in the conduct of affairs.

5th month, 8th day.—The Daimio of Sekiyado was despatched to Kioto.

5th month, 9th day.—Lord Tayasu was relieved of the duties of guardian (to the young Shōgun).

5th month, 21st day.—An interview was held with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Matsuyama.

5th month, 22nd day.—All the Daimios were summoned to the Castle where the Shōgun in person, in view of the present critical respect of affairs, invited them to send in written statements of their views.

5th month, 22nd day.—Ohara Sayemon no Jo left Kioto as Imperial Envoy guarded by Shimadzu Saburo. He arrived in Yedo on the 7th day of the 6th month.

5th month, 23rd day.—The old Daimio of Tatsuno was again appointed Rōju.

5th month, 26th day.—The Daimio of Murakami ceased to hold the office of Rōju.

5th month, 27th day.—The French had an audience.

5th month, 27th day.—The Daimio were informed that the Government would return to the policy pursued previous to Kanyei (1624).

5th month, 28th day.—It was notified that all arrangements respecting the Castle precincts would be the same as formerly, and that the additional guards and suite would be discontinued.

5th month, 29th day.—Ito Gumbai of the Matsumoto Han killed two Englishmen at Tozenji. He then committed suicide.

6th month, 1st day.—The Daimio were confidentially informed that the Shōgun was about to visit the Mikado.

6th month, 1st day.—Lord Kujo ceased to hold the office of Kwambaku; Lord Konoye was appointed to it.

6th month, 2nd day.—The Daimio of Sekiyado ceased to hold the office of Rōju.

6th month, 5th day.—It was notified that it was unnecessary to report the passage of Uji tea (on its way to Yedo to the Shōgun,) and that in other respects needless trouble should be avoided.

6th month, 7th day.—The Daimio of Hagi left Yedo for Kioto where he arrived on the 2nd of the 7th month.

6th month, 8th day.—Notice was given that a man-of-war would be sent to survey the seas off Shima, Ise and Owari.

6th month, 10th day.—The Imperial Envoy Ohara Sayemon no Jo had an audience of the Shōgun on this day and also on the 13th, 18th and 29th. He was said to have urged the employment of Lord Hitotsubashi and to have proposed important reforms.

6th month, 13th day.—An interview with the English was held at the residence of the Daimio of Matsuyama, about the Tozenji affair, it was said.

6th month 14th day.—The Dutch left Yedo and went to Yokohama. The English and Americans did the same on the 15th, and French on the 16th. It was said that they left because they were afraid of being murdered.

6th month 15th day.—Notice was given of the abolition of the offices of Building Commissioner and Assistant Building Commissioner.

6th month 18th day.—Uchida Tsunejiro, Sawa Tarozayemon, Ito Gempa and Hayashi Kenkai were sent to Holland to study.

6th month last day.—The office of Shoshidai was taken from the Daimio of Obama, and given to the Daimio of Miyadzu.

Measles were prevalent at this time. Many persons died of this disease.

7th month 1st day.—Ohara Sayemon no Jo had an audience of the Shogun, when the latter replied to the Imperial message.

7th month 6th day.—Lord Hitotsubashi was again declared heir to the Shogunate, and was appointed guardian to the Shogun.

7th month 6th day.—The Daimios were informed that they might travel by sea if they pleased.

7th month 6th day.—Ohashi Junzo of the Utsunomiya Han was given over to the charge of his Daimio. He died on the 9th.

7th month 9th day.—The old Daimio of Fukui was charged with the Supreme control of affairs. On the 28th of the 10th month he was installed in office.

7th month 15th day.—At night there was a shower of shooting stars.

7th month 16th day.—At an audience held in the study, the Hagi Daimios father and son urged on the Shogun the necessity of harmony between the Kuges and the military chief.

7th month 20th day.—Yasui Chuhei of the Obi Han had an audience of the Shogun.

7th month 21st day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen murdered a retainer of Lord Kujo named Shimada Sayemon Gontayu. On the 23rd they exposed his head at Shijōgawara.

7th month 23rd day.—Interviews were held with the English on this day and on the 27th at the residence of the Daimio of Matsuyama. The subject of them was said to be the numerous changes which had taken place.

It was said that in this month the English, French, etc. consented to the postponement of the opening of Yedo, Osaka, Hiogo and Niigata. In the last ten days of the



month a comet appeared in the north-west.

8th month 3rd day.—The Daimio of Kagoshima was ordered to punish his retainer Horijiro according to the law.

8th month 9th day.—The late Lord Sanjo was made Udaijin.

8th month 12th day.—Ohara Sayemon no Jo had an audience of the Shogun.

8th month 16th day.—Ohara Sayemon no Jo was entertained at Hamagoten.

8th month 16th day.—The Daimio of Sekiyado was deprived of the addition to his revenue of 10,000 koku, and the Daimio of Taira was compelled to restore the villages he had exchanged for others. Both were ordered to retire from public life and to confine themselves to their houses.

8th month 18th day.—The heir of the Daimio of Hagi arrived at Yedo. On the 24th, he had an audience of the Shogun and delivered to him a letter from the Mikado which was said to recommend that dignities should be conferred on the late Daimio of Mito and that (political) offenders since 1858 should be pardoned.

8th month 18th day.—Rionoske younger brother of the Daimio of Kumamoto arrived at Kioto.

8th month 20th day.—Chigusa Shosho, Iwakuro Chujo, and Tomi no Koji Nakatsukara no Tayu were ordered to retire from public life and to remain in strict seclusion.

8th month 21st day.—Lords Nakayama and Okimachi Sanjo were ordered to refrain from appearing in public.

8th month 21st day.—Murokata Koan of the Ashimori Han was appointed physician to the Shogun.

8th month 21st day.—Shimadzu Saburo set out from Yedo. At the village of Namamugi his followers cut down four Englishmen. On the seventh day of the following month he arrived at Kioto.

8th month 22nd day.—Ohara Sayemon no Jo set out from Yedo. He stopped at Shinagawa and resumed his journey on the 24th. He arrived at Kioto on the 6th day of the following month.

8th month 22nd day.—There was an interview with the Americans and Dutch at the residence of the Daimio of Matsuyama on the subject of the Namamugi affair, it was said.

8th month 22nd day.—Ishikawa Yoshio of the Sendai Han was appointed physician to the Shogun.

8th month 23rd day.—Shimmi Ise no kami was sent as the Shogun's representative to offer prayers at the tomb of the old Daimio of Mito.

8th month 24th day.—The Daimio of Miyazaki ceased to be Shoshidai, and that office was conferred on the Daimio of Nagoka.

8th month, 25th day.—Lord Koga was ordered to retire from public life and to remain in strict seclusion.

8th month, 25th day.—The Daimio of Kôchi went to Kioto.

8th month, 28th day.—Kitahara Riôzô of the Hagi (Choshu) Han went to Yokohama to kill foreigners. He was arrested by the authorities of the Han, and committed suicide.

8th month, 29th day....An interview took place with the Americans and Dutch at the residence of the Daimio of Matsuyama. On the forenoon of the last day of the month a similar interview took place. In the afternoon an interview took place with the English. All these interviews were about the Namamugi affair, it was said.

At this time the Mikado issued numerous private orders to Daimios.

(To be continued.)

"HISTORIA IMPERII JAPONICI GERMANICÉ  
SCRIPTA AB ENGELBERTS KAEMPFER.  
LONDINI, 1727."

Read before the Asiatic Society, of Japan, on the 22nd  
October, 1873, by R. G. WATSON, Esq.

The work which I propose to bring before your notice this evening in the form of a *précis* is divided by its author into five books, to which are added in an appendix six separate papers on scientific or political subjects, the whole being illustrated by a series of carefully-drawn and carefully-engraved plates.

I propose in speaking of it to follow the order of the subjects to which the books and papers are severally devoted, and as it may be difficult to compress so elaborate a work, in however elementary a manner, into the compass of one lecture, I shall as far as possible confine myself simply to expressing the leading views and observations of Mr. Kaempfer, without attempting to illustrate them by the observations of later writers on the subjects to which he refers. I do not doubt that on a future occasion a comparison will be instituted by one of our members, showing how far the notes and conclusions of Kaempfer have been borne out or otherwise by the labours of the present generation in the same scientific field.

Before proceeding to an examination of the contents of the work before us, I may refer for a moment to the circumstances under which it came to be written.

Dr. Kaempfer, who was born at Lemgow in Westphalia in the year 1651, adopted the medical profession and, having gone to Sweden, accepted the post of Secretary to a Swedish Legation proceeding to Persia.

His desire of foreign travel not having been satisfied by his journeys in Russia and Persia, he joined the service of the Dutch East India Company, and sailed from Ormur in the Persian gulf for Batavia in 1688. He in turn quitted Batavia for Siam and Japan in May 1690, arriving at Nagasaki on the 24th of September of the same year, and remaining in the Japanese dominions until November 1692. The work before us is consequently the result of his industry and observations during a period not exceeding two years and two months, he being then between 39 and 41 years of age. The difficulties he had to encounter were such as to deter most men from attempting to struggle with them, but Dr. Kaempfer's German laboriousness and perseverance enabled him to bequeath to posterity a result of his twenty-six months' residence in this empire, the value of which, as a whole, as a historical and scientific record, it would be difficult to exaggerate, and the interest attaching to it is enhanced by the circumstances under which his enquiries were undertaken.

Of the five Books into which Dr. Kaempfer's History is divided, the First, which includes eleven chapters, after giving an account of the author's voyage from Batavia to Siam, and of the Siamese court and capital, proceeds to a general statement of the political and geographical features of Japan, of its products, natural history, revenue and system of government, together with some speculations as to the origin of the Japanese race.

Dr. Kaempfer, as I have stated, landed at Nagasaki in September 1690 and was there received with the usual jealous precautions then observed. We were, "he says, "no sooner come to an anchor, but we had two Japanese guardships put on both side sides of us, which the night "long went the rounds with great diligence. All the "Chinese junks that put to sea that day were each "them attended by a guardship until they got out of the "harbour into the open sea. Not far from our ship we "saw a fleet of forty pleasure-boats coming to an anchor, "being the usual pompous train of a great man who had "been on a voyage. \* \* \* This little fleet made a fine "show with its many lights at night. \* \* \* On the "top of the neighbouring mountains stand guard-houses "with guards in them, who with their spying-glasses are "observing whatever happens at sea, of which they give "immediate information to the government, and by this "method they had notice of our arrival already two days "before. We dropt anchor at about 300 paces from the "city, and as far from Decima, the habitation of the "Dutch on a separate island formed purposely near the "shore without the city. Then came to us two gentle- "men of the governor's with many subordinate clerks, "interpreters and soldiers, who called on all those that "were newly arrived and made them pass in review be- "fore them one after the other, viewing everyone from "top to toe, and writing his name, age and business, with "a pencil on paper. Besides this about six persons more "were examined concerning our voyage, whence we "came, when we set out, etc., etc.—the answers were "carefully written down. The review being over, sol- "diers and clerks were put into every corner, and the "whole ship with her cargo taken as it were in possession "by the Japanese. The boat and skiff were left to our

"men, only for this day, in order to look to our anchors. But pistols, cutlasses, etc. were taken into custody, the gunpowder packed in barrels. In our voyage everyone was obliged to give his prayer-bible and other books of Divinity to the captain, who hid them from the Japanese until our return. \* \* I went on shore to Decima, on which occasion one is obliged to take out a passport from the Japanese ship-guard and on return another from the land-guard to that on board." Such was the jealous reception which Dr. Kaempfer met with at Nagasaki from the laboriously-trifling Japanese of those days: such were the humiliations to which the Dutch Trading Company was willing to submit. (p.p. 56-58.)

The 4th Chapter of this 1st Book is devoted to a general geographical account of Japan. The land known to Europeans under that word has for its natives several names—the most common *Nipon*, sometimes pronounced *Nifon*—the foundation of the Sun, from *Ni*, Fire, (in a moresublime sense, the Sun,) and *pon*, ground or foundation. Other names are (1) *Tenka* (*Subcelestial Empire*), (2) *Fi no Motto* (Root of the Sun), (3) *Awadissima* (a terrestrial soom island (p. 59) to which term a fable is attached), (4) *Disinkokf* or *Cami no Kuni* (the country of the gods), (5) *Akittima*, (6) *Tontsio* (the true morning), (7) *Sio* (all i. e. all the Japanese islands), *Jamatto* and several others.

This Empire lies "between the 31st and 42nd degrees northern Latitude. The Jesuits place it between 167° and 175° 30' of Longitude. It extends to N. E. and E. N. E., being irregularly broad, tho' pretty narrow in comparison with its length, which is supposed to be two hundred German miles (English miles) in a straight line from the end of *Fisen* to the extremity of *Osiu*. It may, says Kaempfer, in different respects be compared to Great Britain and Ireland, being divided by corners and forelands, arms of the sea, great bays and inlets, and forming several islands, peninsulas, gulfs and harbours."

So far, I think, Dr. Kaempfer's description will be recognized to-day as being an accurate one, but by the light of modern enquiry I am enabled, on the authority of Mr. Satow, to correct Dr. Kaempfer's next assertion, in which he states that the first and largest island of Japan is called *Nipon*—that name being, and I am told, only applicable to the entire empire. "The 2nd island is *Saikokf*, the Western country. It is also called *Kiusiu* or the country of nine, being divided into nine provinces. The third island lies between the first and second. It is nearly square, and, being divided in four provinces, the Japanese call it *Saikokf* or the country of Four Provinces. These three large islands are encompassed with an almost inconceivable number of others. All these islands have been divided, in the year of Christ 590, into seven large tracts of land—called *Yokositzido*. In 681 they were sub-divided into 66 provinces," to which number two formerly belonging to the Corea *Iki* and *Trussima* were afterwards added. These 68 provinces have been broken up into 604 lesser districts. The borders of this empire are its rocky mountains, coasts and a tempestuous sea, which by means of its shallowness admits none but small vessels and even those not without imminent danger.

Amongst the neighbouring countries subject to the Emperor of Japan are specified by Dr. Kaempfer.

(1) The Islands of *Riuku* or *Liquejo*, the inhabitants of which style themselves subjects of the Prince of *Satsuma*.

(2) *Tsiosiu*, the third and lowest part of the Corea, governed by the Prince of *Iki* and *Trussima*.

(3) The island of *Yezo*, governed for the Emperor by the Prince of *Matsumae*, whose own dominions form part of *Osiu*. (p. 61-62.)

With reference to a recent discussion at one of our meetings, it may be of interest to know that Kaempfer considers the *Liukiuan*s, judging from their language, to be of Chinese extraction.

Under the head of the second of the three above-named dependencies of Japan (the Corea), an account is given of the invasion of the Korean peninsula in the reign of *Tai-ko*—a seven years war, which resulted in the temporary reduction of Corea.

*Yezo* is spoken of as a Japanese possession "out of

their own empire." It was invaded and conquered by *Foritomo*, the first secular monarch (p. 64). *Yezo*, says Kaempfer, is so thoroughly full of woods and forests, that it produces nothing of use to the Japanese besides pelts and furs and the famous fish *karasaki*, which is esteemed a great delicacy. The Japanese, he says describe the inhabitants of *Yezo* as "a strong but savage people, wearing long hair and beards, well-skilled in the management of bows and arrows, as also in fishing, the greatest part living almost solely on fish. They describe them further as very dirty and nasty, but, adds the author, "this accusation is not so strictly to be relied on, since the Japanese are themselves so nice and superstitious in washing, &c., as to have found the same fault with the Dutch." The language of *Yezo* is said to resemble that of the Corea.

In the following chapter (the third) we have the names and subdivisions of the several provinces of Japan, and notes respecting its revenue and government.

Of the provinces above referred to five are designated the *five Provinces of the Imperial revenue*, being so called, because their revenue is particularly appropriated for the support and maintenance of the Imperial Court. It amounts to 148 *man* and 1,200 *kokf* (*koku*) of rice (a *man* contains 10,000 *kokf*\* and a *kokf* 8,000 *bags*).

The Five Provinces in question are:—

- 1.—*Jamasijro* or *Sansju*.
- 2.—*Jamatto* or *Wosju*.
- 3.—*Kawatzji* or *Kasui*.
- 4.—*Idsumi* or *Sousju*, and
- 5.—*Sitzu* or *Tsinokuni*.

Of the 7 large tracts of land, into which the Japanese Empire was divided by the Emperor *Siusiu*, the first is—

(1) *Tookaido* or *South Eastern Tract*. The *Tookaido* includes 15 Provinces.

Iga	} The revenues of these 15 provinces are 494 <i>mankokf</i> .
Isie	
Tsima.	
Owari.	
Mikawa.	
Tootomi.	
Surungo.	
Kai.	
Idsu.	
Sangami.	
Musasi.	
Awa.	
Kedsusa, Simoosa, and Fitata.	

(2) The 2nd of the 7 Tracts is the *Toosando* or *Eastern mountainous Tract*. This comprises eight large provinces, namely:—

Oomi	} The revenues of these 8 Provinces amount to 563 <i>mankokf</i> .
Mino	
Fida.	
Sinano.	
Koodsuke.	
Simoodsuke.	
Mutsu, and Dewa.	

(3) The *Foku Rokkudo*, or *Northern Tract* has 7 Provinces, namely:—

Wackasa.	} Revenues of these 7 Provinces amount to 243 <i>mankokf</i> .
Jetsiasen.	
Kaga.	
Noto	
Jetsiu	
Jetsingo.	
Sado.	

(4) The *Sanindo* i. e., the *Northern mountainous* or *cold tract* has eight provinces, namely:—

Tamba.	} The yearly revenues of these 8 Provinces amount to 123 <i>mankokf</i> .
Tango	
Isima	
Imaba.	
Tooki.	
Idsumo.	
Iwami, and Oki.	

\* Note 1 *koku*=3334 lbs. Therefore 148 *man* and 1,200 *koku*, i. e. 1,481,200 *koku*=lbs. 493,728,884 being the revenue above mentioned.

(5) The *Sanjodo*, or *Southern mountainous* or *Warm Tract*, has likewise 8 Provinces, namely :—

Farima.	} The revenues of these 8 Provinces amount to 270 mankokf.
Mimasaka	
Bidsen	
Bitsju.	
Bingo.	
Aki.	
Suwo, and Nagata.	

All of the above-mentioned five tracts form part of the main island, which Dr. Kaempfer calls *Nipon*, but which Mr. Satow asserts to have no especial distinguishing name.

We now proceed to the island of *Kiusiu*.

The 6th large Tract of land is called *Saikaido*, or the *Western Coast Tract*.

It is composed of nine provinces, namely :—

Teikudsen,	} The revenues of these nine provinces amount to 344 Mankokf.
Teikungo,	
Budsen,	
Bungo,	
Fidsen,	
Figo,	
Fiugo,	
Oosumi,	
and Satsuma,	

An island of the third magnitude, which lies between the two former, and is called *Sikokf* or the *Country of Four* (provinces), together with the neighbouring island *Awadsi*, N. E. of *Sikokf*, and the great province *Kijnokuni*, which stands out from the continent of *Nipon*, make up the 7th large tract of land, called

(7) *Nankaido*, or the Tract of the Southern coasts. It is composed of six provinces, namely :—

Kijnokuni,	} The revenues of these six provinces is 140 Mankokf.
Awadsi,	
Awa,	
Sanuki,	
Ijo,	
and Tosa,	

There remain, to complete Dr. Kaempfer's category of the Japanese dominions, the two above-mentioned islands of *Iki* and *Tsussima*, which were conquered from the Corea.

Under each of the above mentioned names of provinces Dr. Kaempfer enters more or less into detail with regard to the formation, climate productions and subdivisions of the district he is describing (see pages 70 to 81). The entire revenue of Japan he states to be 2,328 *man* and 6,200 *kokf*, according to the above distribution. Another estimate from a Japanese author makes the revenue of the country to be rather less—that is to say 2,257 *mankokf*. The former estimate, at the value of 16 shillings per *koku* would represented in our money a revenue of £18,628,960.

With respect to the nature of the Government of the country the author shortly states that "the whole empire is governed by the emperor with an absolute and monarchical power and so is every province in particular by the Prince who under the Emperor enjoys the government." The Emperor can disgrace or exile even the greatest princes, or can deprive them of their lives and dominions, according to his pleasure. Of the *Daimios*, the princes of *Satsuma* and *Kanga*, respectively, are said to be the most powerful in the empire.

The lords of smaller districts, called *Siomio*, such as those of *Goto* and several others are only permitted to reside for six months of each year in their hereditary dominions. The other six months they must pass at the Imperial Court, where their wives and families are detained all the year round as hostages. Some of these smaller districts are Crown lands or have been taken from the Princes by way of punishment. One of the chief political manners of the Court has always been to lessen the power of the *Daimios*.

The 6th Chapter of the 1st Book is devoted to the author's opinion respecting the origin of the Japanese. He gives two stories or legends tending to the view that the Japanese are of Chinese descent, which two stories he immediately afterwards proceeds to refute, expressing his own dissent from this theory. Having done so he next sets up a theory of his own, to which I shall presently refer. Dr. Kaempfer founds his chief argument against the Japanese race being descended from the Chinese in

the difference betwixt their respective languages. He considers that on proper enquiry the Japanese language would be found to be entirely pure (p. 84). A native of Japan, he says, does not understand any of the three Chinese dialects of *Nanking*, *Tsiakju* and *Fokju*. The Chinese language is, he adds to the Japanese people what Latin is to the people of most European countries. The Japanese language is entirely different from the Chinese in two essential properties—construction and pronunciation, and there is therefore no room to think that one of these two nations gave birth to the other. He here enters into some details respecting the construction of the two languages respectively, and having done so he remarks that it is needless to give himself and his readers the trouble to prove Japanese different from Korean or Fatsan as no one ever pretended to derive the descent of the Japanese from one or other of these two nations.

Of Dr. Kaempfer's arguments founded on the different manner in which certain letters of the alphabet are pronounced in China and Japan respectively, I would only say that he does not seem to me sufficiently to take into account the difference which climate is known to effect on the pronunciation of words even by people of the same race. Many English words for instance are pronounced in certain parts of America quite in another way to that in which we pronounce them in England, and South American Spanish also is something very different to listen to from the Spanish of Castille. I believe it is thought that the origin of this difference in both cases is chiefly to be traced to the influence of climate in contracting or expanding the throat. Another of Kaempfer's arguments against the identity of the two races, the Chinese and the Japanese, is the dissimilarity of their respective religions.

Another is the difference between the characters anciently used by either people.

(To be continued.)

## OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

### PART II.

In tenni labor.—VIRGIL.—Georg. IV. 6.

Though rude the subject, it deserves our pains.

THE *Saké*-shop is, without doubt, the house of most pretensions in "our neighbourhood." Not that there is only one *saké* shop, for there are several; but the big one at the corner, wherein resides the Worshipful the Mayor, exceeds so much in size and solidity all the other wine-shops, that in comparison with it they seem mere pretenders, contemptible outsiders, little pettifogging retailers of drams to be drunk on the premises—shadowy nonentities on whom the definite article would sit as incongruously as a new hat upon the head of a beggar. The *saké* shop, on the other hand, built round a fire and robber-proof godown, which towers substantial-looking in the middle of the less solid but more ornamental looking circumference, is like a goodly apple, sound from core to rind. It is in a commanding position too, occupying the angle formed by the forking of the main street into two minor thoroughfares, and is visible at all points to the bibulous whom business or pleasure may have decoyed into "our neighbourhood." The house, on the principle perhaps that "good wine needs no bush," does not display one, although most of the smaller shops are garnished with that emblem, which in such instances is carefully fashioned into a ball composed of twigs of a tree called *tsugi*. One very out-at-elbows establishment, however, the proprietor of which, as might be expected, is remarkable for his neglected and unkempt appearance, is contented with a ragged bough. This is in a side street, fortunately, and so does not outrage the decencies of the main thoroughfare. The master of the *saké* shop has a grave and solemn deportment as becomes a civic authority and a respectable merchant. He seems to spend his time in smoking and warming his hands over a *hibachi*. He trims the charcoal fire, occasionally, and now and then pours out for himself a cupful of hot water which he sips in a thoughtful and abstracted manner. He is always well-dressed and clean-shaven and wears his hair in the old fashion, and he's a good customer to the little barber, who treats him with great deference accordingly.



The accounts are kept by a *banto* or clerk, who sits behind a little rail, and rattles his *soroban* unceasingly. Within the smallest limits conceivable he has everything he requires to hand. Account books of every shape and size hang within easy range. Behind him is the strong box, with drawers and cup-boards ornamented with fantastical designs in iron-work, of the flimsiest description, however, and which, tho' supposed to give an appearance of great strength, could not resist the most infantile and inexperienced of burglars. Before him is his little table, scarce twelve inches high, which supports his inkstone, *soroban*, small coin, *kinsatz*, pipe and spectacles; whilst to his left hand and packed away into a corner, stand the inevitable *hibachi*, kettle, tea-pot and tea cups. He's never in a hurry, and will calculate your change to a fraction of a *tempo* whether you will or not.

In addition to the *banto* there is the shop attendant, whose duties are multifarious: a glance at him will discover, even to the most casual observer, that he is a character. He's always in a bustle, and serves his customers in a most snappish and disagreeable manner. Whether it be snatching out a spigot and drawing off the *saké* into a square-shaped measure, or dashing salt into the scale, he's equally ferocious. Perhaps he relies on such a demeanour to economise his time by driving away the gossips. Certain it is that purchasers never loiter long in the *saké* shop, and the business might not prosper were it not well known that here the best of wine and the fullest of measures are to be obtained. Are not the rows of carefully-matted tubes branded with the choicest brands? Is it not a tradition in the neighbourhood that the tapster is better acquainted with the virtues and qualities of every brew than any man living? Can any man hold forth more learnedly on *hanasakari*, the flower in full bloom, the prince of wines,—the *Yebiss dai*, with the red carp saltant stamped upon the cask—the *Ôtari*, with the character *dai* beside it, and the representation of a target pierced through the centre with an arrow—the *Musô ichi*, or unrivalled, and the *Fukobôtan*? Does he not carry on his daily work beneath a sign whereon may be deciphered that “here may be procured the *san toku shu*,” or *saké* of three virtues, which keeps out the cold, appeases the hunger, and wraps in sleep him that drinketh thereof? He's a quaint-looking fellow, truly, is our tapster! He has as many sides and angles as a prism. Regarded from the right, he is a man of intelligence and ability, his eye is piercing and his look bright. From the left, however, he's a blank and whimsical absurdity, all is vacuity. His wandering, aimless orb is ever skimming helplessly about, lighting upon nothing, but fluttering like a swallow at sea. Address yourself to his right side, and you find yourself in conversation with a man of parts; cross over to the left and you feel inclined to adopt an infantile syllabary and humour him as a *crétin*. Observe him by the front aspect, and you are face to face with a riddle. You find yourself ever wandering from right to left and back again over the bridge of his nose, and wondering why he was so constructed. His harlequin visage is a medley of judge and jester. On occasion, however, his left eye seems to do good service. See him peering into the bungle of a *saké* bucket—how he flashes his right eye into the gloom and as he turns the vessel round and round:—how eagerly he seems to follow any detected impurity as it bobs about, and looks as if he longed to stab it with his sharp nose! On such occasions his unattached and roving eye keeps guard outside. How it swoops down the side street—circles back again—delays for a moment over the master—skims past the *banto*—hovers over the *saké* tubs—flutters for a second or two on the lacquered buckets let out for presentation purposes, which lie upon the shelf in the corner—gets entangled in the cobweb and finally darts out of the door again who can tell whither! In truth it's a wonderful eye, that left eye of his!

Temper notwithstanding, the tapster is not an unpopular man. “Our neighbourhood” is proud of him, although few people are intimate with him. He is looked upon as a philosopher and his sayings are retailed. He's exclusive as to his acquaintance, but he has his cronies too. The stone-mason is his best-beloved gossip, and rarely does a day pass that does not discover the two in converse sweet. See, here he

comes, swaggering down the main street, his face still red and body steaming from his bath. The day's work is done. It is the cool of the evening, and the tapster is sitting at the door enjoying his pipe, a fine opportunity for a talk. “Good evening to you, fine weather, but still hot” He's down on his heels, now, pipe filled and lighted. The two smoke for a little time in silence, but gradually the pipe of the tapster goes out and musingly he commences:—“There are many things in this world which I cannot understand, and one of the most inexplicable to me is the pleasure that some people take in making others drink *saké* against their wills. What a face of disgust the invited one displays—how he collects his eyebrows into a frown, and contrives to spill his liquor when his would-be entertainer has turned his back. If he tries to escape by running away, he is seized and brought back again.—If he gives way unresistingly to the temptation, observe the results: no matter how nice a fellow he may naturally be, he becomes all at once a repulsive maniac. However healthy until now he was, he becomes before your eyes a patient afflicted with a grave disorder, and lies upon the floor forgetful of the past and future. The day of merry-making ends in misery: the next day is no better; he still lies there, his head is racked with pain, he cannot eat a morsel, he's more dead than alive, forgets all that passed the previous day, and his public and private business are both neglected.—Is it not a cruel thing to reduce a man to such a state? It is opposed to the laws of hospitality and justice.

“Then again, look at the confirmed drunkard. How he laughs and talks without reflection! What a sight he is, as he reels along with cap on one side—his *obi* loose and dress disordered. His *hakamas* are hitched up and shine exposed, his whole appearance is so ridiculous that in such a state his friends are unwilling to recognise him. In the tea-house, again, he stares insolently, laughs loudly, squeezes the hands of the waiting women, forces fish into their mouths and himself eats in a disgusting manner, and probably he winds up by dancing and singing, and shouting at the top of his voice. Nay you may even see old priests who, overcome by wine, are so far forgetful of decency as to bare their shoulders and disclose their dirty bodies to the lookers-on. Why should this *saké* be called by many the chief of the hundred drugs? In my opinion it were much more fitly designated the origin of the ten thousand diseases. Well and truly has Shakka spoken when he said that ‘the man who induces another against his will to partake of *saké* shall be born again hereafter, five hundred times, into a being without hands.’”

The stone-mason, however, who is not averse to a cup now and again with a friend, notwithstanding his habitual deference to the opinion of his friend, mildly urges that “there is something to be pleaded in favour of strong drink” and that “the subject ought not to be too hastily considered.” “See how,” he observes “see how the circling wine cup wakes the ‘ten thousand pleasures’ on a moonlight night or snowy morning when friends, gathered round the fire, tell tales with hearts to which care is a stranger. And when one's loneliness and melancholy are invaded by the advent of a friend, how one's bosom expands under its genial influence! Who will refuse a gift of fruit and wine from ‘behind the curtain’? Who is insensible to the comforts of a small snug room in winter time when the snow is on the ground and the wind howling without, the kettle bubbling on the fire and by your side an intimate friend? Under such circumstances is it not right pleasant to have a fill of *saké* without which your enjoyment is not complete? Remember that the proverb says ‘drink and sing while you may, for one inch before you reigns black night.’”

Yedo, 21st October, 1873.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A Special Meeting of the above Society was held in room No. 19, at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday, the 22nd October 1873, at 8.30 p.m., the chair being taken by Vice-President Sir Harry S. Parkes, K. C. B.

After reading of the minutes of the last meeting, a Paper by



Captain Descharmes, of the French Military Mission, on "The Warm Springs of Kusatsu" was read by Mr. Howell.

In the paper the writer enters into details of the nature of the country passed through on the journey from Yedo to Kusatsu, a distance of 46 to 47 miles, and describes in a precise and interesting manner the geographical features of the district lying between the two points, at the same time describing the character of the road traversed and the many objects of interest on the way, with a minuteness that cannot fail to be appreciated by any who may have made the journey and interesting to those who may contemplate it.

The various properties, temperatures and conditions of the springs are explained at length, and accounts given of the high reputation of the waters at the present time and for centuries past among the Japanese.

A list of the diseases benefited by waters and their mode of treatment was appended to the paper, but being of a purely technical nature it was not considered necessary to read it at the meeting as it would, perhaps, not be generally interesting and would, in due course, appear on the publication of the paper.

Mr. Watson, having remarked upon the great care and trouble taken by Mr. Howell in the translation of the paper:—

Mr. Satow considered that the thanks of the meeting were due to Captain Descharmes for his kindness in giving the paper, and thought it would be well if other travellers would, in the same way, make notes of their experiences and afterwards publish them for the information and benefit of the public at large.

In this Sir Harry Parkes fully agreed, suggesting that all tourists should give to the society narratives of their travels, which should be kept where access might be had to them by visitors to this country, who would learn and see more of all that is so interesting in Japan if they had any means of ascertaining "What to see and how to see it." He considered that the thanks of the community were due to Captain Descharmes for bringing to their notice a place within such easy access, with a climate essentially such as Europeans require in the summer months, and at which much benefit might be derived in a sanitary point of view.

The Chairman concluded his remarks by moving a vote of thanks to Captain Descharmes for the very interesting paper he had given to the Society, and to Mr. Howell for his care and pains taken in the excellent translation thereof, which was seconded by Mr. Watson and carried unanimously.

A second paper was then read by Mr. Watson on "Dr. Kämpfer's History of Japan," a work published in Germany in the year 1727 and containing an exhaustive account of Dr. Kämpfer's travels in and about Japan, from September 1690 to the year 1692, and his studies of the country and its people during that period. Considering the little that was known of Japan at that time the work is regarded as one of great merit. The general geographical description of the country is accurate, though modern researches correct some statements set forth, more especially regarding the island of Nippon.

The author dissents from the theory of the Japanese being descended from the Chinese or Koreans, considering them to be of an entirely different character and asserting them to have been originally descended from Babylon, whence he brings the nucleus of the race by the shortest and fastest possible route, without apparently an impediment of any kind, to the shores of the land they were destined to people. He enters to a considerable extent into the histories of the former Emperors of Japan, histories which are, in the main, simply legends, dating back thousands of year before the birth of Christ and even before the creation of the world; the histories of the Mikados, their customs and ceremonies and those of the court; the form of religion of the country; and much valuable and interesting information is given concerning the animal and vegetable life and the mineral products of the country.

At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Satow, who considered the public were much indebted to Dr. Kämpfer at the present time for the work placed before them, corrected certain statements which appear therein with reference to the revenues of the country, which should rather be considered as its products.

Sir Harry Parkes, after passing compliments upon Mr. Watson's interesting abstract, remarked that Dr. Kämpfer had evidently derived his information from a very close observance of the Japanese character; but although we were much indebted to him, he could not be considered a perfect authority, especially in his theory of the Japanese descent from Babylon. It would be well for all interested in the subject to read the Doctor's work and compare it with the present state of affairs.

The Revd. Mr. Syle moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Watson for the paper he had just read, referring to the interest always taken by him in the Society and the services he had rendered it as its first President, and regretting that it would so soon lose his valuable co-operation.

Admiral Shadwell seconded the motion which was carried unanimously, and there being no further business before the meeting, it separated.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting was held on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. at 3 o'clock for the purpose of considering some changes in the Silk trade which had been recently introduced by the native dealers.

The Chair was occupied by A. J. Wilkin, Esq.

Mr. J. M. Jaquemot drew attention to the importance of the question which they were met to discuss and submitted to the meeting the following resolution which, with an alteration suggested by Mr. Geisenheimer, was adopted:—

"That in order to check the tendency of the Japanese Silk Guild to over-ride arbitrarily the established usages of the trade, the foreign houses are invited not to enter into any transactions in silk, upon other conditions than the customs of the trade ruling hitherto, until an understanding has been arrived at between a committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the native silk dealers."

THE second Resolution was moved by Mr. F. Geisenheimer:

That a committee of three be immediately appointed by the Chairman of the Chamber, to communicate with the native silk dealers; and in order to facilitate an understanding, as also to establish the customs of the trade upon an uniform and sound basis, the committee be empowered to make to the said Silk Guild the following proposition: That for the weight of paper and strings of hanks, as it actually is at present, the tare be fixed at 2½ per cent.; that 1 per cent. upon the net weight of the silk sold be taken as a compensation for dampness; and that no other allowance be taken from the sellers."

Having been duly seconded and approved by the unanimous sense of the members present the Meeting separated with the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### YOKOHAMA AUTUMN MEETING.

First Day, Thursday, October 23rd.

THE Autumnal Meeting of 1873, was inaugurated yesterday under the happiest auspices. At an early hour of the forenoon the usual movement of Japanese set in the direction of the Race Course, succeeded later on by the European residents to whom the bi-annual meeting is a strictly observed festival. The attendance was on the whole good, and the band of the *Iron Duke*, which played in the intervals of the races, contributed largely to the pleasures of the occasion.

The racing commenced at 12.30 P.M., the first race run being

##### 1.—THE YOKOHAMA PLATE.

Value \$100. For China Ponies. Winners at last meeting excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Once round.

Mr. Alfred's	...	...	Edgar	...	...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's	...	...	Carrots	...	...	2
Mr. Lloyd's	...	...	Daybreak	...	...	3
Mr. Arejay's	...	...	Arrow	...	...	0
Mr. Douglas'	...	...	Loup Garou	...	...	0

Five ponies started. *Carrots*—notoriously a difficult pony to start—gave some trouble in getting off. All lagged in going up the hill, *Carrots*, however, being in the van. At this point, *Edgar* made good his running, and at the half mile post ran abreast of *Carrots*. On reaching the turn at the quarter post *Edgar* bolted in the direction of the outer rails—most of the other

ponies following his lead. He cantered in, winning easily by a clear length in advance of *Carrots*. Time 2m. 32sec.

## 2.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.

Value \$100. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$5. Half a Mile.

Dr. Wheeler's ...	...Zephyr ...	1
Mr. John Grigor's ...	...Monte Cristo ...	2
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	...Akambe ...	3
Mr. Nicolas' ...	...Lodi ...	0

The four running ponies got away to a good start. On approaching the "straight" *Lodi* and *Monte Christo* who had, up to this point, kept well together, "bolted"—*Zephyr*, who ran in blinkers, hugging the inner rail, availed himself of the chance thus offered and was landed a winner by about a length. Time 1m. 7sec.

## 3.—THE CLUB CUP.

Value \$100. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. One Mile.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Crusader ...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	...Khiva ...	2

*Crusader* and *Khiva* alone started for this race. *Khiva* took up the running and led to the half mile at which point *Crusader* came up with him. At the quarter post the latter shot ahead and won with ease by several lengths. Time 2m. 24sec.

## 4.—THE YEDO CUP.

Presented by F. O. Adams, Esq. For Japan Ponies that competed for this event at the Spring Meeting, 1873, and for ponies that have never run previous to this meeting. To be won at two consecutive meetings by the same pony or ponies, the property of the same owner. Weight 10st. 7lbs. Entrance, \$5. Three quarters of a mile. Entrance fees to go to the winner, excepting when the Cup is won, then Entrance fees to go to the Second Pony.

Mr. Nicolas' ...	...Ma-lhtotz ...	1
Dr. Wheeler's ...	...Zephyr ...	2
Dr. Wheeler's ...	...Boreas ...	3

All these ponies started after some little trouble with *Monte Christo*. *Boreas* (who was in blinkers) bolted, as usual, at his favourite spot and failed in the sequel to make good his loss. *Mahtotz* took the lead and, though *Zephyr* was urged to the utmost, retained it, winning by two lengths.

The Cup, offered by Mr. Adams, was presented to the winner by Mrs. Hannen. Time 1m. 45sec.

## 5.—THE VISITORS' CUP.

Presented. For China Ponies. Winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra for each race won. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Crusader ...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	...Polo ...	2

Only *Crusader* and *Polo* started, the former carrying 7 lbs. penalty. On ascending the hill *Polo* was urged forward and took the lead, winning the race with ease. Time 3m. 39sec.

## 6.—THE NIPPON CHAMPION.

Value \$150. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance \$10. One mile.

Dr. Wheeler's ...	...Typhoon ...	1
Mr. Nicolas' ...	...Ma-lhtotz ...	2

*Typhoon* and *Boreas* got off well together. In ascending the hill *Typhoon* took the lead and held it. He came in an easy winner. This was one of the fastest mile races run by a Japanese pony. Time 2m. 16½sec.

## 7.—THE NANKIN CUP.

Value \$100. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 3 excluded; of No. 5, 4 lbs. extra. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Alfred's ...	...Dibs ...	1
Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Calabar (lt. Spite) 2	
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	...Carrots ...	3
Mr. Shepard's ...	...Yankee Doodle ...	0

This was perhaps the best contested and most interesting race of the day. *Yankee Doodle* took the lead at the start yielding, after a little, to *Dibs* and *Calabar*. *Dibs* won easily in a canter.

Time 1m. 14sec.

## 8.—THE PRESS CUP.

Presented. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 6 excluded. Winners at this meeting of one race 4lbs., of more than one race 7lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Grigor's ...	...Tim Whiffler ...	1
Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Friar Tuck ...	2
Dr. Buckle's ...	...Massaki ...	3

*Friar Tuck* gave some little trouble when about to start and on the fall of the flag *Boreas* would not move. *Tim Whiffler* took up the running and the lead and came in an easy winner. Time 1m. 44sec.

## 9.—THE SCURRY STAKES.

For all Ponies. A Sweepstake, with \$50 added from the fund. China Ponies, 11st.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance \$5. One quarter of a mile.

Mr. Douglas' ...	...Loup Garou ...	1
Dr. Wheeler's ...	...Simoom ...	2
Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Calabar (lt. Spite) 3	

A false start occasioned by *Arrow's* impetuosity. *Simoom* did not start well but in a little time made good his position, going off with *Calabar* and *Loup Garou*. The latter, however, had the advantage of *Simoom* and came in a winner by a neck. The performance of *Loup Garou* was better than might have been expected under the circumstances of his long sea trip.

## Second Day, Friday, October 24th.

There was a much larger assemblage on the Race Course, and more especially in the enclosure, yesterday. The band of the *Iron Duke* was again in attendance and performed a selection of popular music. The first race of the day was

## 1.—THE BLUFF CUP.

Value \$100. For China Ponies. Winners on first day excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. One mile.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Chanticleer ...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	...Carrots ...	2
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	...Polo ...	3

*Chanticleer* had the advantage at the start, but was passed by *Carrots* and *Polo* who made the running to the half-mile post. *Chanticleer* here came up with them and, on reaching the trees, secured the inside position and made the race his own. Time 2m. 20sec.

## 2.—THE AMERICAN CUP.

Value \$150. Presented. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Two ponies from opposing stables to start, or no race. Entrance, \$10. Three-quarters of a mile.

Dr. Wheeler's ...	...Typhoon ...	1
Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Friar Tuck ...	2
Mr. John Grigor's ...	...Tim Whiffler ...	3
Mr. Nicolas' ...	...Lodi ...	0

*Tim Whiffler* went off at a false start and made the complete round of the race course. He continued to give trouble even when brought to the post for the second time. *Typhoon* won easily. *Friar Tuck* second. *Lodi* was prevented by an accident from starting. Time 1m. 50½sec.

## 3.—THE ITO CUP.

Presented. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. 7lbs. extra for each race won at this meeting under a mile. Entrance, \$5. Half a mile.

Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	...Carrots ...	1
Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Crusader ...	2
Mr. Douglas' ...	...Loup Garou ...	3

*Loup Garou* here made the running during the greater part of the race, but was subsequently overtaken by *Carrots*, who in his turn yielded to *Crusader*. *Carrots*,

however, was pushed forward, and after a hard struggle was landed a winner. Time 1m. 4½sec.

#### 4.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.

Value \$150. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Two ponies from opposing stables to start, or no race. Entrance, \$10. Two miles.

Mr. Lloyd's	...	...	Chanticleer...	...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's	...	...	Polo	...	2

*Polo* and *Chanticleer* only. The latter horse was favourite and came in a winner by more than two lengths. Time: 1st mile, 2m. 22sec.; 2nd mile 5m.

#### 5.—THE STIRRUP CUP.

Value. \$75. For all Ponies not entered in any other race, excepting Nos. 1, 3, and 4, on third day. China Ponies, weight as per scale. Japan Ponies, 10st. 2lbs. Entrance, \$5. Last pony to pay second pony's entrance fee. Once round.

Mr. Osborne's	...	...	Seismograph	...	1
Mr. Sandwith's R.M.	...	...	Kingcraft	...	2
Mr. John Grigor's	...	...	Haut-ton	...	3
Mr. Lessey's	...	...	Dawn	...	0

*Kingcraft* could not be restrained and caused a bad start, leaving *Dawn* at the post. On reaching the top of the hill he was overtaken by *Seismograph*, who took up the running and with perfect ease made the race his own. *Mark Tapley* did not start. Time 2m. 26sec.

An objection to the start was raised by Mr. Lloyd on the ground that the second flag had not dropped. This point, however, was not entertained by the Stewards and his objection was overruled.

#### 6.—THE STOREKEEPERS' PLATE.

Value \$150. Presented by the Storekeepers of Yokohama. For China Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winners at this meeting of one race, 4lbs., of more than one race, 10lbs. extra. Three Ponies from opposing stables to start, or no race. Entrance, \$5. One Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Lloyd's	...	...	Crusader	...	1
Mr. Shepard's	...	...	Yankee Doodle	...	2
Mr. Edward-Ola's	...	...	Khiva	...	3

Only three horses started for this race. *Yankee Doodle* led off to the half-mile post at which point *Crusader* came up with him. A good race here ensued, but *Crusader* proved too strong and came in a winner with ease. Time 3m. 3sec.

#### 7.—THE EXCHANGE CUP.

Presented. For Japan Ponies. Weight as per scale. Winner of No. 8, first day, excluded. Winners of one race 7 lbs., and more than one, 10 lbs extra. Entrance, \$5. One Mile and a quarter.

Mr. Lloyd's	...	...	Friar Tuck	...	1
Dr. Wheeler's	...	...	Typhoon	...	2
Mr. Nicolas'	...	...	Mahtotz	...	3
Dr. Buckle's	...	...	Swop	...	0
Dr. Wheeler's	...	...	Zephyr	...	0

*Typhoon* went away with the lead followed by *Mah-totz*, and making the running as far as the half mile post. Here *Friar Tuck* caught up *Typhoon* and made the race his own from the quarter post. The extra weight appeared, to tell upon *Typhoon*. *Mah-totz* came in, a good third. Time 2m. 57sec.

#### 8.—THE HANDICAP PLATE.

Value \$100. For China Ponies. To be handicapped after race No. 6 has been run. Ponies entered for previous races, and not running, to be handicapped up to top weight. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Lloyd's	...	...	Calabar (lt. Spite)	...	1
Mr. Alfred's	...	...	Dibs	...	2
Mr. Shepard's	...	...	Yankee Doodle	...	3
Mr. Edward-Ola's	...	...	Carrots	...	0

This was a well contested race, *Calabar* coming in a winner by about two length followed by *Dibs*. Time 1m. 39sec.

#### 9.—JAPAN WELTER.

Sweepstake, with \$50 added. For Japan Ponies. Winners at this meeting 10lbs. extra. Weight, 12st. Owners up. Non-starters to pay a fine of \$5, and fines to go to second pony. Entrance, \$5. Half a Mile.

Dr. Wheeler's	...	...	Boreas	...	1
Mr. John Grigor's	...	...	Tim Whiffler	...	2
Dr. Buckle's	...	...	Massaki	...	3
Mr. Sharp's	...	...	Vanguard	...	0

A false start occurred caused by *Massaki*. *Boreas* led off and maintained the lead throughout. Time 1m. 6sec.

### Correspondence.

#### ENGLISH GRAVES IN NORTH CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

YOKOHAMA, 23rd October, 1873.

SIR,—During a recent visit to the North of China I was much shocked at the state of the English graves, near Tientsin and Taku, of my countrymen who were killed or died during the China campaign of 1860 and the subsequent occupation. These graves present a lamentable contrast to those of the French, who, I believe, stipulated with the Chinese Government, when they evacuated the North, that their cemetery should be kept in due repair, and this they take care to see properly carried out. The English cemetery, on the contrary, is under water for the greater portion of the year, the wall has been carried away by gradual depredations, the tomb-stones, of which there are only a few yet standing, are in a great measure washed away, and in a few years there promises to be nothing left to mark the spot where lie the gallant men who fell in the war. With a very little expense this cemetery could be raised to the same level as the foreign concession, and would thus be secured against the effects of inundations which have become periodical. Hardly a vestige remains of the first Taku cemetery, and the second, near the South fort, has only been rescued from similar obliteration by the liberality of a few Taku pilots of different nationalities who, to their honour, have voluntarily walled the cemetery in, repaired the monuments, and endeavoured as far as they could to restore their fading inscriptions.

How is it that we English seem so careless about this matter? Mr. Wade, our present Minister at Peking, was formerly an officer in the Army, and might be expected to bestow some thought on the graves of his brother soldiers. But I hear that no remonstrance has been made to the objections raised by the Chinese Authorities at Ningpo to the monument erected to the gallant French and English officers and men who were killed in the storming of the city in 1864, and which is to be removed to the cemetery instead of remaining where it is. Now this monument was erected within sight of the achievements of these men, and though its presence may possibly now be disagreeable to the Chinese who would be glad to forget that but for the services then rendered them the present dynasty might no longer be the masters of China, it is hardly well for us to connive at this ingratitude. I should have been glad to see evidence of a determination to do more honour to our countrymen and our allies who fell in China during those critical times, and I regret that this spirit seems to have no representative at the capital.

By no people in the world is more respect paid to their dead than by the Chinese, and those who profess to understand their character, even if no other feelings influence them, should be careful that the disregard on our part of customs and humanity, does not operate unfavourably upon our national reputation.

I must be pardoned for drawing public attention to this matter. Many of the graves are those of brother officers with whom I served, and their memory is little honoured by the neglect into which their resting places have been allowed to fall.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN PITMAN.

## Law Report.

### ITALIAN CONSULAR COURT.

Before F. BRUNI, Esq., Acting Consul. OCT. 18, 1873.  
NAGAI SINSKE v. F. MEAZZA.

This was an action brought for the recovery of \$3,781, remainder of the payment for 4,837 silkworm egg cards (annuale), sold or consigned to the defendant at different periods in the year 1870.

To the demand of the plaintiff, however, the defendant pleaded that 1874 of said cards were covered with eggs of a quality different to those bargained for, to wit, polivoltine instead of annual. In consequence, he prayed the Court to absolve him from the payment of the residue of the price agreed on, \$3,881; and further, that the Court would see fit to order that he should be reimbursed all moneys already unduly paid, with compensation and costs.

The plaintiff, Yamashita Yosaburo, representing Nagai Sinske, head of the house of Osciya & Co. The pursuer was assisted by officers of the Judicial Court of Kanagawa Ken.

Sig. Ferdinand Meazza, merchant of Milan, at present residing in Yokohama, was the defendant.

Both parties to the suit were present in Court.

Sigs. Joseph Consonno and Gatano Agrati were appointed assessors.

On proceeding to consider the case before the Court, seeing that Sig. Meazza had entered no plea against the existence and validity of his obligations towards Nagai Sinske, and that plaintiff and defendant recognised the exact terms of the agreement between them:

That the plaintiff or deputy of Nagai Sinske had not contested the identity of the cards produced in Court by the defendant, as forming part of those on which defendant's liability rested;

Seeing that it is proved by the marks on the backs of the said 1,784 cards affixed by the Italian authorities delegated to the office in the communes where they were cultivated, and by the cocoons which have been procured from them, that they were all of a polivoltine quality;

That the complaints addressed to defendant from the different cultivators among whom were divided the cards in dispute, tend to establish his case; as well as the verbal testimony of Signor Hippolyte Parravicini, cultivator himself of some fifty of said cards, and mayor of the commune of Tornavento, where many of them were farmed;

Seeing that the plaintiff has been unable to prove that the cards, of which specimens have been presented to the court, and which he had recognised as part of those previously sold to the defendant, had really been covered with annual silkworm eggs;

Taking into consideration that the price paid for the said cards by the defendant, and received by the plaintiff, a very high price at that period even for annual silkworm eggs, clearly proves on both sides that it was a question of buying or selling annual eggs; and that for the rest it was this quality Signor Meazza agreed, by his written obligations, to purchase;

Seeing that Nagai Sinske, through his clerk, in the year following that in which the contracts were made, gives evidence of having been aware of the bad success of the greater part of the silkworm eggs sold to the defendant in the preceding year, offering to reimburse him, as in seen by the written attestation of M. Jean Stannig, of the Japanese Chirogiro, and above all, of that of M. Van der Polder, who, as Japanese interpreter, could not be mistaken in regard to the exactitude of the terms used by the *bando* of Nagai Sinske, as the latter would now wish it to be supposed;

That in Italy the bad success of the silkworm eggs imported at that time by the defendant was notorious; and that, besides the documents cited, it is proved by many of the principal silkworm egg merchants who come annually to Japan; Seeing that the plaintiff has proved nothing impeaching the authenticity or veracity of the documents produced by the defendant; and that, in regard to written or verbal depositions, he advances nothing but his own verbal denial, and without bringing forward a single document or other evidence in support of the truth of his assertion;

Taking into consideration the fact that the plaintiff has maintained that he knows how to distinguish annual from polivoltine eggs, he must have known perfectly the nature of those he was selling to the defendant,—the more so as he had put on the cards the usual red stamp, as a guarantee of the quality called annual, and that this shows a want of fair dealing;

That no notice can be taken of the remark made by the plaintiff that Signor Meazza having examined and chosen the cards, the seller ought for this reason to be absolved from all responsibility

towards the buyer, seeing the special character of the merchandise in question; as well as from results arising in regard to the period at which they were bought;

Seeing that it is admitted by the two parties to this action that the price paid by Signor Meazza for 1,884 cards was to be \$6,852, of which the defendant, having already paid \$2,571, pays fully for all the consignments of cards bought, although all had given good results, and that without prejudicing the question of consequential damages demanded by the defendant;

Further, legally, the seller is always bound to guarantee the thing sold from hidden flaws or defects, which render it unfit for its destined use, or which so diminish its value that the buyer, had he known of them, would not have bought it, or would have offered a lower price for it. Such is precisely the terms of the agreement made by the parties in dispute, according to which Nagai Sinske was to guarantee the annual quality of the silkworm eggs sold to Meazza;

It being understood that wherever the *actio redemptoria* takes place, in the event of hidden defects in the article sold, the seller is always bound to restore the value he has derived from it; and it being proved that, in the present case, the seller knew of the polivoltine quality of the eggs on the cards sold, for he has deceive himself in this respect, he is also bound to restore a part of the purchase-money, as well as to pay consequential damages to the buyer;

It is legally understood that a contract is not valid when the object therein stipulated is different from what was intended. Taking this view, Sig. Meazza is not bound to pay the remainder of the purchase money of the 1,784 cards covered with eggs of a quality different to those agreed upon in the contract.

Taking into consideration the 78 articles of the law regulating the Italian Consular Service, and 239 of the Regulation for the execution of the said law; as well as articles 80, 104, 252, of the Commercial Code, and articles 1,104, 1,123, 1,124, 1,131, 1,137, 1,408, 1,500, 1,501, 1,502, of the Civil Code;

The Court pronounces the following judgment:—

1stly, the Court absolves the defendant, Ferdinand Meazza, from the obligation of paying to the plaintiff the sum of \$3,781 residue still remaining to be paid of the cards of silkworm eggs bought from him as annual but proved to be polivoltine.

2ndly, the Court authorises Sig. Ferdinand Meazza to withdraw the legal deposit he has made at the Italian Consulate at Yokohama, amounting to \$3,653, as a guarantee of his obligations to the plaintiff, in case the Court should decide in favour of the latter;

3rdly, that the defendant Sig. Meazza shall claim from the plaintiff the reimbursement of \$2,571 as part of the purchase money already paid to him; in addition, interest on this sum at the rate of 6 per cent to date, from the 27th October, 1870;

4thly, is decreed to the defendant the right to consequential damages in such proportions as he may think fit to claim before competent authority;

5thly, that the defendant shall not be bound to pay the plaintiff the whole amount he owed him to complete the price of the cards, although they may have succeeded agreeably to the specified quality of the silkworm eggs, until he has been reimbursed by the plaintiff the sum of \$1,171 interest, and compensation.

The court hereby declares the present judgment provisionally in force, notwithstanding opposition or appeal, and without security.

The defendant, Signor Meazza, has commenced an action in the Japanese courts, claiming \$18,000 as compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of non-fulfilment of contract.—*Japan Herald*.

## Extracts.

### THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS OF BIRDS.

(The Spectator.)

The *Popular Science Review* for July contains some interesting but too brief remarks by Mr. Leith Adams on the Mental Powers of Birds, which it is interesting to define specifically as distinguished from the mental powers of other animals of the higher order of sagacity. This we will briefly do. First, it would appear from Mr. Darwin's discussions—though Mr. Leith Adams hardly refers to them,—that none of the lower orders of creatures have so keen an appreciation of beauty as many kinds of birds, and certainly that none turn this taste for beauty so deliberately to the purpose of social amusement. That great naturalist has described how some



kinds of birds really celebrate festivities very closely approaching to our wedding fêtes, balls, and garden parties, in places carefully decorated and arranged by the birds for the purpose of social gatherings, and which are not used for their actual dwelling-places. The best evidence says Mr. Darwin, of a taste for the beautiful "is afforded by the three genera of Australian bower-birds." "Their bowers where the sexes congregate and play strange antics" [? at all stranger than our waltzes and quadrilles] "are differently constructed; but what most concerns us is that they are decorated in a different manner by the different species. The Satin Bower bird collects gaily coloured articles, such as the blue tail-feathers of parakeets, bleached bones and shells, which it sticks between the twigs, or arranges at the entrance. Mr. Gould found in one bower a neatly-worked stone tomahawk and a slip of blue cotton, evidently procured from a native encampment. These objects are continually rearranged and carried about by the birds while at play. The bower of the Spotted Bower-bird is beautifully lined with tall grasses, so disposed that the heads nearly meet, and the decorations are very profuse. Round stones are used to keep the grass-stems in their proper places, and to make divergent paths leading to the bower. The stones and shells are often brought from a great distance. The Regent-bird, as described by Mr. Ramsay, ornaments its short bower with bleached land shells belonging to five or six species, and 'with berries of various colours, blue, red, and black, which give it, when fresh, a very pretty appearance. Besides these, there were several newly-picked leaves and young shoots of a pinkish colour, the whole showing a decided taste for the beautiful. Well may Mr. Gould say, 'these highly-decorated halls of assembly must be regarded as the most wonderful instances of bird architecture yet discovered;' and the taste, we see, of the several species certainly differs." You could not have distinct evidence in a lady's salon carefully decorated with flowers, either of her taste for the beautiful, or of the deliberate subordination of that taste to social purposes, than we have here of the same qualities in birds. Mr. Leith Adams in his paper hardly refers, as we have already observed, to this remarkable class of facts at all, only pointing out that the obvious preference for gaily-coloured plumage on the part of the females clearly implies a genuine taste for the beautiful in birds, which is, of course, true, but is not nearly as good evidence of a distinct intellectual development on this point, as the elaborate decoration of their bowers by birds for festive purposes. The mere preference of gay colours may be unconscious and purely instinctive, but when a bird looks out for bleached land-shells and tall grasses to ornament its reception room, and fetches round stones to "fix" the grasses in their proper place, and then uses the hall thus provided only for festive social purposes, you can hardly deny such birds either the powers or the tastes of landscape gardeners and ball-givers. And we fancy this kind of deliberate taste for the beautiful, and the beautiful in subordination to social purposes, is confined among the lower animals to birds; and as regards the social purposes, to a very few orders of birds. A great many birds seem to have more appreciation of beauty of colour than almost any other class of animals, but only in a few species has it risen to the point of a really decorative social art. We may gather from this that in the bird the perception of harmony is of a very high kind, and this evidently applies to sound as well as colour. No creatures utter sounds so full of beauty, or display such wonderful qualifications for imitating the beautiful sounds they hear. Must we not say, then, that the bird has, in more force than any other species of the lower animals, the perception of harmony in forms, colours, and sounds, and the further consciousness of the fascination such harmony has for its own species, and the enhancement it lends to social enjoyments?

Another great mental quality which birds seem to have in excess of other animals is a very fine calculation of distance, and this, too, in direct subordination to their own well-being. It has been shown again and again,—and Mr. Leith Adams refers to some facts in support of it in this essay,—that as new weapons of offence are invented, many species of birds narrowly observe the range of the new bows or guns, and keep out of range, not even troubling themselves to go at all farther than is necessary to be out of range. Quite recently we have read, though we cannot verify the reference at present, of some birds which adapted themselves within a few days to the increased range of the rifle, directly after they had learned its range for the first time, having been previously accustomed only to the fowling-piece, and kept just outside the two thousand yards' range, or whatever range it was, retaining their composure perfectly at that distance. We suppose the wonderful accuracy of the travelling birds in striking the exact point for which they are bound, of which Mr. Leith Adams gives us wonderful illustrations, is a still greater proof of the same power. Mr. Adams tells us of swifths

which, after eight months' absence in the South,—at a distance of some 1,800 or 1,900 miles,—return not merely to the same region, but to the same nests which they had deserted, and that, too, year after year,—the individuals having been marked so that there could be no mistake as to their identity, unless indeed there be such creatures as Claimants to abandoned nests even in the ornithological world. Again, the delicate adaptation of the power of geometrical measurement to the welfare of its species seems to be shown by the weaver-bird of India, which hangs its "elaborately constructed, purse-shaped nest" "from the tops of branches over-hanging deep wells," in order to render it particularly difficult for enemies to get at the nest without running a great risk of falling into the well.

Again, none of the lower animals, except the monkey, seems to have so much imitative power, particularly in relation to sounds,—the imitative power of monkeys has more of capacity in it for imitating gestures,—as parrots, mocking-birds, ravens, and other tribes of birds. Curiously enough, this seems to be more or less a quality of tame, as distinguished from wild birds. At least, Mr. Leith Adams says that parrots, the cleverest of all these imitators when in captivity, "are not by any means given to copy the call notes of other birds in their native woods," so that imitation would seem to be the channel into which their intellectual energy is apt to be directed, when they are robbed of their natural occupations. That is, we suppose, their perceptions being very acute, and their voice well developed, directly they are cut off from their usual occupations, they begin to imitate all they hear by way of exercising their latent faculties. That birds can go beyond mere imitation, and are to some extent accomplished actors, the evidence as to all those birds which, by false pretences of agitation, lure the trapper away from the vicinity of their nest, completely shows. Mr. Leith Adams bears witness to this, and tells besides the story of the trick played by the ruby-throated humming bird of Canada, which, if captured, "feigns death by shutting its eyes and remaining quite motionless," and then suddenly makes a vigorous effort to escape. This shows not merely a dramatic gift, but a distinct purpose in the use of it. Ruses of a similar kind, are, however, not unexampled in other animals than birds. Cats, for instance, constantly feign sleep, for the purpose of catching birds or mice more effectually.

On the whole, however, it may be safely said that birds seem to have much more capacity for perceiving beauty, much more gift for social enjoyment, a finer knowledge of distance and direction, and more power of vocal imitation, than any other order of animals of which we know anything. On the other hand, they have less sense of power and sympathy than the dog, and therefore, much less sense of responsibility to their superiors, whom they often love, but seldom serve. Perhaps we might generalise these mental qualifications by saying that birds are chiefly educated by perceptions, wonderfully accurate indeed, but still of things at a distance, of things at an almost telescopic range; that their rapidity of flight makes them creatures of *wide* experience, but not of *full* experience of any species but their own; and that as a result, they cannot know men well enough to learn as much from men, as dogs, and cats, and elephants, and even other orders of creatures learn. Birds, in short, get bird's-eye views of the earth, and bird's-eye views, however instructive to those who have previously mastered the details carefully, do not exactly furnish a good basis for progressive knowledge. They obviously get a knowledge of geography, and in some sense of the air and its currents, such as no other creatures can have. They have an ear for music and an eye for harmony of form and colour, and probably of movement,—for there are bird-dances which Tagliomi would have despaired of imitating,—such as no other member of the animal world possesses; and the perception of beauty, we know, depends on nothing so much as the *coup d'œil*, and this birds can always command. But they lose, by their great privilege of wings, that slow and sure experience of the ways of man which some less gifted animals acquire. A swift which flies at the rate of 270 miles\* an hour, according to Mr. Leith Adams, clearly cannot have a brain to utilise an experience acquired at that rate in any but a very perfunctory way. Therefore, though birds have so strange a perception of beauty, which hardly needs close analysis, they are too fast, too migratory in their habits, to learn anything which needs perfect fidelity and vigilance confined to a very narrow circle of facts. They are the musicians, and we might almost say the sensuous poets of the animal world, but musicians and sensuous poets do not conduce to progressive knowledge and ethical culture. Birds range too high and fly too fast for sympathy with man, and so it happens that their intellectual powers, remarkable and unique as they are in the animal world, never become so human and so almost spiritual as those of creatures which can only boast of very inferior powers.

\* [A wholly incredible statement, we confess, Ed. J.W.M.]

## THE CASUISTRY OF JOURNALISM.

(The Spectator).

The *Cornhill* of this month publishes an able article on a subject very little discussed, and of much real interest, if not importance, the Casuistry of Journalism,—that is, the moral code by which a journalist ought in the practice of his profession to regulate his conscience. The writer contends that the mere hired swordsmen of politics are dying out, though not quite extinct; that journalism is becoming a profession, and an extensive one; that like every other profession, it has its own code of etiquettes and morals; and that they are not well understood by the public, which is apt to believe that a journalist, like a barrister, pleads always from his bar. He tries, therefore, to define the principles on which most journalists act, or ought to act, and reduces the law as far as contributors are concerned to three main principles:—"First, a journalist should write nothing which he does not believe to be true; secondly, he should write only in journals of whose general character he approves; thirdly he should agree with the journal to which he contributes upon the class of subjects on which he writes." Those rules, with all of which, in their condensed form, we agree, require of course expansion, and we are not quite sure that we can follow the essayist in his method of expanding them. He strikes us sometime as over-punctilious. To the first rule three can, of course, be no exception, except one, that the contributor may honestly accept an authority which he believes—of course we mean sincerely believes—to be superior to his own, even if he decidedly differs not only from his informant's view, but from his informant's theory of the facts. Very few men, for instance, would be justified in insisting on their own view of the facts as to the condition of Spain, if they found them denied, honestly denied, by high Spanish authority, would be more true to themselves in doubting themselves and accepting the new facts, than in blindly adhering to their own view. Some room must be left in journalism, as in every other walk of life, for authority, though its limit is extremely difficult to fix. There is no subject perhaps on which men are so thoroughly obstinate as that of the good government of India, yet we cannot assert that a contributor would injure his conscience if he took, in obedience to high Indian authority, a line which his whole mind did not accept. And the absolute proposition requires, moreover, the usual rider,—that though the journalist must write the truth, he is not bound to write the whole truth, to betray the secrets of his party, if he knows them, or to speak quite as harshly of his own side as he would of the other. Otherwise party journalism would be extinct at once, and that is just as useful as party organisation. We should, in fact, urge that he is not bound by any rule more stringent than this,—that he should never say anything in a journal he would not say face to face with enemies in Parliament, where he is open to immediate reply. The second and third points also require riders, which the essayist does not quite admit. If we understand him aright—and we can hardly be mistaken—he would exclude every Catholic from the English Press altogether, even as a mere reporter. Of course, the Catholic would be very wrong in writing Protestant theology, but the essayist argues that all good work of every kind helps on the journal in which it appears, and although "a writer may contribute legal, or artistic, or musical articles to a journal with whose general principles he has no sympathy, as regards the greater subjects of politics and religion, the agreement ought to be more comprehensive. Otherwise the main object of the rule will be defeated." That is to say, a good Catholic is acting immorally in reporting, *à fortiori* in writing, for the *Times*, while a Unitarian would be wicked who sent a clever political review to the *Tablet*, and Mr. Doyle was not only acting on high principle in quitting *Punch*, which nobody ever doubted, but was absolutely bound to do so. That is the view most Ultramontanians would take, but it seems to us a hard one to impose, if the artist is, on the whole, convinced that *Punch* is a benefit to the heretical world it addresses. It would be incomplete and almost silly, useless accompanied by the obligation never to buy a copy of *Punch*. Provided the contributor never aids in diffusing the creed he disapproves with his own pen, we do not see why the religious toleration he extends to his friend should not extend to their papers also. There is, of course, the curious point in relation to Catholics, that a Catholic reporter, if sincere, must believe that he is helping on the prosperity of those who are secure of eternal damnation, and of a journal which ought to be given to the flames; but we think he may fairly argue, that in making his opponents richer he is doing them no certain good, and that as to the paper, if he can tolerate its personnel, he can tolerate also their expression of their own opinions. As a Member of Parliament, he would act in concert with Pro-

testants, though he would not talk Protestantism, and why should there be a different rule for Journalists? An Abolitionist must not say a word in defence of slavery, but he might, we think, write in a paper which holds slavery, under certain circumstances, to be merely a crude form of human society. Tories, as a rule, hold that opinion; but we cannot go the length of declaring that a sincere Abolitionist, such as Lord Palmerston undoubtedly was—it was probably the only conviction he had over which his will had no power—could not honestly be a Tory.

The writer excludes the casuistry of Editorship from his remarks, and he obviously considers that the commonest of all difficulties, intellectual disagreement between editor and contributor, is now-a-days always settled by the editor selecting the writer who is most nearly in accord with him but he does not adequately discuss the question of indifferentism. There is more indifferentism among journalists than he thinks. Thousands of points are raised in journals every year, and some of them important points, upon which the majority of men, trained journalists included, have no definite views at all, and are as careless as most women which way the matter goes. May he not, when utterly indifferent, write to order, simply as a matter of business, supplying an article in demand just like any other dealer? We can see no moral objection, except that such a practice tends gradually to induce an affected indifference, which may by degrees degenerate into literary swordsmanship,—the worst vice, we agree with the writer, that can degrade a journalist. But still there are men who, profoundly indifferent upon some points are sensitive upon others and it seems to us that, as regards the former, they are fully at liberty to follow the policy of the paper which employs them, just as the rank and file of a party are fully at liberty to swallow an unpleasant Bill which their leader deems imperative. The indifference must, of course, be real, and not simulated; but if it is real, the mental subordination implied in taking the paper's side does not seem to us immoral, or to approximate in any degree to literary swordsmanship, any more than it does for a journalist to state fairly and frankly the side of a question he dislikes, but has not yet become absolutely convinced upon. As a rule, we should say there are, with every journalist, half-a-dozen subjects upon which, if he palters with his convictions in any way, he degrades himself; and one or two upon which even silence is more or less immoral, and a very much larger number upon which he may safely and conscientiously be a mere professional, merging himself in the paper of whose general theory he approves. Of course, this licence does not apply to Editors, because their responsibility is personal, but it does to journalists who have confidence in the general drift of their employer's mind.

There is a far nicer and more difficult question of casuistry than any the essayist has raised which remains still to be determined. What is the liability of an editor to his personal friends? Strictly speaking, he should have none; should attack his own father if he disapproves his speeches, or lash his wife's last book if he thinks it rubbish. This is, no doubt, abstractly true, as it is also abstractly true—to steal an epigram from an Australian who once wrote a pamphlet on the subject—that an editor should live in a cellar; but in practice men will not comply with either condition, and such demands would drive all the men with hearts and tempers out of the profession. It is, nevertheless, excessively difficult to find a rule that shall be morally sufficient, for silence, though it will meet the case of a book, unless of the first importance, will not meet that of grave political action. We suspect that in this case, as in all others we have quoted, the practice of Parliament is still the best guide, and that the journalist is bound, as the statesman would be bound, to do his duty, and take the consequences. He might be a little more gentle in his language, a little more apologetic in his tone, but the attack must not be deprived of its efficiency for any personal consideration whatsoever.

## ANARCHICAL POLITICS.

(The Nation—New York.)

Sir Henry Maine, in his work on 'Ancient Law,' published in 1861, made some observations on the part played, and likely to be played, in modern politics by Rousseau's notion about the law of nature (which includes the doctrine of "natural rights," with which we are so familiar here). These remarks have been verified in a very remarkable manner by the events of the last ten years:

"It is chiefly," he said, 'by allying themselves with political and social tendencies that the doctrines of Nature and her law have

preserved their energy. Some of those tendencies they have stimulated and others they have actually created; to a great number they have given expression and form. They visibly enter largely into the ideas which constantly radiate from France over the civilized world, and thus become part of the general body of thought by which its civilization is modified. The value of the influence which they thus exercise over the fortunes of the race is of course one of the points which our age debates most warmly, and it is beside the purpose of this treatise to discuss it. Looking back, however, to the period at which the theory of the state of nature acquired the maximum of political importance, there are few who will deny that it helped most powerfully to bring about the grosser disappointments of which the First French Revolution was fertile. It gave birth and intense stimulus to the vices of mental habit all but universal at the time, *disdain of positive law, impatience of experience, and the preference of à priori to all other reasoning.* In proportion, too, as this philosophy fixes its grasp on minds which have thought less than others and fortified themselves with smaller observation, *its tendency is to become distinctively anarchical.* . . . On this point it is a curious exercise to consult the *Moniteur* during the principal eras of the Revolution. The appeals to the Law of Nature and the State of Nature grow thicker as the times grow darker."

Of the soundness and acuteness of all this, the events of 1871 in France, and of the present year in Spain, afford abundant illustration. The whole body of political and moral ideas known as Socialist, and to a large extent the polity known in Europe as democratic, rest on the theory that political society ought to be and can be rearranged in harmony with a law of nature evolved by a certain number of advanced thinkers from their own breasts. The faith in this idea has mostly taken in Europe the form of determined hostility to property, which again is a close deduction from the doctrine of human equality. A poor man is not equal to a rich man in society as at present organized, but under the law of nature he ought to be; therefore, let us make him so. But it also takes inevitably the form of hostility to all distinctions whatever. It refuses to allow any class of society to be exempt from manual labor, or to wield any greater amount of the public force than any other body. Hence, an intense repugnance to officers of the law, whether policemen, soldiers, or magistrates. With courts of justice, in particular, it has no patience, inasmuch as they are composed of men who are armed with exceptional powers, and are forced to assume a certain moral and intellectual superiority to those who come before them for judgment. How anarchy results from all this is easily seen. If you once admit that experience may be disregarded, and society reorganized on an ideal basis, and that all men are of equal weight and authority, the question on *whose* ideal shall society be reorganized at once comes up, and it is incapable of solution. The consequence is that whenever the Reds get possession of a government, we at once witness a succession of revolutions which, for aught one can see, would last interminably if nobody from the outside intervened with the strong hand. Gambetta, for instance, first has his turn, but his ideal is not satisfactory to Pyat, so Pyat overturns him and tries his own, which in like manner gives no satisfaction to Raspail, who furiously demands his innings, and so on. During the reign of the Commune in Paris, the leading managers arrested each other nearly every day, so that it was impossible to say on any given day in whose hands the management of affairs would be. These rapid revolutions, too, are heartily applauded and supported by the rank and file, partly because of their permanent distrust of all men in power, but mainly because rapidity of realization is an essential feature of the Socialist programme. A slow working-out of results is something of which the genuine radical will not hear. He demands the perfect society now and here, and finding that one contractor does not supply it as he promised on Monday, he tries another on Tuesday.

Another and perhaps the strongest reason of all why the doctrines of the radical school are anarchical is that they call for an enormous increase of the machinery of government. A society in which everybody would be protected by the state against the consequences of folly, or imprudence, or laziness; in which all the products of industry would be equally divided by an impartial hand, and every man led to his appropriate task every morning by a policeman, all children carefully educated, and all women provided with husbands or even a society in which the principle of competition was to any considerable extent displaced by state superintendence, would call for a prodigious increase of officials and of official wisdom. No such system of accounts, no such opportunities for peculation or waste, were ever seen or dreamed of, nor any such state of things as many

of our reformers, either of the advanced or semi-advanced school, talk of. It would be ponderous and complicated beyond example, and almost beyond conception, and would, even if put into successful operation, kill human energy and darken the human mind as rapidly and inevitably as Egyptian priestcraft. But even if such a state of things were desirable, it is not practicable, because the world does not contain enough administrative talent for the management of even one nation on the Socialist plan. We cannot as we are to-day get enough of it for our government—simple as it is, and limited in its functions as it is—or our railroads, or our commerce, or our industry, or our steamships or armies. When, therefore, any considerable body of people makes an attempt suddenly to extend the functions of government, and to launch the ship of state on the dark and unknown *à priori* sea, honest men, who will not lie or deceive or undertake what they cannot perform, at once quit the deck, and the charlatans and jugglers and posture-masters rush up and take charge, and confusion reigns.

The question to what extent the "Law of Nature" has gained a hold on minds in this country is a more practical one than the extent of the ravages made by it in France and Spain. If we take Maine's three marks of its influence—"disdain of positive law, impatience of experience, and preference for *à priori* reasoning," and use them as tests, we should say that this influence was mainly, if not solely, visible among the reformatory speculators, who are, after all, a small body. The main body of the people are too busy, and the returns of labor too rapid and too large, and the national genius too intensely practical, to give much chance as yet for the ideal social state to become a subject of eager study and expectation. Probably nothing would do more, however, to spread and develop the anarchical tendencies of the new school in our politics than the admission of women to the suffrage. The female-suffrage movement here is in a large degree the result of the betrayal of a great philosopher into forgetfulness of his own canons of reasoning, through the disturbing influence of sex on his mental and moral vision—a phenomenon which the world has had many a time to deplore, and of which Mr. Mill was by no means the first or only illustrious example. It has, too, all the marks of the Socialist movement in Europe, and especially the strongly anarchical tendency, of which it furnished a striking illustration the other day, when, speaking through its principal organ about the election of Judge Craig in place of Judge Lawrence in Illinois (of which the Illinois people were already ashamed), it deduced the conclusion that any judge who decided "contrary to justice and *public opinion* ought to be impeached and deposed." This is, of course, simply another rendering of the Socialist plan of substituting "the justice of the people" (*i.e.*, judgment by a mass-meeting or large crowd) for that of courts composed of professional lawyers. The same paper warmly approved of young Walworth's assassination of his father, on the ground that marriage, as at present legalized, is a despotism which needs to be "tempered by assassination." This is worthy of note, inasmuch as it is an example of the readiness which we have remarked among nearly all the journals opposed to capital punishment to approve of private killing, if performed on a bad man, with a reasonable amount of provocation: that is to say, the killing of a human being by society, under the law, after judicial enquiry, and with official solemnity, they cannot bear; but slaughter by an individual, without forms or investigation, even that of a father by his son, they can see fitness in. The same tenderness for private vengeance under sentimental sanctions has been shown, and in much the same quarters, in the case of the killing of Goodrich by his mistress. So, too, when the *Nation*, commenting on the Walworth case the other days, spoke of the shocking amount of brutality of which women in the poorer classes were the silent and uncomplaining victims at the hands of drunken or depraved husbands, it was solemnly called upon by the *Woman's Journal* to assist in redressing this great wrong by advocating female suffrage—the writer's belief being evidently that if, when Pat came home drunk or irritable from a day's hod-carrying in the sun, he found that Bridget had the ballot, far from chastising her as usual with the poker, he would creep into bed in respectful silence. These things seem trifling on the surface, but as illustrations of the anarchical tendency, as Maine calls it, which runs through a good deal of the sociological speculation of the day, even among ourselves, they are worthy of note.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19, *Gordon Castle*, British steamer, Holmes, 1,280, from London via Hongkong, Oct. 10th and Aug. 21st, General, to Cornes & Co.  
 Oct. 19, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai and Ports, October 12th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 19, *James S. Stone*, American barque, Phinney, 710, from Kobe, October 14th, General, to Van Der Heyde & Co.  
 Oct. 19, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 4,351, from Hongkong, October 11th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 20, *John Nicholson*, British ship, Grierson, 685, from Newcastle, N. S. W. August 21st, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 22, *Madras*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,185, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 23, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, from Hakodate, October 20th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 25, *Mathilde*, German barque, Dan, 236, from Takow, Oct. 5th, Sugar, to Chinese.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 19, *Amade*, German barque, Nohmen, 370, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by L. Haber & Co.  
 Oct. 21, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
 Oct. 21, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 22, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 4,351, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 25, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, for Kobe, Sea Weed & Co., despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Oct. 25, *Beema*, British ship, Blackstone, 870, for Kobe, None, despatched by Wilkin & Robison.

## PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai and Ports. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Swaby, Mr. Kinder, Miss Fielding, J. Pitman, A. G. Wood, J. D. Carroll, C. H. Beveridge, C. A. Flanders, F. Coit, A. Lenzy, L. Polano, E. R. Smith, L. R. Goldsmith, W. McRitchie, E. Powys, Gini Vlangoly, Mr. Damon, and 61 Japanese. For America.—Rev. E. P. Capp and wife, Mr. M. Crossette and C. J. Edridge.

Per American steamer *Japan* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Lehman and Lefert in the steerage, and 302 Chinese.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. D. Pfanger, T. K. Shaw, Rosuin, Leong Chung Shing, children and 2 servants, Charles Poor, William Dayman, Henry Jeffrey, John Lewis, Aug. Lardiere, L. Spieler, G. Howell, and 3 Chinese.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, for Hiogo.—Messrs. Thos. Lepper, Enoyé Bunda and wife, Okada and servant, Jas. E. Day, E. Behncke, Miss Harrison, Messrs. S. R. Goldsmith, A. H. Marcomber, Carson, and 10 Japanese, and 63 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—1 Japanese, in the cabin, and 40 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Messrs. H. Gillett, S. Coit, J. A. Primrose, E. H. Oliver, Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt, Mr. Jas. Macfarlane, and 10 in the steerage.

Per P. M. S. S. *Japan*: For San Francisco.—Lieut. W. L. Field, U.S.N., Dr. J. C. Whitehead, U.S.N., Mr. Brennan, U.S.N., Jno. Nowlan, Capt. Kirby and Wife, C. O. Shepard, U. S. Consul, Miss M. M. Crossett, A. C. White, R. T. Hayes and Son, and 10 in the Steerage. For New York.—Messrs. J. H. Leferts, J. Tsuda, E. Chaplin, C. J. Eldridge. For Europe.—Mr. Harborow.

Per British steamer *Madras*, from Hongkong.—Mrs. Hilston, Messrs. W. R. Certon, F. A. Thiel, Boardman, King, Fennel, Russell, H. Foss, B. H. Burns, G. F. Johnson, and 3 Chinese.  
 Per American steamer *Relief* from Hakodate.—15 Japanese.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and Ports.  
 Treasure ... .. \$483,625.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong:—

Silk ..... 910 bales.

Per British steamer *Madras*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar ... .. 3,471 bags.  
 Sundries ... .. 408 packages  
 Merchandise ... .. 371 "  
 Oil ... .. 505 "  
 Wine ... .. 148 "  
 Brandy ... .. 100 "  
 Shanghai Cotton ... .. 84 bales.

5,082 packages.

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *Japan* for first three days out had severe weather; after leaving the China Coast experienced pleasant weather, up to Port.

The American barque *James S. Stone* experienced strong N. E. after leaving Kobe, latter part southerly winds and rain.

The British steamer *Madras* reports sailed from Hongkong on 15th October, at 4.50 p.m.: experienced moderate and fresh N. E. winds with cloudy weather to Chichakoff, from thence to arrival, fresh northerly winds; exchanged signals with P. & O. S. S. *Bombay*, at 4.30 a.m. on 22nd, and passed P. M. steamer at 6.30 a.m. on 22nd, arrived 22nd October, at 4.40 p.m.

The American steamer *Relief* experienced fine weather with light N. E. winds during the passage.

The German barque *Mathilde* reports had very stiff monsoon and drizzling weather throughout.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## S A I L E D.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—"Shanghai" str.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Agamemnon" str.; "Mikado" str.

FROM LONDON.—

FROM GLASGOW.—"Mikado" str.;

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Ceylon;" "Fiery Cross;" "Flying Spur."

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Windhover;"

"Eme" "Eastern Chief."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—

YOKOHAMA.—"Vanguard."

"Walton"

FROM HAMBURG.—"Jan Peter;" "Mikado."

FROM CARDIFF.—

FROM NEW YORK FOR YOKOHAMA.—

FROM HONGKONG.—

FROM SYDNEY.—

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	Oct. 18	30.00	58.5	57.0	56.8	.462	.942	N. W.	66.0	58.0	62.0	.03
Sun. ....	" 19	29.76	72.0	67.5	65.3	.623	.794	S. W.	73.0	63.0	68.0	1.28
Mon. ....	" 20	29.96	62.0	60.0	58.7	.495	.891	Calm.	74.0	59.0	66.5	.00
Tues. ....	" 21	29.66	61.0	59.5	58.6	.492	.917	S.	67.0	59.0	63.0	.40
Wed. ....	" 22	29.84	55.0	50.0	45.6	.306	.708	N. W.	66.0	53.0	59.5	.00
Thurs. ....	" 23	29.93	57.0	50.0	43.4	.282	.606	N.	63.0	53.0	58.0	.00
Fri. ....	" 24	29.94	51.0	48.0	45.1	.301	.805	N.	60.0	50.0	55.0	.00
Mean .....		29.87	59.5	56.0	53.4	.423	.809		67.0	56.4	61.7	.24

CAMP, Yokohama, 24th October, 1873.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,  
R. M. L. I.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 25TH, 1873.

THE only Mail arrival of the past week has been the P. & O. Steamer *Madras* from Hongkong on the 22nd instant bringing London Mails to the 5th September.

Departures have been the P. & O. Steamer *Bombay* for Hongkong on the 21st instant, and the *Japan* for San Francisco on the 22nd instant.

The *Gordon Castle* (str.) from London via Hongkong has arrived.

The *Bombay* took 910 bales of Silk for Europe.

The *Costa Rica* brought \$483,625 from Shanghai.

Business has been of a very unimportant nature during the closing week, operations being, to some extent, checked by the advance in *boos* and the speculative purchases "to arrive" entered into by the native trade. During the three last days of this week trade has been almost entirely suspended owing to the usual Autumnal Race Meetings. Good accounts are received of the prospects of the Rice harvest, and the favourable change in the weather lends authority to these reports.

We publish elsewhere the English text of the reply of the Japanese Silk Guild to the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

**COTTON FABRICS**—Business in *Shirtings* has been on a more slender scale and the sales reported do not exceed an aggregate of 16,500 pieces in all weights. In no other fabric is any change noticeable, *Velvets* being in weak enquiry with no sales and *Taffachelass* quite neglected. *T-Cloths* are unimproved. No other article calls for special remark.

**YARNS** are unaltered. Moderate sales only have been effected at quotations.

**WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN FABRICS**.—Business continues dull in these goods and has shared the common inaction of the past three days.

**IRON AND METALS**.—The market is unchanged. We hear of no sales having been effected, and the quotations which we append may be considered as nominal.

**SUGAR**.—Prices remain unchanged. We have to report the following arrivals:—16,000 piculs Formosa; 3,500 piculs China.

Sales during the week are as follows:—10,000 piculs Formosa, at \$4.55; 510 piculs Kongfung, at \$6.72½; 170 piculs Kepak, at \$7.71; 200 piculs Kookfah, at \$7.15.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		Crape Lastings ditto ...	\$6.00 to 8.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.22½ to 2.35	Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ...	4.00 to 5.00
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.60 to 2.80	ditto (plain) ditto ...	4.50 to 6.00
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.70 to 2.80	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ...	6.50 to 8.00
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "	3.15 to 3.25	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ...	
G. E. White Shirtings:—		ditto (printed) ...	0.16 to 0.19½
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	3.40 to 3.60	Mousselines delaine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in per yd.	0.24 to 0.32½
64 to 72 " ditto... " "	2.70 to 3.85	ditto (printed) ...	Small demand.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " "	1.45 to 1.55	Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	
7 " " " " " "	1.80 to 1.85	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	"
Drills, English—15 lbs. ...	3.35 to 3.40	Long Ells (Assorted) ... per pce.	0.42 to 0.45
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.75	Blankets ... saleable per lb.	
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) ... " pce.	3.50 to 3.75	<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.30	Iron flat and round ... nominal. per pol.	4.20 to 5.50
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. "	2.40 to 2.61	" nail rod ... " "	4.50 to 5.50
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	9.25 to 9.50	" hoop ... " "	5.00 to 5.10
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00	" sheet... " "	6.75
Taffachelass 12 yds 43 in. "		" wire ... " "	12.00 to 13.00
ditto (double weft) " "	2.40 to 2.85	" pig ... " "	2.00
		Steel ... " "	
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		Lead ... " "	9.00 to 9.75
No. 16 to 24 ... per picul.	38.00 to 39.50	Tin Plates... per box.	9.00
" 28 to 32 ... " "	40.50 to 42.50	Coals (English) ... per ton.	4.15 to 4.55
" 38 to 42 ... " "	45.00 to 48.00	Sugar—Formosa... per picul.	8.80 to 9.00
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		China No. 1 Ping fah "	7.95 to 8.05
Camlets 58 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce	nom. no stocks.	do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	7.50 to 7.50
ditto Black... " "	14.50 to 15.00	do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	6.80 to 6.85
ditto Scarlet ... " "	18.00 to 18.50	do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	5.70 to 5.95
Union Camlets ditto ...		do. No. 5 "	16.50 to 17.20
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	13.00 to 14.00	Raw Cotton (Shanghai & Ningpo) "	
		Rice:—Canton—Cargo ... "	
		Saigon—Cargo ... "	

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**SILK.**—During the past week the departure of two mails, the transactions in silk worms' eggs, some petty difficulties raised by the Japanese in reference to certain long-established usages of the market and, finally, the autumn races, have interfered with the silk business.

Since the 19th instant, arrivals are 400 bales and purchases about 150 piculs. We have no change to report in prices.

**SILK WORMS' EGGS.**—Total arrivals since the beginning of the season are 971,000 cards, and total settlements amount to 702,000 cards against 1,080,000 last year at the same date. In consequence of the large purchases effected during the past week fine lots, in all descriptions, are scarce and command full prices. Our lower quotations for each sort only apply to the refuse of the market. We quote:—

Joshui, ... ..	\$2.35 to 2.80	Oshui, ... ..	\$2.50 to 3.35.
Bushui, ... ..	2.35 to 2.80	Koshui, ... ..	1.75 to 2.10.
Sinchui, ... ..	2.45 to 3.25	Goshui and other sorts, ... ..	1.75 to 2.25.

**TEA.**—Business in our Tea market was rather limited at the opening of the week, and native merchants were rather willing to obtain offers, which, however, owing to telegraphic information, were withheld. Within the last two days a little more confidence is apparent and settlements for the week amount to 3,500 piculs, which will unfailingly strengthen prices although no actual rise can at present be reported.

Arrivals have come in freely and stocks are again accumulating. It seems probable, however, that the producers in the Tea districts will not comprehend the necessity for lower prices, and any marked drop in quotations cannot be expected until well into December.

The *Tamerlane* is reported as being chartered for New York.

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.52½ @ 6 M. S.
<b>Silk:—</b>		per picul		
<b>HANKS.</b>	Maßbaali	Extra none. ...	\$690.00 nominal	26s. 6d.
	Best	... ..	\$650.00 to \$680.00	23s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
	Good	... ..	\$620.00 to \$640.00	23s. 10d. to 24s. 6d.
	Medium	... ..	\$570.00 to \$600.00	22s. 0d. to 23s. 2d.
	Inferior	... ..	\$500.00 to \$540.00	19s. 5d. to 20s. 11d.
<b>OSHUI</b>	Extra	... ..		
	Best	... ..	\$650.00 nominal	25s. 0d.
<b>ECHIZEN</b>	Good	... ..	\$550.00 to \$600.00	21s. 3d. to 23s. 2d.
	Medium	... ..		
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior	... ..		
	Inferior to Best	... ..		
<b>Tea:—</b>				
Common		Nominal.		
Good Common		Nominal.		
Medium		\$28.00 to 30.00		
Good Medium		31.00 to 35.00		
Fine		37.00 to 39.00		
Finest nominally		40.00 to 45.00		
Choice		46.00 to 54.00		
Choicest		55.00 up.		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
Rice		per picul	nominal	
Mushrooms		... ..	\$29.50 to 32.50	
Isinglass		... ..	\$30.00 to 35.00	
Sharks' Fins		... ..	\$28.00 to 52.00	
White Wax		... ..	\$14.00 to 16.00	
Bees Do.		... ..	None.	
Cuttle fish		... ..	"	
Dried Shrimps		... ..	"	
Seaweed		... ..	\$ 1.50 to 4.20	
Gallnut		... ..	None.	
Tobacco		... ..	\$ 6.50 to 12.00	
Awabi		... ..	\$17.00 to 35.00	
Camphor		... ..	\$17.00 to 20.00	
Japanese Oil		... ..	"	
Beche de Mer		... ..	\$35.00 to 55.00	
Ginseng		... per lb.	\$ 2.00	
Alum		... picul	None.	
Coal		... ..	\$ 7.00 to 12.00	
Sulphur		... ..	\$ 2.20 to 2.70	

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Rates close as follows:—

	Sight.	6 Months' Sight.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank .....	par.
On London Bank .....	4s. 2½d.	4s. 3¼d.	" " 10 days' sight Private ...	1 per cent discount.
" " Credit .....		4s. 3½d.	" " San Francisco, Sight, Bank .....	103
" " Documents .....		4s. 4d.	" " 30 days' sight Private .....	104½
" Paris, Bank .....	5.28	5.42½	" " Berlin, Bank sight Thalers .....	1.12½
" " Private .....	5.35	5.50	" " Hamburg, " Reichs Mark...	4.22½
" Shanghai, Sight, Bank .....	73		Gold Yen.....	4½ per cent discount.
" " 10 days sight Private .....	73½ nominal.		Kinats .....	415

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has been favored with instructions from

**H.E. KANDA TAKAHIRA,**

*Kami of Hiogo Ken (Governor of Hiogo),*

TO SELL BY

## PUBLIC AUCTION,

NEAR THE EASTERN CUSTOM-HOUSE,

AT 2 P. M.,

On Saturday, 1st November,

## OIL

PRESSING MACHINERY,  
COMPLETE.

Consisting of:

- 1 Steam Engine and Boiler of 6 H.P. nominal, complete, and with Double Set of Grate and Bars.
- 1 Set of Edge Runners and Bed-stone, with latest improvements.
- 1 Set of Seed Crushing Rolls, complete.
- 1 Steam-Jacketed Heating Kettle.
- 2 Self Acting Hydraulic Pumps and Presses equal to a pressure of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons per square inch—say 100 tons.
- 1 Set (8) Leathered Horsehair Mats.
- 1 Set (16) Woollen Meal Bags.
- 1 Set of Spare Leather for Hydraulic Presses, and 2 Sets for the Pumps.

Leather Belting to drive the Various Machines.

- 1 Oil Pump for lifting the Oil from the underground to the Clearing Tank.

The above is capable of producing 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. of Oil per day.

The Drawings and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, who will give all further information regarding this machinery.

**K. DE PIOTROWSKI,**  
*Auctioneer.*

Hiogo, September 29, 1873.

4ws.

## BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES &amp; Co.,

COLEMAN STREET, LONDON,

## EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, and other PREPARATIONS. OIL PRESSERS, DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, DEALERS in Patent Medicines, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and Appliances, Glass Ware, Confectionery, Medical Books, and Shop Fittings, and every description of Druggists' Sundries, Paints, Colours, Dyes, &c., &c.

Upon application, Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. will forward their Price Current, containing more than Twenty Thousand prices.

Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. are thoroughly conversant with the Japan Markets, and are prepared to receive commission orders for any articles of British Manufacture, and having made this an important branch of their business, they are enabled to select the cheapest and best goods, securing the extremest discounts; they likewise receive consignments of produce.

Yokohama, June 21, 1873.

52ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

## KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all

Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



26 ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN  
TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

## THE GREAT CURE ALL!

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

## THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1873, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

## Goodall's Quinine Wine.

(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the Public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. In large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each. Prepared by,

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

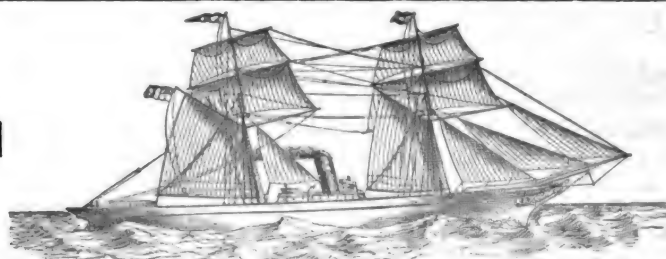
The Food Journal.—An honest and useful preparation. The Anti-Adulteration Review.—A valuable Tonic, and has become popular from its intrinsic goodness. Arthur Hill Hassall, M. D.—We have tested this preparation, and can recommend it for its purity. The Lancet.—The samples of Goodall's Quinine Wine we have examined have been of excellent quality, and remarkable for unprecedented cheapness.

August 16th, 1873.

12m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**IRON  
STEAM  
AND**



**SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.**

**COLE BROTHERS,**

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,**

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

**IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.**

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**TO ALL BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBUYERS.**

**NOTICE.**—The following CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETER, & GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Book Store:—

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CASSELL, PETER, & GALPIN, LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK.  
27th September, 1873.

8ins.

**SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.**

**ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,**

5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,

**SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,**

Their well known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING Trades only. Price Lists on Application.

**MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.**

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

26 ins.

**BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.**

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that **Betts's Name** is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12r

**FRAUD.**

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

**LABELS**

**Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;**

And on the 30th of the same month, for

**SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES**

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S **SHAIK BACHOO** was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.**

**CAUTION.**—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES,**



**ARE ADAPTED TO THE STANDARD OF ALL NATIONS,**

**AND PACKED READY FOR SHIPMENT.**

The present high price of gold renders this a favourable time for shippers to order.

**FAIRBANKS & CO.,**

311 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

34 King William st.; London Bridge, E. C. London, England.

**FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,**

No. 2 Milk Street, Boston

Yokohama, July 29, 1873.

tf.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 44.] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873 [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## BIRTHS.

On the 31st October, the wife of C. R. SIMPSON, Esq., of a son.

## DEATH.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, on the 27th instant, WILLIAM HARDING, third Assistant-Engineer of the P. M. S. S. *Alaska*, of small-pox.

## Notes of the Week.

### THE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

We furnished our readers on the 27th ultimo with a list of the changes in the Cabinet which were accepted by good authority as those which had been made. The list, however, requires some modification, but we believe we are correct in giving the following as the actual results of the arrangements last Saturday evening.

SANJIO, (Daijō daijin), remains Prime Minister until his restoration to health, but will meanwhile be represented in his duties by IWAKURA (Udaijin,) late Chief of the Embassy.

OKUMA, (Hizen)	} Remain Sangi, or Councillors of State; the first as Minister for Finance, the third as Minister for Education.
OKUBO, (Satsuma)	
OKI, (Hizen)	

TERASHIMA, (Satsuma) becomes Sangi and Minister for Foreign Affairs in place of Soyōjima.

ITÔ SHUNSKI, (Chosiu) becomes Sangi and Minister for Public Works.

KATSU, (Tokugawa) becomes Sangi and Minister of Marine.

SAIGO KICHINOSUKE, remains Commander in Chief of the Army, but will be absent from the Capital for a short period.

SANJIO, therefore, remains Daijō daijin or First Minister of State.

The post of Sadaijin, Second Minister of State, is unfilled. IWAKURA takes the post of Third Councillor of State, but acts temporarily for SANJIO.

THE ferment of which the changes in the Cabinet have been alternately cause and effect has formed the principal theme of the gossip of the week. It seemed at first as if a violent disruption of the Cabinet had taken place, and when it was known that this, or what appeared like it, had grown out of a question which was never previously believed to be of any serious import, much surprise was expressed. The question referred to is that of the relations between this country and Corea, which of late years, and especially since the visits and repulses of the French and American squadrons, have unquestionably been in an unsatisfactory state.

Some months ago the *Japan Gazette* published the translation of a despatch said to have been recently addressed by the Korean to the Japanese Government, and written in terms of no common discourtesy, declaratory of its intention to refuse in future the annual tribute which had marked its dependent relations to Japan, and desiring the Japanese, if they would still have it, to come and try to collect it.

There were many excellent reasons for doubting the authenticity of this despatch of which a careful analysis appeared in the *Japan Mail*, together with an account of the relations existing between the two countries and the manner in which they were conducted. But it should be allowed that

the *Japan Gazette* was right in this matter in spite of the extravagances of last week—the 40,000 men &c. The Government, however, at the time strenuously denied the authenticity of the despatch and addressed the journal which published it a communication to that effect. But recent events prove conclusively that the relations which formerly subsisted between the two countries are destroyed, and, unless the national feeling should be so roused by the decision of the Cabinet as to reverse its policy and force the Government into active coercive measures, Corea will henceforward cease to acknowledge any tributary relations to this country.

In view of the geographical positions of the two countries and the extremely arbitrary nature of the connection which existed between them, the enormous expense which the renewal of it would entail, not to mention the risk attending the attempt—which, however, should not be underrated—the decision of the Cabinet must be regarded as prudent. It is needless to say that foreigners would see with grave alarm and dissatisfaction the outbreak of a war which would rapidly consume the resources of a country only now slowly recovering from the prostration caused by its own internal Revolution. Such a war would make demands on Japan not only paralysing to its trade, but destructive of all its efforts in the direction of progress. But these feelings might, and doubtless would to some extent, be waived, if it were felt that Corea were any integral portion of the Empire, the severance from which was not only deeply galling to the national pride, but injurious to the national interests. But it is not so. So long as Corea was content to acknowledge the supremacy of Japan, which had been asserted by two conquests, and maintained up to this time, possibly without remonstrance on the one side or expensive measures necessary to preserve it on the other, the connection between the two countries was a source of pride to the Japanese; though it made no addition to their revenue. But the humour of the Koreans has undergone a change of late, and has taken the form of an absolute refusal to hold communication with the outer world, and a determination to exist for itself alone. It is inconceivable that such entire isolation as this can long be preserved, however long it may be attempted, in the present state of the world. The temper which dictates it as a policy is viewed with a gradually increasing disfavour by the nations who have the power to thwart it, and though aggressive measures of a violent kind would find no justification in the conscience of Europe or America, the lapse of a few years may be relied on to bring about some incident which will induce the various civilized powers of the West to contest the right of any nation to monopolize for its exclusive benefit productions which would seem to have been intended for beneficial exchange among the various families of the Earth.

The temper of the military class is said to have been violently aroused by the decision of the Cabinet, and there are mutterings of a displeasure which might easily assume a formidable shape, the more so, as it appears to us, on account of the absence of that protecting and sheltering power to the Throne afforded by the existence of a powerful aristocracy such as the Japanese formerly possessed, not indeed in the persons of those who represented the great families, but in the institution of aristocracy with which the existence of those persons was bound up. The minds of the Japanese have been so thoroughly shaken during the past ten years

their institutions have undergone such vast changes, their beliefs have become so unsettled, and the policy of their Government has been so novel, that any crisis like the present cannot be viewed without serious alarm.

The Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Thursday afternoon was signalized by the adoption of a very carefully drawn up resolution of Mr. Jaquemot's on the subject of the arbitrary proceedings of the *Kaisha*, or Silk Guild, which in the words of the resolution were held to constitute an infraction of article XIV of the Treaty. The resolution is a good one in as far as it intended to strike at the power of the Guild, which is often arbitrarily exercised. But if Mr. Kingdon was correct in saying that silk was sometimes packed in bales of 37 or 40 lbs. and an allowance of 1 lb. per bale was then required—an allowance wholly preposterous and unjust—we strongly suspect that the late move of the silk guild has been at least protective, if not retaliatory, in its origin. We are also much with Mr. Kingdon in thinking that allowances for loss of weight in transit must be made an element in the calculation of cost and not a claim for allowance on this side. It is a quantity which does not vary much, and this method of adjusting it is probably the simplest. It is curious, however, that he should have suggested anything so entirely impractical as that the amount of the allowance should be left open for settlement until the account sales was sent from the place of destination and sale. But Mr. Jaquemot deserves the thanks of the mercantile community for the tenacity with which he maintains his attacks on the Silk Guild, the arbitrary proceedings and somewhat arrogant conduct of which might easily have taken even a more pronounced form but for Mr. Jaquemot's persistent antagonism to it. The Chamber has wisely removed the whole question from that of tare or allowances or usages, and now contests the right of the *Kaisha* to issue any rules or regulations which have the effect of interposing bars between the silk producers and the foreign buyer in contravention of the clear stipulations of the Treaties.

We regret to learn that the P. M. S. S. *Ariel* which sailed from Yokohama, bound for Hakodate, on the 26th instant, at 9 o'clock was, 24 hours later, stranded on a rock at a point on the coast some four miles to the N. E. of Toyama. The passengers and crew were safely landed, and at daylight the *Ariel* slipped from the rock and sank in deep water, the head of her mainmast alone being visible. Captain Newell speaks of the attention shown by the country people to the shipwrecked crew and passengers. All will return to Yokohama overland and may be expected to arrive to-day. The *Ariel*, though an old vessel, was in excellent condition and in favourable repute. Originally engaged in the Atlantic trade on the Liverpool, Southampton and Bremen lines she made excellent passages across the "herring-pond" and earned a high reputation by her performances. She came into the possession of the P. M. S. S. Co. towards the close of the American War and has for some three years past been engaged in the Shanghai and Hakodate carrying trades. We need scarcely add that the Company are their own insurers, and that the loss of the *Ariel* will fall exclusively upon their insurance fund.

In an article published on Wednesday evening last the *Japan Gazette* states that "there is throughout the country a very strong feeling towards republicanism; and though the monarchists may be numerically stronger than the republicans, the latter are the most energetic."

We shall not waste time in confuting this statement, but as it is calculated to do a great deal of injury to the prospects of this country in the minds of all thoughtful students of its history and well-wishers of its progress, we may stake such credit as this Journal possesses as a fairly correct authority upon Japanese questions, on an unqualified contradiction of the statement in question, which is, in our opinion, most pernicious, most misleading and most unwarranted.

In this country every one has an opportunity of estimating the value of the opinions expressed by a journal, but people

at a distance cannot be supposed to do this, and it is for them that we now write these few words.

A FATAL case of small-pox occurred on the *Alaska* on her voyage to this port from San Francisco.

Two Europeans and one Chinaman who were suffering from the disease were brought ashore on the afternoon of the 26th instant, and were transferred to the Hospital, where one of the Europeans died on the following day.

The report of the Master of the S.S. *Maud* that the Welsh coal which he took on board in London was inadequate to generate steam sufficient to propel his vessel at more than half speed on her voyage hither from Kobe, points to the possibility of some fraud having been perpetrated. The character of the Powell-Duffryn coal is too well known to permit of any doubt as to its efficiency, while the high price it has recently reached, and the fact that the coal in question was shipped in London, favour the view that either an inferior product was supplied as first-class Welsh coal, or that a serious blunder has been made by the persons employed to provide the vessel with fuel. It is to be hoped that, in either case, the matter will be strictly enquired into.

The Anglo Saxon race prides itself upon its faculty of not knowing when it is beaten, a faculty to which it is said to owe some of its victories and most of its successes. The action of some members of our racing circle, who are not believed to have achieved a prominent success at the last meeting, helps to verify this. If we may believe current talk, defeat will be made a key to success and the Tartan Stable must look to its laurels. The public cannot fail to gain by the contest, and a new element of uncertainty will help to give a fillip to "book-making."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Hiogo News* furnishes conclusive evidence that the English school-master is not abroad in Ōzaka official circles:—

The trees cutting, birds and beasts killing and cows and horses setting in free at the ground belonging to Government are prohibited.

OSAKA FU.

This, it is added, appears on an inscription near the Pagoda of Tennoji.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

28th October, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 26th October, 1873.

Passengers.....	28,588	Amount.....	\$8,543.34
Goods, Parcels &c.....			898.98
Total.....			\$9,442.32

Average per mile per week \$524.57.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week last year.

Number of Passengers 27,691      Amount \$9,209.52

We have received a piece of information from a Japanese source, which, if true, will affect Kobe and Hiogo to a considerable extent. We have heard that it is the intention of the Government to establish a barrack either in Hiogo or in some village not far to the Westward. We are glad of this, inasmuch as disciplined protection of Hiogo and Kobe is a very good thing, but we hope that if the barrack is established as suggested, care will be taken that the soldiers will be kept, at any rate, so much in order that our protectors may not become a nuisance.—*Hiogo News*.

## THE CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

THE chief feature of the Ministerial Changes to which we referred in our last issue as impending, and which have meanwhile taken place, is the transfer of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs from the hands of SOYEJIMA to those of TERASHIMA, late Minister at the Court of St. James's. The PRIME MINISTER still retains his office, though during his temporary indisposition IWAKURA will discharge its duties; OKUMA, whose weight in the Imperial Councils has long borne a just proportion to his undoubted administrative ability, and who could ill have been spared, remains a Councillor of State; KIDO, one of the most distinguished members of the Embassy, and a man of high courage and unquestionable breadth of view, though at this moment seriously ill, takes his place among the Sangi in company with OKUBO, ITÔ SHUNSEI and KATSU, and two or three retirements of more or less note mark the divergence of opinion between the Cabinet in its old form and as at present reconstructed.

The conflict of opinion upon the question which divided the Cabinet is said to have been sharp and well sustained, and we shall not be deterred by the silly indecorum which has characterized the writing of the *Japan Gazette* on the subject from acknowledging frankly that the Korean question caused this division, and that, in all probability, the information it gave to the world some months ago on this subject was correct. The Korean question has undoubtedly proved to be one of some real gravity, and to blame the *Gazette* for treating it after its own manner would be to arraign the wisdom of nature which has created nothing without a purpose, and to impugn the wisdom of the potter who equally designs vessels to honour and dishonour.

And now that the question has been settled, at least for the present, in the only manner justified by the existing condition of the country, Japan must be satisfied with the decision at which her statesmen have arrived. It can not be agreeable for an old state to receive an insulting message from a tributary, however barbarous, which it had invaded successfully, and subjugated. The traditions of the victorious expedition of A. D. 200 under JINGO-KOGU must still linger in the national mind, and feed the national pride, nor can the successes under HIDEYOSHI, turned though they subsequently were to disastrous failure, be without their effect upon the *samurai* class at this moment. But the vanity which prompted this latter expedition received a check which was not without its lessons—lessons which may fairly be laid to heart at this moment. The coercion of Korea could never have been otherwise than a vain-glorious exhibition of the military spirit of the Empire, and its punishment at this moment for a truculent assertion of its independence would involve Japan in a war of uncertain termination, and of a cost altogether out of proportion to her present resources and obligations. Japan would be a doubtful gainer in the good opinion the world has formed of her, if, at the time of her new birth, and while struggling with difficulties which demand all her attention at home, she were to permit herself to be goaded into a war not absolutely demanded by her honour, distinctly forbidden by her interests, of indefinite prolongation and most uncertain issue. Korea is not only not necessary to Japan, it could only be a source of burden and perplexity to her. We have no wish to depreciate the value of a legitimate national pride which, like its parallel in individuals, is the foundation of many virtues and the source of much lofty endeavour. But the annoyance caused by the taunts of a nation of very

slightly civilized men, isolated from the world and profoundly ignorant of it, and despising alike the blessings of increased knowledge and the title to admission into the comity of nations, need not and should not divert the Japanese from the pursuit of the very different course they have themselves taken. Circumstances are conceivable under which Japan, even at this moment, might not only be justified but be forced into going to war with Korea. The capture and ill-treatment of any of the MIKADO's subjects, descends upon the coast of Japan, or the threat of invasion, would and should be replied to by a people of spirit—and this the Japanese have certainly never wanted—with a readily obeyed call to war. But we cannot think that any circumstances known to foreigners—admitting that foreigners have been made acquainted with the actual causes of the ill-blood existing between the two nations—would warrant Japan at this moment in such a step. The insolence of the Koreans is that of barbarians, and the welfare, happiness and progress of the millions of Japan ought hardly to be risked for the chastisement of this. It will not be supposed by sensible observers outside that the peace party which has prevailed in the recent debates on this subject are less solicitous in regard to the national feelings or jealous of the national honour and interests than the fire-eaters who talk of landing 40,000 men on the Korean coast, as if this could be effected by the stroke of a pen or the waving of a wand. The day will come when the civilized world will demand the opening of Korea, and do so under circumstances which will obviate all necessity for bloodshed and preclude all possibility of denial. In this demand Japan may fairly claim to take part, and meanwhile she has acted wisely in repressing passions and ambitions which could not be indulged in without the infliction of vast evils upon her people, and possibly an indefinite retardation of her progress. It is idle under circumstances of this nature to bandy about common places which might indeed be applicable to a street-fight, but which have no relation to the complex responsibilities of a nation, and especially of a nation just awakening to a new phase of national life and weighted with hitherto undreamt of relations. It is the struggle for a higher national existence, a worthier place in the comity of nations than she has before attained, which at present animates this country, and those with whom she is entering into these new relations will be more than satisfied at the wisdom of the decision of which the changes in the Cabinet are the formal expression.

And now that this question has been settled, a question which we strongly suspect has occupied, we might almost have said absorbed, the attention of the Cabinet since the return of the Embassy, is it too much to expect that the more pressing arrears of business in which foreigners are interested, and which, if common report speaks truly, have been lamentably neglected of late, should once more receive their fair share of attention? May we not expect from the Cabinet which has arrived at this decision—one which from its very nature implies a serious and progressive home policy, rather than a showy external policy—a full and liberal consideration of all those questions on which the freedom and development of the internal and external trade of the country depend, and in which foreigners have an equal, though no greater, interest than the Japanese themselves. The continuance and solidification in the minds of foreigners of the dissatisfaction at present existing among them in regard to such questions, is greatly to be deprecated, and while we are totally opposed to the party who think that no-

thing that Japan is doing or has done has claims on the approval or admiration of the world, it would be better if there were a more accurate relation between the compliments which are paid her and the foundations on which they actually rest. Everything may be hoped for for this country if it pursues a wise, deliberate and solid internal policy, guided, at least in commercial matters, by the example of those nations whose adoption of sound economical theories has increased their power and wealth in equal ratios; whilst nothing but weakness, disappointment, and possibly even more serious trouble still, must be apprehended if no actual material advantages accrue to the people from a line of policy which has many of the irritating effects of novelty, and the remote aim of which can only be obscurely, if at all, apprehended by them.

#### TRADE REFORM.

IF all idea of securing the combination of foreigners in commercial matters against the combinations of Japanese must be given up—and it certainly would appear to be the truer wisdom to recognize the fact—what should be the endeavour of foreigners and the nature of those efforts by which they must seek to counteract the policy of their opponents? This question seems to us susceptible but of one answer, viz: The destruction of the guilds, whose machinations are as irritating to the foreigner as they are opposed to the true interests and the vigorous development of trade.

But how is this to be effected?

The Government will undoubtedly refuse, and possibly would hardly dare, to take any direct steps to abolish these Corporations, which are strong and for the perpetuation of which many plausible and even cogent arguments might be adduced. It undoubtedly uses them for its own purposes, some of which may be legitimate enough, though others are far more open to criticism; they have strong claims on their members, based on the recollection of support afforded at times when the absence or withdrawal of it would have just made the difference between a handsome profit and a serious loss; and they have been among all nations in the earlier history of their commercial development, the natural machinery by means of which the weakness of isolation or disunion has been counteracted for the common good. It would thus be utterly visionary to expect that they will either disperse of themselves, or be dispersed by actual enactment of the Government.

But is it too much to hope that the Government may be brought to see the hindrances which these guilds present to the development of trade, and thus to agree, at the approaching revision of the treaties, to extend to foreigners facilities for the transaction of business in the interior which they do not now possess? Why should not the Representatives of the Treaty Powers press for the acceptance of the Japanese Government a clause in the amended treaties enabling foreigners to go or send money into the interior with the object of buying directly from the tea and silk producers? That, under certain properly devised restrictions, Japan will be opened to the merchant and the traveller, seems to be universally agreed. Surely, under these circumstances, the merchant will be able to liberate himself from the bondage of the guilds to which he is at present subject, and to come face to face with the producer.

It may be argued that even were the guilds of Yedo or Yokohama to be destroyed by such concessions, local institutions, in all respects analogous to them, would inevitably spring up in every commercial centre or producing district to which foreigners would resort. This would

undoubtedly be the case, and it is more than probable that the isolation of the foreigner while in the country would deprive him even of such little power of remonstrance—we give up all idea of combination—as he possesses here. But on the hypothesis that the Government itself can be brought to see the evils of which these guilds are productive, in spite of the plausible grounds on which their existence may be defended, no great difficulty would be found in opposing any of their dealings which were arbitrary and capricious. The basis on which alone the Government can be expected to permit a line of action antagonistic to the guilds is the conviction that they are obstructions to trade, and that it is by an increase of trade that the country must be benefited and the revenue indirectly be raised. If Government were but once secure in this conviction, it would have but little trouble in dealing with the obstructiveness of the smaller local guilds, while those now existing will have already been undermined by the new concessions of which we have just spoken.

Or, if the objections to the course we have suggested are so strong that they cannot be overcome, let us plead for the alternative of a complete liberation of trade in Yokohama at least—we are not forgetful of the interests of the sister ports—from all such restrictions as, either openly or covertly, at present fetter it, if only as an experiment for the guidance of the Government. If it be too much under the present or any probable condition of things to hope that a freedom which has been vainly sought for here during the past fifteen years, should be extended to operations in the interior, why should not a local trial be made of the benefits arising from the unrestricted intercourse of buyer and seller? On a recent occasion we referred to the contrast which the appearance of Yokohama presents to that of the towns and villages in the interior: on the one side industry, prosperity, solidity and comfort, on the other idleness, poverty and meanness of habitation and apparel. If this contrast has been produced by the growth of a trade, cramped and fettered at every turn, what might not be expected under a system which left it free? But an unhappy idea exists in the mind of the Japanese statesman that the only use to which you can put a human being or a prosperous trade is to tax him or it, and so long as this idea lingers there, the idea of a liberal and wise emancipation of trade seems hopeless.

MR. JAQUEMOT's resolution at the late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has all its force directed towards this end. He contests the right of the *Kaisha*, and by inference, of any guild, to step between the buyer and seller and regulate the terms on which their business shall be transacted. He warmly urges that any such course of action constitutes an infraction of the Treaties and thus becomes the legitimate object of diplomatic remonstrance. The effect of this interference is disastrously visible in the diminution of the number and increase of the power of the native Silk dealers. In former times they were numbered by scores, now they may almost be counted on the fingers, and the greater freedom which once characterized the trade has in a large degree disappeared. The small country dealers who would willingly come direct to the foreigner, or at least deal directly with him—for the bad and humiliating custom, unknown we imagine in any other part of the world, of the foreigner foraging for his purchases, still continues—is now prevented from doing so because on his arrival here he is enclosed in a net and must wait the pleasure of his captor before he can sell his silk and receive his money. The direct advantages of this



course are sufficiently apparent. He gets advice, perhaps advances, is encouraged under an adverse condition of trade, and after some delay possibly gets a rather higher price than he would otherwise have done. But what with interest, commissions, delays and the "sweating" of his money before it reaches his hands, he can hardly be the gainer by the process, while the trade he represents is grievously repressed and has all the real life taken out of it by such regulations. As we have said, the immediate advantages are patent, but the balance of disadvantages is not so, and if laws and regulations are made by the guilds with the privity of a Government, those laws should be instinct with that wise spirit which encourages and fosters trade, not by that which, deluded by an apparent but illusory temporary advantage, cramps and emasculates it.

The desideratum at this moment in Japan is a Minister of Trade who will detach himself from all private interests, whether his own or those of "rings," or guilds, or cliques, and will set himself the task of freeing trade from all encumbrances and allowing it to develop itself without hindrance of any kind soever. Such a man would do more for the country in ten years than will be done in fifty under the repressive policy at present existing, and would enable Japan to realize, in a substantial form, hopes which at present have little more solidity than the stuff which dreams are made of.

#### THE LATE RACES.

OUR Autumn Meeting is over—a thing of the past; one of those few charming re-unions which are so enjoyable and so pleasant abroad; which dot over the dreary, blank expanse of our experiences in a foreign land with little onsets of fleeting pleasures, like brief but pleasant dreams, or, more poetically speaking, like those

—greenest spots on memory's waste,

to which the bored mind of the trader, distracted by falling markets at home and a glut of produce abroad, eagerly recurs from time to time as a relief from "shop" conversation or the distressing intelligence of a new "squeeze" by the Silkmen.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week were, as regards weather, all that could have been wished—three bright, clear, sunshiny days without either the cutting North-Easter or the warm Southerly wind which dries up the Course and brings a blinding cloud of dust across the Stand each time the ponies appear. The sport on the first day was not very exciting—somewhat tame in fact—and the races but mere matches, the winning side being on two stables; but on the second more interest was created by the ponies of the previous day meeting under altered circumstances and conditions, while on the third two valuable cups brought fair fields and closer competition.

The Yokohama Plate for China ponies commenced the Meeting, and this race, by the easy victory of *Edgar*, soon showed the form of Mr. Alfred's stable. Many doubts had been expressed as to the condition ponies trained exclusively on the Rifle Range would appear in when pitted against others accustomed to the dip and severe hill of our Race Course, but after the half-mile post in the above race *Edgar* came to the front and was never caught. After the race, assuredly, the pony did not look in any remarkable form, and though it was industriously spread abroad on the following day that this race was too much for him, he appeared on the third in the Hurdle Race, winning easily from *Massaki*, having taken the hurdles beautifully and finishing in very good time.

As to *Dibs*, the other pony of Mr. Alfred's stable, his style of cantering in ahead of his other competitors in the Nankin Cup showed him to be in excellent condition, and raised the hopes of his party so high that on the second day they decided to scratch him for a half-mile, preferring to trust their chances in a handicap three-quarter mile race. But in this they were sadly mistaken; for though the pony was not handicapped up to the weight his friends said he could carry, he was unable to reach more than second place, and this story was repeated on the third day in the Italian Cup.

*Dibs* though a splendid-looking pony and, when walking round the Paddock the admiration of all, must have but a faint heart, for, when headed in a race, he yields without effort.

Mr. Lloyd commenced his winning mounts with *Crusader* in the Club Cup, coming out again and winning with the same pony in the Visitors' Cup.

The Maiden Stakes would have been more interesting and one of the quickest of Japanese half-mile races had it not been for *Lodi*, the favourite, and *Monte Cristo* going right for the outside, thereby allowing the jockey of *Zephyr*, who was a long way behind, to bring his pony up and score a good win by dint of hard riding. *Boreas* having "bolted" at the start in the Yedo Cup the yellow and green scored an easy (and its only) victory with *Mahtotz*, a fine, black pony brought down from the Imperial stables at Yedo. The cup presented by F. O. Adams Esq. was handed to Mr. Nicolas by Mrs. Hannen, he having complied with the condition of winning the same race at two successive Meetings. *Typhoon* appeared and carried off the Nippon Champion in a canter, following this up on the second day by winning the American Cup in a similar manner, thus showing that he was as good as ever. He, however, succumbed to *Friar Tuck* later on when carrying a 10lbs. penalty in the Exchange Cup.

In the Scurry Stakes a false start, caused by *Arrow* leading *Simoom* off as far as the Stand, allowed *Loup Garou* to win. This pony having, unfortunately, arrived but four days before the races was not fully equal to his China reputation or there would have been nothing here to touch him for half-a-mile:—however, next Spring we may expect to see him do well.

*Chanticleer* not having been brought out on the first day was enabled to make an easy win in the Yokohama Plate, though *Polo* and *Carrots* made a good show for it. In the Ito Cup *Crusader* was favourite, but unfortunately both *Crusader* and *Loup Garou* went for the outer rails, and *Carrots*, amidst great cheering, scored a win for the Chocolate and Purple Stripes.

The Challenge Cup, a race that somehow or other fails to produce large entries, brought the old-established favourite *Chanticleer* and little *Polo*—who this meeting is much improved—to the post; but highly fancied as he was by his own supporters, *Polo* was beaten in the last quarter-mile and the *Tartans* appeared more invincible than ever. In the following race, the Stirrup Cup, arranged for second-class ponies, *Seismograph* proved the winner, coming in some lengths ahead of *Kingcraft* who appeared more suited to the conditions of the race, than *Seismograph*, who later on in the Italian Cup, carrying 6 lbs. additional, was a close second to *Calabar*, one of the best three-quarter-mile ponies here.

The Storekeeper's Plate brought out three ponies, each one from an opposing stable according to the conditions. But here again the same old story has to be repeated: *Crusader* won easily even with his 10 lbs. penalty.

In the next race, The Exchange Cup, *Typhoon* was the favourite. Every one who made a bet wanted to "get on" the "little man," but—strange to tell—although the race looked like a certainty for him up to the distance post, *Friar Tuck* here took up the running and passed the winning post some lengths ahead of the favourite, thereby disappointing not a few. The Handicap Plate for China ponies followed, and though much had been said as to *Loup Garou* being weighted too heavily and *Dibs* not having sufficient, the sequel proved the Stewards to be right in their action. The result brought the ponies together in a remarkable manner—*Calabar* winning in 1m. 39sec., one of the quickest, if not the quickest race run on the Yokohama Course for three quarters of a mile.

The second day closed with the Japan Welter, and though *Tim Whiffer* had to carry 10 lbs. extra the race was looked upon as his, owing to the known propensity of *Boreas* to bolt; but on this occasion *Boreas* had to carry his owner and had but half a mile to go, so what with the shouting of his rider and a strong "persuader" in the shape of the nails of a boot-heel attached to his bit, *Boreas* went straight and well, winning by a length from *Tim Whiffer* whose rider had expected the "gusty one" to "bolt" and thus had remained behind riding a waiting race.

Instead of having a handicap this meeting for the "All Winners" race, the Grand Hotel Cup was set down in the programme for China ponies 11 st. and Japan ponies 10 st., and this novelty only proved the more satisfactorily to the supporters of the China ponies that in a mile-and-a-quarter race, the difference of one stone is not sufficient to equalise the two. Whether any Committee will succeed in deciding upon a scale for equalising China and Japan ponies remains to be proved; but in this instance *Crusader* won easily from *Typhoon* who, though leading for the first three-quarters, was ridden out for the last half mile, while *Crusader* went steadily throughout and passed *Typhoon* as if he had been standing still.

The Solace Cup for all beaten Japanese ponies was to the surprise of everyone won by *Chisai*, who appeared to take the race in his own hands and entirely out of that of his rider, who was at the same time his noble owner.

The Consolation was won by *Yankee Doodle*, who seemed to go better on the last day than the first; a notable difference to the Spring Meeting on which occasion he was the hero of six races. In this instance his jockey showed more discretion than in the previous races and appeared to know what he was about; feeling that he had to try and win and not gallop straight off trusting that no competitor would have the speed to overtake him.

The Italian Cup, a three-quarter mile handicap for all ponies, followed, the top weight being *Crusader* with 11st. 8lbs.; the Stewards with great wisdom not handicapping a pony out of the race but taking off weight and reducing gradually to *Simoom* with 10st. 2lbs. Fifteen ponies were entered and eight started;—*Dibs* being again the favourite. An accident at the start, caused by the breaking of *Calabar's* bridle involved a long delay, but when once the ponies were off *Calabar* took and kept the lead, winning by half a length from *Seismograph*: thus the two great prizes of the meeting fell into the hands of the Tartan stable who have succeeded in scoring nine wins. After the Italian Cup had been run, Mr. Lloyd was presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, who, in a few words, congratulated him on his triumphs.

No Japanese officers came forward for the Warriors' Plate and a walk over, the only one of the meeting, for the Members Plate brought the programme to an end.

Two *bettoes* and a *jln-riksha* race followed, the first of the *bettoes'* races being won by *Typhoon*, ridden by his Japanese jock, *Fordham*: this mile race was the quickest of the meeting: 2 minutes and 15 seconds.

Ten *jln-rikshas* started round the course, but it was an easy win for one of them in 6 minutes and 59 seconds.

And thus the meeting was brought to a conclusion, everything having passed off pleasantly well. The Band of H. M. S. *Iron Duke* contributed not a little to the amusement of the public. H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa, Sir Harry Parkes, The Hon. Mr. Bingham, and Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell honoured the Stand with their presence.

Before concluding we must not forget a word of praise to the Stewards, one and all, for the excellent arrangements they had made; they were exceedingly fortunate as to weather; the Course was in good order and everything was in their favour. Take it for all in all the meeting may be reckoned as one of the most successful ones. May next spring bring good luck on the new stables about to be formed, for in the name of sport they have our best wishes!

A Subscription Ball at the Yokohama United Club on the following Monday brought to a close the autumnal festivities. Owing to the excellent arrangements which had been made crowding was avoided, and though there were some 250 guests present the large Billiard Room, which had been converted into a Supper Room, did not appear in the least full. Through the kindness of the officers of H. M. S. *Iron Duke* their Band attended, and it was not until the early hours of the following morning that dancing was suspended.

#### THE SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN TOKEI.

IN our issue of October 11th we gave an outline of the history, organization and present condition of the Kai Sei Gakkō, or Imperial College in Tokei, with an account of the opening of the new buildings devoted to that portion of the institution which is appropriated to the Shem Mon Gakko, or Polytechnic School.

In this article, we shall describe the *Guai Koku Go Gakko*, or School of Foreign Languages, which is preparatory to, and designed to be the feeder of the Polytechnic School, and which was formerly, until July 10th, 1873, an integral part of the old Nan Ko, and called the Chiu Gakkō, or Middle School.

Here we must pause, not only for our own breathing space, but also to beg our readers' pardon for having led them through such a maze of names. It is not our fault that the name of the Japanese educational institutions are changed two or three times a year. We are not handling a critic's pen, and are simply the faithful scribe who records facts,—and therefore must tell the truth, fervently trusting that no new name will be given to the institutions on Shitotsubashi Avenue in Tokei, until the printer's ink preservative of this fleeting fact is dry, and the scribe's duty is fulfilled.

The day before the new buildings were occupied, the name *Guai Koku Go Gakko* was given to the school which still holds its sessions in the old quarters. The name means "School of Foreign Languages." It has three departments, English, French and German. At present, there are over two hundred scholars in the English department, and somewhat more than that number in the other two departments. There are, at present, one American, five English, three French and three German teachers. In addition to the foreign, there are several native instructors who teach the foreign languages. A half dozen, or so, of interpreters assist the foreign teachers.

Examinations for admittance are held about twice a year, and new classes are started. New scholars are admitted at any time into the higher classes, provided they can pass the necessary examinations. A scholar must be at least seven years old to enter the school. No special

limit seems to be fixed as to the maximum of age, but none are encouraged to become pupils of the school who are over twenty years of age. Until within a few days ago, the law was, that youths seeking admittance to the school must pass a satisfactory examination on standard Japanese authors, write the *hira* and *katakana* well, and show a fair knowledge of their native language. This rule was set aside a few days ago, and no knowledge of the Japanese or Chinese characters is now required from an applicant for admission. Further than this, the study of Japanese and Chinese, in any form, is no longer a part of the course of studies, and if any of the students in the school wish to keep up their former acquisitions in this line, they must do so privately. The same rule applies to the Polytechnic School, thus annulling our statement concerning the study of Japanese, in our issue of October 11th.

In setting forth the order of studies in the School of Foreign Languages, it must be distinctly understood that we make no criticisms, reserving them for the future, and simply state facts, so far as we can get them, and as accurately as the fleeting nature of all things Japanese will allow us to do. Further, it must be known that the programme of studies and method of procedure are made by the Japanese themselves. The foreign teachers have very little to say on the subject. They simply come, teach, and go. Once monthly, the employes go up to the office and get their wages. In this, their responsibility ends. The Japanese have the entire arrangements of studies and school government, and this remark applies as well to the Polytechnic School as to the School of Languages. The pupil entering the school may, or may not, know the Roman alphabet. In the majority of cases, he knows the letters, how to spell, and often how to read. The beginners, the A, B, C, Darians, are placed under Japanese teachers who are supposed to be better fitted than foreigners for this work, and who do it more economically. The sounds of the letters, easy spelling and reading lessons, phrases to be committed to memory and spoken, the writing of figures and letters, are learned in the lowest of the eight classes which form the English department. The entire course of study, from A B C to graduation into the Polytechnic School, theoretically occupies years. Passing out of the lowest classes, the pupil comes under the instructions of the foreign teacher who endeavours, with more or less success, to correct the vicious pronunciation learned by the pupil under his native teachers, and inducts him into arithmetic, writing, and the composition of English sentences. Constant drilling in the fundamental parts of English speech is the staple work done until the pupil reaches the second class, when History and Geography are added. In the highest class, the studies, at present, are in addition to the simple branches, Algebra and Geometry. A schedule of the studies of each class will present the whole course at a glance.

## 8TH CLASS.

Studies. Hours per week.

Alphabet, Spelling,.....	} 30
Writing, Numbering,.....	
Easy reading, .....	

## 6TH AND 7TH CLASSES.

Arithmetic .....	6
Reading .....	6
Composition .....	6
Spelling .....	6
Writing .....	6

## 5TH CLASS.

Composition .....	6
Arithmetic .....	6
Grammar .....	2
Dictation .....	2
Spelling .....	3
Writing .....	4
Reading .....	7

## 4TH CLASS.

Grammar .....	3
Arithmetic .....	6
Conversation .....	4
Spelling .....	2
Reading .....	6

Writing.....	2
Composition .....	2
Dictation .....	5

## 3RD CLASS.

(Same as Second.)

## 2ND CLASS.

Geography .....	2
Grammar .....	6
History.....	2
Reading .....	4
Arithmetic .....	6
Dictation .....	3
Composition .....	3
Conversation .....	3

## 1ST CLASS.

Writing .....	2
Drawing .....	2
Grammar .....	3
Composition .....	2
Dictation .....	2
Arithmetic .....	2
Spelling .....	2
Reading .....	3
History .....	2
Geography .....	2
Conversation .....	3
Algebra.....	2
Geometry .....	2

Drawing is taught by a native teacher. Blackboards are freely used, and are in every room. In the three higher classes, no interpreters are used, the scholars being able to understand the foreign teacher, and to speak fluently in English themselves. In the three next lower classes, interpreters are needed to translate the reading lessons, and to assist the foreign teacher. In the last two classes, the native teacher uses mainly his own language in explanation.

The text-books used are: Quackenbos' Smaller Grammar, Gould Brown's Grammar; Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography; Robinson's Algebra, and Geometry; Felter's Arithmetic; The Union series of Reading-books; Webster's Spelling-book; Bellenger's Modern Conversation; the Spencerian System of Writing and Copy Books; Worcester's Universal History.

The scholars and teachers attend recitations five hours a day; viz, from 8 A. M. to 12 A. M. and from 1 P. M. to 2 P. M. Nominally, each pupil should pay five *yen* and a half *per mensem*; but in reality, the large majority of them pay but *one yen*, on the plea of poverty. All attempts to enforce the payment of the full amount have failed.

No rules as to dress etc. exist, and almost all the pupils wear the ordinary *samurai* clothes, though all are required to put on shoes, except in case of poverty. Examinations are held several times a year, and the classes are kept fairly weeded out. In many cases, it is noticed that a promising boy does very well, and even excels, up to a certain point, and then, after remaining awhile in unstable equilibrium, slides rapidly down through several classes. In such cases the pupil is invited to leave the school.

While punctuality and regular attendance are most rigidly insisted upon and actually enforced, the school officers have no oversight of the scholars after they have left the school.

The buildings in use at the present time have been as cheaply thrown together as mud, laths and plaster, unseasoned timber and hasty work, could make them. They are long rows of sheds plastered and tiled, and warmed in winter with Lilliputian stoves of native casting. In wet weather, the rain shows its character as being a respecter neither of roofs nor persons, and an occasional tumbling down of the ceiling adds variety to the studies and furnishes practical illustration of the laws of gravity. The organization of control over the Polytechnic and Language Schools is the same. Both are directly under the control of the *Mom Bu Sho*. There are two Directors, five *Kanji*, or Inspectors, and a full complement of clerks, librarians, and servants of all grades.

# A CHRONICLE OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN JAPANESE HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1863.

(Continued.)

## 2ND YEAR OF BUNKIU, (1862).

Intercalary 8th month, 1st day.—The Daimio of Wakamatsu was entrusted with the defence of Kioto. In the 9th month he received land to the value of 50,000 kokus by way of official salary.

Intercalary 8th month, 2nd day.—On this and on the following day interviews took place with the French at the residence of the Daimio of Yamagata about the Namamugi affair, it was said.

Intercalary 8th month, 3rd day.—The Daimio of Hikone was ordered to punish severely his vassal Nagano Shuzen. He replied that he had put Shuzen to death on the 27th ultimo.

Intercalary 8th month, 5th day.—The late Prince of Mito was raised to the rank of Junii and was made Dainagon.

Intercalary 8th month, 8th day.—The Daimio of Utsunomiya asked leave to repair the shrines of Nikkwo. Leave was given on the 14th.

Intercalary 8th month, 8th day.—A grant of 3000 dollars was made to the relatives of the Englishmen killed at Tozenji.

Intercalary 8th month, 9th day.—The Russians had an audience, and presented a letter from the Czar. This letter was said to be in acknowledgement of the sending of ambassadors and consenting to the postponement of the opening of the ports.

Intercalary 8th month, 14th day.—The Daimios were privately informed that their alternate attendance at Yedo was dispensed with.

Intercalary 8th month, 15th day.—The Daimios were invited to state in writing their views as to the best means of heightening the national power and prestige.

Intercalary 8th month 15th day.—The Daimio of Obama was deprived of 10,000 kokus of revenue, and was ordered to retire from public life and to confine himself to his own house.

Intercalary 8th month 17th day.—Notice was given that it was permitted to pass through the barriers in the different provinces carrying fire arms.

Intercalary 8th month 20th day.—The Daimio of Hikone was relieved of the defence of Kioto.

Intercalary 8th month 20th day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen murdered one of their own number named Homma Sei ichiro and exposed his head at Shijogawara.

Intercalary 8th month 21st day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Yamagata.

Intercalary 8th month 22nd day.—Great reforms were announced, the Daimios were released from taking their turns of residence at Yedo, they were allowed to take their wives and daughters to their provinces, and were recommended economy in dress and in attendants.

Intercalary 8th month 22nd day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen murdered a Karo of Lord Kujo named Ukio Gamba and exposed his head in the Matsubara street.

Intercalary 8th month 23rd day.—Shimadzu Saburo left Kioto and went to his province.

Intercalary 8th month 29th day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen murdered Meakashi Bunkichi and set up his head in the river near the Sanjo bridge.

9th month 1st day.—Orders were given to take steps to prevent distress among the serving-men.

9th month, 3rd day.—Lord Kujo was ordered to live in seclusion.

9th month, 4th day.—The Mikado gave orders that the Daimio of Kochi should exchange with the old Daimio of Kochi.

9th month, 6th day.—The Daimio of Tatsuno ceased to be Roju.

9th month, 6th day.—Notice was given that the Shogun would not in future see the Archery at the Military School.

9th month, 7th day.—Notice was given that the Shogun would visit the Mikado in the 2nd month of next year.

9th month, 7th day.—The old Daimio of Nagoya was made Junii and Dainagon.

9th month, 8th day.—Lords Sanjo and Anenokoji were appointed special Envoys to take to Kwanto the edict of the Mikado for the expulsion of the barbarians.

9th month, 11th day.—The heir of the Daimio of Karatsu was made of the rank of Roju.

9th month, 12th day.—Lord Hitotsubashi was ordered to Kioto, but the order was cancelled on the 1st day of the 10th month.

9th month, 23rd day.—At Ishibe the runaway clansmen murdered Watanabe Kinsaburo, Mori Magoroku and Ogawara Juzo and exposed their heads at the Awata gate on the following day.

9th month, 24th day.—An interview took place with the Americans at the residence of the Daimio of Matsuyama.

9th month, 25th day.—Lords Kujo, father and son, Lords Koga, Chigusa Jikwan, Iwakura Sayama and Tominokeji Koun were ordered to take up their abode outside of Kioto.

In this month guardhouses were erected every 5 cho on the road between Kawasaki and Hodogaya, it was said at the request of the foreigners.

10th month, 1st day.—An American vessel was shipwrecked at Choshi in Shimosa.

10th month, 6th day.—The Tozama Daimios were informed that they need not accompany the Shogun to Kioto, but might proceed thither at their convenience.

10th month, 9th day.—The Daimio of Hamamatsu was appointed Roju.

10th month, 10th day.—The Shogun paid a private visit to Sugamo.

10th month, 11th day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen bound with cords a merchant named Jisaburo Hambei and exposed him in this state at Nijogawara.

10th month, 12th day.—Lords Sanjo and Anenokoji the Mikado's Envoys set out from Kioto guarded by the Daimio of Kochi. They arrived in Yedo on the 28th.

10th month, 13th day.—An interview took place with the English at the residence of the Daimio of Yamagata about the Namamugi affair, it was said.

10th month, 13th day.—The Daimios of Nagoya, Wakayama and Mito were presented with hats of the fashion called "hazorigasa."

10th month, 14th day.—The Daimio of Kurume arrived at Kioto.

10th month, 15th day.—The Daimios of Tottori and Hiroshima arrived at Kioto.

10th month, 15th day.—The Daimio of Tokushima (Awa) was ordered to attend frequently at the Castle and lay before the Shogun his views.

10th month, 18th day.—The shrine of the Mikado Go daigo II., at Yoshiuo was injured by an earthquake.

10th month, 18th day.—Orders were given for unusual simplicity in the arrangements for the Shogun's visit to the Mikado, and notice was given that it was unnecessary to close the windows along his route.

10th month 21st day.—The Daimio of Tottori set out from Kioto. He reached Yedo on the 5th of the 11th month. He had received orders to assist the Imperial Envoys.

10th month 23rd day.—Yoshida Shinnoeke, an unattached samurai had an audience of the Shogun.

10th month 25th day.—From this day the Shogun suffered from an attack of measles.

10th month 27th day.—The Daimio of Oka had got as far as Fushimi on his way to Kioto when the runaway clansmen attempted to murder him. He went back to Osaka. It was said that this was because he despised the Imperial Envoys.

11th month 1st day.—Lord Hitotsubashi was made Chunagon.

11th month, 7th day.—The Daimios of Kagoshima and Tokushima arrived in Kioto.

11th month 7th day.—A samurai of the Hikone Han named Kato Kichidayu went to the residence of the Daimio of Hamamatsu and committed suicide. He had drawn up a petition respecting the discontinuance of the defence of Kioto the transfer of territory from one Daimio to another etc.



11th month 12th day.—The dignity of Gusammi and the title of Gonchunagon were conferred on the late Daimio of Kagoshima.

11th month 12th day.—A number of Choshu and Tosa samurai assembled at Kanagawa with the object of burning Yokohama. They were unsuccessful.

11th month 13th day.—The Envoys to Europe informed the Government that it was possible French men-of-war might visit Osaka.

11th month 15th day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen bound with cords the wife of Nagano Shuzen of the Hikone Han and exposed her in this state at Sanjo gawara.

11th month 16th day.—The runaway clansmen murdered Tada Tatewaki in the Temple of Kinkakuji and set up his head at the Awata gate.

11th month 20th day.—The Daimio of Hikone was deprived of revenue to the amount of 100,000 kokus; the Daimio of Murakami was ordered to restore the lands he had received in exchange; the Daimio of Sabaye was deprived of 10,000 kokus of revenue and ordered to retire from public life and confine himself to this house; the old Daimios of Obama, Sakura, Sekiyado and Taira were condemned to strict seclusion; the Daimio of Sekiyado was deprived of 10,000 kokus of revenue and the Daimio of Taira of 20,000; Ogasawara Nagato no Kami was condemned to strict seclusion; Yakushiji Seizan was deprived of his pension and his son Bitchu no Kami of 700 kokus of revenue.

11th month 21st day.—The Daimio of Tsu arrived at Kioto.

11th month 22nd day.—The title of Princess Kadzu was restored to the Shogun's wife.

11th month 23rd day.—The old Daimio of Tosa was condemned to strict seclusion, the old Daimio of Tatsuno to confine himself to his house, the Daimio of Nishio to restore the lands he had taken in exchange (for others of less value) and retire from public life, the Daimio of Miyadzu, the old Daimio of Numadzu and Aseno Iga no Kami to avoid appearing in public, Matsudaira Idzumo no Kami, Okubo Etchu no Kami, Matsudaira Shikibu no Shoyu, Komai Yamashiro no Kami, Kurokawa Bitchu no Kami, Okabe Tosa no Kami, and Ikeda Harima no Kami to lose their offices and to refrain from appearing in public, Kugai Totomi no Kami to refrain from appearing in public, and his son Sagami no Kami to lose 2000 kokus of revenue, and Ishigaya Nagato no Kami to retire from public life and to refrain from appearing in public. These punishments were on account of the Kioto imprisonments in the year 1858.

11th month, 27th day.—The Imperial Envoys Sanjo and his colleagues had an audience of the Shogun.

12th month, 3rd day.—The Daimios were ordered to furnish a war contribution of half the amount raised in the period Kei-an (1648-52).

12th month, 4th day.—Lord Sanjo and his colleagues were entertained at the Castle.

12th month, 4th day.—The Daimio of Tottori left Yedo, on the 18th he arrived at Kioto.

12th month, 5th day.—Lord Sanjo and his colleagues had an audience of the Shogun at which the latter responded to the Mikado's message.

12th month, 5th day.—The old Prince of Saga came to Kioto.

12th month, 7th day.—Lord Sanjo and his colleagues left Yedo guarded by the heir of the Daimio of Choshu. They arrived at Kioto on the 23rd.

12th month, 9th day.—The Daimio of Wakamatsu left Yedo for Kioto.

12th month, 11th day.—Takenouchi Shimosa no Kami and his colleagues returned from Europe.

12th month 12th day.—Yasui Chuhei of the Obi Han, Shiwonoya Kozo of the Yamagata Han and Yoshino Rinzo of the Tanaka Han were appointed Jusha (Chinese Scholars); Yamada Yasugoro of the Matsuyama Han and Kaneko Yosaburo of the Kami no yama Han were admitted to an audience of the Shogun.

12th month, 13th day.—The foreigner's residence on Gotenryama was destroyed by fire. It was probably set fire to by some of the runaway clansmen.

12th month 13th day.—The Daimios were ordered to report upon the Imperial order to expel the barbarians.

12th month 15th day.—The Daimios were informed that the Daimio of Mito had been ordered to carry out the Imperial command of 1858.

12th month 16th day.—An interview took place with the French at the residence of the Daimio of Yamagata.

12th month 17th day.—Lord Hitotsubashi was ordered to inspect Osaka. He arrived at Kioto on the 6th day of the 1st month. Takeda Kouinsai of the Mito Han was ordered to accompany him.

12th month, 17th day.—The heir of the Daimio of Karatsu went by sea to Osaka.

12th month 18th day.—The Daimio of Tokushima was appointed General-in-Chief. This appointment was cancelled on the 28rd of the 1st month.

12th month 21st day.—At Yedo, the runaway clansmen attempted to cut down Yokoi Heishiro of the Kumamoto Han. Heishiro escaped.

12th month 22nd day.—At Yedo the runaway clansmen cut down Hanawa Jiro. They put up a notice at the Nihonbashi the next day stating that the vengeance of Heaven had fallen on the man who had reported upon cases of Mikados being forced to abdicate.

12th month 22nd day.—At Mibu sixteen clansmen killed a Karo named Torii Shima.

12th month 29th day.—Kawanoto Komin and Sugita Gentau of the Kagoshima Han and Mitsukuri Gempo of the Tsuyama Han were appointed Professors at the institution for the examination of western books.

12th month 29th day.—It was notified that the Shogun would go to Kioto by sea when proceeding to visit the Mikado. It was afterwards notified that he would proceed by land.

At this time America was greatly troubled.

(To be continued.)

#### YOKOHAMA AUTUMN MEETING.

##### Third Day, Saturday, 35th October.

The attendance on the course was, as might have been expected, smaller than on the preceding days.—The first race contested was the

##### 1.—HURDLE RACE.

Value \$75. For all Ponies. Over six (6) Hurdles. Weight: China Ponies, 11st; Japan Ponies, 10st. 7 lbs. Entrance, \$5. Once round.

Mr. Alfred's	...	...	Edgar	...	...	1
Dr. Buckle's	...	...	Massaki	...	...	2

Edgar and Massaki alone started for this race. The former of these ponies led by a clear length the whole distance run and came in a winner with ease. Time 2m 33½sec.

##### 2.—THE GRAND HOTEL CUP.

Value \$200. Presented. For all winners at this meeting. Entrance compulsory; optional for beaten ponies. Weight: China Ponies, 11st.; Japan Ponies, 10st. Entrance, \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Lloyd's	...	...	Crusader	...	...	1
Dr. Wheeler's	...	...	Typhoon	...	...	2
Mr. Lloyd's	...	...	Friar Tuck	...	...	3
Mr. Alfred's	...	...	Edgar	...	...	0
Mr. Lloyd's	...	...	Chanticleer	...	...	0
Dr. Buckle's	...	...	Swop	...	...	0

Although there were seventeen entries for the handsome Cup presented by W. H. Smith, Esq., only six horses started. Typhoon got the start and headed the running as far as the half-mile post. At this point Crusader who had been kept in hand came to the front and had from that time the advantage of the race, beating Typhoon by about two lengths. Friar Tuck was third. Time 2m. 55 sec.

##### 3.—THE SOLACE CUP.

Value \$75. For all beaten Japan Ponies at this meeting. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. One mile.

Mr. Cassembroot's	...	...	Chisai	...	...	1
Mr. John Grigor's	...	...	Monte Cristo	...	...	2
Dr. Buckle's	...	...	Massaki	...	...	3
Mr. Edward-Ola's	...	...	Akambe	...	...	0

Four horses started for this race *Monte Cristo*, being the favourite. On reaching the half mile post *Chisai* was placed abreast of him and from that point headed the running, winning the race. Time 2m. 55sec.

#### 4.—THE CONSOLATION CUP.

Value \$100. For all beaten China Ponies at this meeting. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Once round and a distance.

Mr. Shepard's ...	...Yankee Doodle ...	1
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	...Polo ...	2
Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Daybreak ...	3
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	...Khiva ...	0
Mr. Sandwith's, ...	...Kingerast ...	0

Five horses started for this race (the Chocolate and Purple stripes stable sending two representatives) and all got away together. *Yankee Doodle* was held in hand after the start but soon secured a better position, took the lead and won without difficulty. Time 2m. 47sec.

#### 5.—THE ITALIAN CUP.

Presented. A Handicap for all ponies. Conditions to be published hereafter.

Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Calabar (lt. Spite) 1
Mr. Osborne's ...	...Seismograph ... 2
Dr. Wheeler's ...	...Typhoon ... 3
Mr. Lloyd's ...	...Crusader ... 0
Mr. Alfred's ...	...Dibs ... 0
Mr. Shepard's ...	...Yankee Doodle ... 0
Mr. Edward-Ola's ...	...Carrots ... 0
Dr. Wheeler's ...	...Simoom ... 0

This was without doubt the best race of the present meeting. *Calabar* gave some trouble at the start and it was found necessary to obtain a new bridle. A start was at length effected which left *Crusader* at the post and *Edgar* and *Yankee Doodle* in the back ground. *Calabar* took and maintained a leading position in the race and won by a length from *Seismograph*. Time 1m. 39½ sec.

At the conclusion of the race Mr. Lloyd was presented to H. R. H. the Duke of Genoa who offered congratulations on his success.

Eight started for this handicap, a circumstance which proves how well the ponies had been brought together. Time 1m. 39½ sec.

#### 6.—THE WARRIORS' CUP.

Presented by the Race Club. For Japan Ponies, ridden by native officers, in the service of the Japanese Government. Once round.

No Japanese Officers came forward to contest for the very handsome Silver Cup presented by the Club, and the race did not have effect.

#### 7.—THE MEMBERS' CUP.

Value \$50 to first pony, \$25 to second Pony, and \$10 to third pony. For all ponies that have never run at any meeting, to be ridden by members, who have not ridden at this meeting, except in Race No. 9, second day. Catch weights. Entrance, \$5. Once round.

*Daybreak* having run before and *Mustard* being unwell *Envoy* walked over.

Two bettos' races and a *Jinrikisha* race followed hereupon, and brought to a termination the closing day of one of the most successful Autumnal Race Meetings yet known in Yokohama.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Meeting was held on the 30th ultimo, pursuant to notice, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of receiving the report of the Sub-Committee, nominated at the meeting held on the 22nd instant, to confer with the Japanese Silk Guild upon the subject of the recent alterations in the tare allowance which had hitherto been made on silk.

Mr. Wilkin occupied the Chair.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the proceedings at the previous Meeting,

The Meeting was addressed by the Chairman, who read the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Silk Guild, and the reply which has been transmitted to them by the latter body.

The report was as follows:—

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 28, 1873.

To A. J. WILKIN, Esq., Chairman Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, acting as your Committee, beg herewith to hand you a report of our proceedings in the matter of the difference with the Silk Guild of Yokohama. Immediately after the conclusion of the meeting on Wednesday, 22nd inst., we repaired to the godown of the Kiito Aratame Kaisha, accompanied by an interpreter; and after a little delay were brought into direct communication with the heads of the silk houses of Nozawaya, Gumayah, Itoyah and Kumachichi. We at once informed them of the result of the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce and laid before the representatives of the above houses in a plain and concise way, the full import of the resolution passed, at the same time informing them that it was not within our province to discuss the matter, and at the same time added that what had been detailed to them verbally should, in due course, be handed them in writing with a translation attached. We, in continuation, begged the Japanese representatives to meet us at their earliest convenience, and to save time, to bring with them their answer in writing. To this they at once assented, and appointed a meeting for the next evening, the 23rd, at six o'clock, naming Mr. Jaquemot's office as the rendezvous. In accordance with this we, your Committee, met at the appointed hour, to find that the Japanese representatives did not put in an appearance, but instead, sent up a brief message to the effect that 8 o'clock the next morning, the 24th, would suit them better. There being no help for it we again acceded only to be treated in a like manner, for again the Japanese did not appear. Finally, they sent us a written answer, as per copy herewith. This answer speaks for itself. In closing this brief report of what passed, we, your Committee, cannot refrain from making mention of the very high-handed and discourteous way in which we were treated whilst carrying out the duties imposed upon us by the Chamber of Commerce.

We are, &c.,

J. M. JAQUEMOT,  
BAVIER & Co.,  
F. W. A. WHITE.

YOKOHAMA, 23rd Oct., 1873.

To the Members of the Kiito Aratame Kaisha.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the General Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama with a view to come to an understanding with you in order to put the Silktrade of this place upon an uniform and stable basis, beg to inform you in writing (as we have already done verbally) of the terms which were unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama at the meeting which was held yesterday for the purpose.

"From and after this date for all kinds of Silk sold the actual weights of the Shirting bags or baskets in which the Silk is weighed shall be deducted. The Tare to be deducted for the papers and strings of Hank Silk of such weight as they actually are at present, shall be fixed at 2½ per cent.

"The Tare for paper and strings of other kinds than hanks shall continue to be settled by mutual consent of both buyer and seller.

"Upon the net weight of the Silk, after deduction of all tares, one per cent shall be allowed to the buyer as a compensation for dampness.

"That an allowance of 1 per cent. shall be made on all kinds of Silk whether made up in hanks or otherwise.

"No other allowance whatever shall be made by the sellers to the buyers either for musters or anything else."

Please submit the above terms to your Corporation as the future rules of the silk trade of this place, and inform us as early as you possibly can, of their being accepted by your Guild so that business may no longer be delayed.

We have, &c.,

J. M. JAQUEMOT,  
BAVIER & Co.,  
F. W. A. WHITE.

The following is a translated version of the reply of the Kaisha:

On the 22nd instant, you came to the Kiito Aratame Kaisha on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama. We have well understood what you spoke about and have consulted the silk owners of the various provinces. There is one point we cannot grant, which is that upon the net weight

of the silk sold, after deducting all tares, one per cent shall be allowed to the buyers as a compensation for dampness.

For the weight of papers and strings of Hank silk  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent are deducted; but in reality there is only 1.6/10 or 1.7/10 per cent. The balance is therefore a compensation for dampness. Consequently we cannot allow the buyers the one per cent extra you ask for.

Should you accept this point we shall grant you the others. Please consult the Chamber of Commerce and give us a reply.

NEBARRA SIRROZAIMON,  
SUZUKI YASSUBE,

On duty for this month at the Kiito Aratame Kaisha.

The Chairman pointed out that the apparent discourtesy in terms of the reply might most probably be imputed to Eastern phraseology and the interpretation of the translator, and having invited an expression of opinion on the part of the Meeting,

Mr. J. M. Jaquemot rose to propose a resolution. It was obvious to him as a Member of the Committee which had waited upon the Silk Guild, that the conclusions announced by that body were formed irrespective of the representations which the Committee were charged to make. Deliberation was clearly impossible, and the short space of time which elapsed between the receipt of the message and the announcement of the reply proved that their determination was foregone and unlikely to be shaken by such points as the Committee had been able to urge. Everything indicated that the Japanese were prepared to profit by the disunion of the foreign buyers, and that they saw in it a fertile source of strength to themselves. They, no doubt, argued that as the buyers could not combine they could insist upon no definite course of action, and hence their decision.

In expressing at the last meeting, his strong desire for a consolidated action on their side, he had, by no means, wished to imitate the factious combination of their opponents. He knew that nothing would affect them but the knowledge that the foreigners possessed the strength of a moral combination against them; and was satisfied that, had they been able to agree to and maintain this combination to secure a fair treatment of their terms they would now enjoy a better position. But the Japanese knew their weakness and the game is in their hands, thanks to the want of unanimity in action and in feeling of the foreign body. The present attitude in which they stood relatively to the native trade is one which must occasion some disquietude. They were alone as it were; while their opponents were an united, solid body, bound by the decision of their Corporation and that decision was against them. The question now is how far the conditions of the treaty may be found to avail them. He maintained that its clauses had been grossly violated and ignored by the very action of this *Kaisha*, and, he believed, might state that the opinions of the Representatives of the various Treaty Powers will be found to acquiesce in this view. It was by treaty provided that foreigner and native should be permitted the free interchange of produce. But was it not a fact that no silk-merchant could trade with them without a license, and that as a condition of obtaining this he must be a member of the *Kaisha*?

The sooner they knew their position the better. To yield now meant to invite future attack. For his part he was resolved to resist to the uttermost the dictation of the *Kaisha*. Resistance was essential and he would resist.—Mr. Jaquemot concluded by moving the following resolution:—

Whereas the Kiito Aratame Kaisha is a Japanese institution connected with and under the control of the Japanese Authorities; and whereas the Kiito Aratame Kaisha issues rules, edicts and ordinances by which the whole of the privileged Silk merchants of Yokohama are governed; and whereas the Kiito Aratame Kaisha has the power to impose fines on or otherwise punish the native merchants whenever the latter act in opposition to the wishes or ordinances of the Kiito Aratame Kaisha; considering that in consequence of the power thus possessed by the Kiito the native merchants individually are afraid of entering into any commercial operation which might subject them to the penalties alluded to above:

Considering that the system of intimidation thus exercised by the Kiito is in direct contradiction with Article XIV. of the British Treaty which provides that, "British subjects may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale without the intervention of any Japanese officers in such purchase or sale;" considering that it is by a body of men acting under the authority and sanction of the Japanese Government that the pressure is ex-

ercised the result is practically the same as if it had been done by the Government itself, in virtue of the old axiom *quis facit per alios facit per se*; and whereas the Kiito has in two recent circumstances imposed upon the native dealers certain rules interfering with usages of trade, which have been in existence for a long time, whereby commercial operations have been considerably perturbed and impeded; and whereas the best if not the only practical means of counteracting the power of the Kiito would be for the foreign merchants to form a combination of their own with a view to resist the Kiito; and whereas the laws of all the foreign powers prohibited all such ways and manners of intimidation as are resorted to by the Japanese, considering that a combination on the Japanese system is illegal as far as the foreign merchants are concerned and cannot be adopted by them; considering, besides, that the foreign silk merchants possess no means of effectually resisting the aggressive tendency of the Japanese Silk Guild and are at a loss how to protect their interests which are now in abeyance; I therefore move:—

That the circumstances in which the silk trade of Yokohama is situated constitutes an infraction of the Treaty, and that an appeal be made to the Foreign Representatives with an earnest request that their attention may be drawn at their earliest convenience to the above grievances.

Mr. Bavier seconded the resolution.

Mr. Kingdon thought the action of the Japanese dealers in endeavouring to obtain payment for the actual weight of their silk was commendable. The silk was sometimes packed in bags of 37 to 40 lbs only, and in such cases the allowance of 1 lb. became most oppressive. He fully felt that they were entitled to payment for the weight of silk they delivered. The question of damp and the loss from desiccation *in transitu* were new features in the discussion. Most produce does lose in weight in course of time, and the loss must be borne by the buyer and calculated by him as an element of cost. He concluded by proposing the following resolution:—

That in regard to the tare either we should wait until the receipt of account sales from Europe, or that we should weigh the tare and deduct the true weight.

This resolution was not seconded.

The original resolution on being put to the meeting was carried by a majority.

Mr. Bavier moved that the Chairman take the necessary steps to bring the resolution passed before the Representatives of the various treaty powers.

Mr. Jaquemot seconded the motion.

Mr. Bavier then propose the following:—

That the Committee appointed at the last meeting answer the *Kaisha* to the effect that the matter remains in abeyance at present, the whole question having been referred to the Representatives of Treaty powers.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Sitwell.

Some desultory observations from several members ensued, and, there being no further business before the Meeting, the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

## OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

### PART III.

A man he was to all the country dear,  
GOLDSMITH.—Deserted Village.

Hard by the *Saké* shop may be seen the stone mason's studio. It is garnished with blocks of stones of all shapes and sizes, and every degree of hardness, which, piled on either side of the entrance, seem to be patiently waiting their turn to be chipped and smoothed and carved and inscribed. On the right hand of the door stand two wicked-looking stone griffins, who seem to be putting their diabolical old heads together and whispering over some horrible secret as they regard one another out of the corners of their cruel eyes, which, with their rims painted red, look as if they had grown bloodshot from being ever on the watch unwinkingly night and day. The unevenness of the pedestals on which they sit has inclined them towards one another until their heads almost touch, and they appear as if momentarily interrupted in their goblin conversation, as, with raised paw, they listen for a repetition of the sound which has aroused their suspicion. Their capacious mouths, distended with a ghastly grin, disclose each one long dog-tooth. A horrid grin in sooth it is; not by any means the grin of good fellowship which lifts up the corners of the mouth, nor yet the sardonic



*rius* which depresses the same; but the cruel, satisfied stony grin of a cunning and malignant purpose—a purpose with a certainty in it of its being accomplished sooner or later. They look the petrified impersonation of evil. Not one trace of impatience or doubt is portrayed in their grim visages, but, instead, a fell steadfastness of belief, and a calm expectancy, that their opportunity for evil will arrive at last. One almost expects to see a paw raised a little higher, and applied to the side of the nose, and a blood-shot eye closing in a dreadful wink as one of the monsters watching his opportunity to fall off his pedestal, crushes to death the children who play about his base.

It is pleasant to turn from the contemplation of so much malignity to the sturdy stone-mason himself as he stands with legs apart and hands behind his back, critically regarding a work of art which he has just completed. Good humour beams in every line of his honest countenance. Can it be that such an amiable looking individual is the fashioner of the dragons just described? Perhaps he has freighted them with his evil passions, and cast them out as it is said the fox rides himself of fleas, who taking, we are told, a bunch of dry moss in his mouth and seeking the nearest river, gradually submerges himself, dipping in first the tip of his tail, and by slow degrees immersing his whole body, so that his tormentors may have time to ascend as he descends, and seek a refuge in the moss. When his nose is just disappearing he sets free the freighted island which bobs along merrily adown the river, whilst the fox, relieved in mind and body, seeks again the bank and retires happy and contented to his haunts. Be that how it may, however, certain it is that the children of our "Our Neighbourhood" love to congregate about the workshop of the stone-mason, and the elder folks greet him with a cheery word as they pass his door. He looks like a thorough workman—dressed in his blue, tight-fitting casings for his legs, and a light blue coat girt up at the corners, and tied around his body with an *Obi* which supports his pipe-case and tobacco pouch, and though worn and sprinkled with stone dust his garments are neat and appropriate.

The object of his admiration is a little head-stone of great pretensions. It is tinted blue and carries a gilded inscription upon its face, and on its sides are displayed, upon the right a gilded tortoise and a lily in full bloom, and on the left a crane marching majestically along in a field of blue. It has a special purpose, no doubt, has this highly ornamented stone and is made to order. Perhaps it records the untimely fate of some little child, or tells the passer-by when some sweetheart "ceased to be."

Chip, chip, chip, he's at work again; the times are good and business is brisk, so he has not much time to waste in looking at his handiwork. He keeps his spirits going by shouting a roystering song or chaffing the blind priest's maid opposite when she shows her face at the door. He's a merry fellow, and of a sporting turn, too, if one may judge by the fighting cocks which he keeps in a corner in separate cages, and which shew by their battered and bloody bodies, from which most of the feathers have been plucked in many an encounter, that it cannot be altogether for their ornamental appearance that they are cherished. He sets great store apparently by these warlike fowls, whom he occasionally addresses, and regards affectionately, when he intermits his labour to have a pipe.

A pair of lop-eared rabbits may be seen upon a shelf above his head, and by the door a cage of canaries, a present from his friend the little barber.

He is a great believer in the importance to the whole human family of stones. He'll discourse quite learnedly upon the *nebukane* the *idushi*, the *aoishi* and what not. "What more noble and lasting medium" he's wont to say, "can you find wherewith to transmit to children's children the mighty deeds of their ancestors?" He's quite triumphant over the *Kanami tshi*, in the vicinity of "Our Neighbourhood." This is a stone remarkable for its many virtues, amongst which may be placed, in the front rank, its efficacy in relieving of his disorder the sufferer from *kakke*, or *beribari*, and strengthening the legs of pilgrims. Its whereabouts is marked by a pile of

salt which has been scattered above it for many centuries, he will tell you. It is shaped like the pin which fastens a fan together, and cannot be removed by digging. The more one digs down in fact, the more hopeless the undertaking is said to become. Numerous cures are reported in "Our Neighbourhood," and it is the rankest of heresy to question them. There are but two other such stones in the mighty city of Yedo, one at Kôji machi, and the third at Biôgoku bashi. The salt is rubbed into the soles of the feet by such as wear clogs, and is dropped into the shoes by the soldiers from the great barracks, who are largely afflicted by the complaint it is said to cure, and who even fill their pocket-books with it for future use.

Yedo, 29th October, 1873.

## Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

SIR,—On turning over an old file of the *Japan Weekly Mail* my attention was attracted to the following passage in an account of Loochoo by Mr. E. M. Satow read before the Asiatic Society of Japan:—

Formerly, when a Loochooan died, he was provisionally buried for three years, until his corpse decomposed so far as to leave only the bones. These were taken out of the coffin, washed clean in a kind of *sake* called *awamori*, and being placed in a small vase, were deposited in the tomb. The tombs are small holes excavated in hill-sides, just large enough to admit the vase, and the entrances are closed with wooden doors or slabs of stone. It seems, however, that at the present time the ordinary Japanese method of burying the corpse at once is followed, the ceremony being conducted by Buddhist priests.

Can any of your correspondents tell me if this mode of disposing of the dead is, or was, common to other Eastern nations? I have recently had an opportunity of observing a custom among the Maoris in New Zealand which, though almost identical, differs in some particulars. They take up their dead after they have lain in the caverns, or *tapu* spots in which they are deposited, for about 18 months or so. The relatives from all parts, and the various neighbouring tribes are invited to attend the ceremony of bone-cleaning, and hecatombs of ox and pig and piles of baskets of sweet potatoes, of *taro* and bags of flour are prepared to minister to the appetites of the pious survivors. An irrepressible "Globetrotter," I attended one of these festivals as the guest of a native gentleman, and observed the method of "scraping an acquaintance" practised in the South Seas, and the process of removing the muddy vesture of decay and polishing the bones to a brilliant lustre with a mussel shell. I, however, did not observe that the casks of new rum I saw there were employed for the pious purpose alluded to in Mr. Satow's narrative; but as a New Zealander would probably regard such purification as sheer surplussage, I presume that the jovial countenances and unsteady gait of many of the guests were not altogether unconnected with their presence.—The bones I was told were collected and consigned to a final resting place in some *tapu'd* spot in the forest.

I am, your &c.,

A. GLOBETROTTER.

## THE SILK-TARE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*.

SIR,—The determined opposition shown by certain silk houses to the request that the merchants concerned in the silk trade should abstain for a few days from buying upon other terms than those ruling hitherto, has, in my opinion, had so unfavourable an effect upon the result of the communications between the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the native Silk Guild, that I hope I shall be pardoned if I give you my views upon one of the points which I think ought to be adopted at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

I willingly admit that those of the foreign houses who refused hitherto to combine with others, have a *prima facie* justification in saying that they cannot take upon themselves to leave their orders unexecuted, which they would be compelled to do if they were to join with others in a combination.

But at the same time they lose sight of the fact that if



they yield to unreasonable demands on the part of the Japanese dealers, they do so to the detriment of their constituents, who would, no doubt, much prefer to see the execution of their orders delayed for a time, than to have their interests imperilled either by the acts of the native Guilds, or by the opposition of their own agents to a combination. The European constituents not being here on the spot to protect their interests, must fain leave them in the hands of the Yokohama houses; and how can the latter pretend that they are doing their best for their friends, if they neglect any fair means proposed by other people, by refusing to concur therewith for reasons of their own?

The loss which will accrue on silk under the terms which the Silk Guild now attempts to exact from the buyers will not fall upon the Yokohama agents who have orders to execute, but solely and entirely upon their friends, who will therefore have good reasons for believing that they have been sacrificed inconsiderately and upon insufficient grounds.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. JAQUEMOT.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

#### THE LOSS OF THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s STEAMER *ARIEL*.

THE following narrative by a passenger on board the *Ariel* at the time of her recent loss, will be read with interest:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Mail*.

Yedo, 31st September, 1873.

SIR,—I telegraphed to you this evening on my arrival here at half-past six o'clock, that the *Ariel* struck on a sunken reef at dead low water at Toyoma Iwasaki Ken at half-past 9 o'clock on Monday night. Every one was saved, also the mail bag and ship's money.

After leaving Yokohama on Sunday afternoon we had fine weather, and everything on board went like clock-work. On Tuesday evening soundings had just been taken and the Captain had turned in, when the vessel appeared to graze a reef. The engineer on watch observed that the boilers appeared to rise and I thought, by the noise, the engine had broken down. We were soon undeceived as we felt her, so to speak, under our feet crunching over the top of a reef. Steam was kept up and engine going until she suddenly came to a stand, when rockets and blue lights were fired. She then rocked to and fro, and in a very short time the stern began to sink. The Captain then called the officers to stand by the boats, see running gear all right, and mail bag put in the life boat, and so soon as all had been provided with life preservers, and as the ship was fast filling, the Captain gave orders to all the officers to lower the boats and all hands to take to them, which was done in the most perfect order, and apparently not a moment was lost. When the boat I was in had cleared the ship the stern was on a level with the water. The boats by the Captain's orders lay-to within call at a safe distance, and the Captain left when all were safe, and nothing more could be done. The Captain then ordered all boats to make the best of their way ashore, which was done accordingly, and in a short time a large fire was lighted by the natives on the beach. The boats all made for the fire, and by the reflection of the light we steered between several large rocks, and before long all were safely landed. The Captain and several of the officers and men hired large fishing boats, well manned, and at once made for the wreck. On their arrival the danger was so great that the Boats would not venture near until they were made to do so, and the only means of getting on board was by a rope. Everything that could be laid hold of in the fore cabin berths was at once secured and thrown into the fishing boats. By this time the water had covered the vessel nearly all but the bows and fore cabins, as the men had to swim to cut down some meat which hung on the port side near the paddle box. She had by this time taken a list to that side. So soon as everything that could be secured was safe, the Captain

and crew made for the shore and had all the things carefully secured. Before break of day the Captain and part of crew must have been alongside, as we were all up a little after six o'clock when he had returned and pronounced her a total wreck as the sea was going over her and only one mast faintly visible, and before we left, she seemed to have drifted closer in shore as there is a great rise and fall of the tide. She then either appeared to have broken her back or parted, as we saw a large part of her floating seawards. By the glass we could not make out what part of the vessel it was; it might have been the hurricane deck or the stern half of the ship, but the distance was so great that one could not make out what part of her it was. At break of day she had apparently been on the top of the reef, but after she seemed to part. The fore part seemed to settle down in deep water. As she did not rise again we could not tell whether it was the main or fore mast that was visible; but I think it must have been the fore mast from her previous position, and when we left nothing was visible but the mast a little below the top-mast.

In conclusion I have only to remark that not the slightest blame can be attached to the Captain or any of the crew. Of this no one can speak better than I can as I was on deck nearly all the time from leaving port to the time of the misfortune. From the great rise and fall of the tide, it being dead low water and the land immediately opposite being very high, and coupled with the fishermen's observations, I have no doubt the largest vessel afloat at almost any other time would have gone safely over the reef, and no doubt many have done so, and if the *Ariel* had drawn less water we might also have gone over it. From the great rocking of the vessel the reef must have been pointed and in very deep water, as when she began to fill aft she began to sink fast, and was almost upright, fast I should think near the fore mast, from her position, and the rise of the water before we left her. Nearly all the time I was on board the Captain appeared to be night and day on the deck, on the two nights Sunday and Monday I don't think he turned in, as I several times walked by the cabin or chart room under the wheel, and he was reclining with his clothes on in a chair. The look-out was properly kept and the watches regularly relieved as aforesaid, soundings had barely been taken and the Captain retired when the misfortune took place.

The conduct of Captain and men was admirable: words cannot describe it. The Captain not only did his duty by waiting by the vessel until all men were saved, and when it was madness even then to have remained as she might have heeled over into deep water in a moment, and the Captain going off a second time was certainly beyond his duty to have boarded her, as she might have rolled over and engulfed those who ventured on board. A kinder and braver man never commanded a vessel, and if she had been a man-of-war orders in that trying hour could not have been more punctually obeyed. There was not the least selfish feeling as no one appeared to have saved a single thing. Everything was left to secure life-preservers and many were only half-clad. All happened in far less time than I have taken to write this.

\* \* \* \* \*

I met with the greatest kindness and civility all the way, and the Japanese Government need to have no fears in opening the country to foreigners, if foreigners only treat Japanese as they would be treated and as they treat each other. There is no place in the world where it would be more pleasant to travel, this I can say from a six years residence. A good part of the time I have travelled in Nagasaki, Simonosaki, Kujito, Nara, Bancho, this district and other country places where the Government officials don't interfere, I mean at any distance from the open ports.

Yours faithfully,

N. McLEOD.

Mr. DE LONG leaves Japan by this opportunity after a residence of four years among us, during which time he has gained the goodwill and esteem of the Japanese Government and of a large circle of acquaintance.

## Law &amp; Police.

## GAIMUSHO, YEDO.

## CLAIMS AGAINST THE OLD HAN.

Judge HANNEN and Mr. TAMONO, Commissioners.

Oct. 23, 1873.

BLAKISTON v. HIROSAKI HAN.

The following is a disputed claim, amounting to \$36,000, for cash advances and merchandise alleged to have been furnished to agents of Hiroasaki Han, in the year 1870, together with interest thereon, by Captain Blakiston, of Hakodate.

Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hill for Kitamura Yosikadz, representing the Japanese Government as defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff, on behalf of his client, here requested that a written statement, which, he handed in to the Commission, might be accepted as evidence in lieu of verbal testimony, owing to urgent private affairs of said plaintiff.

Captain Blakiston examined by Mr. Dickens, declared: The document handed in is a true statement in my case, so far as relates to matters within my personal knowledge, and to the best of my knowledge and belief. A translation of the original contract was made by the interpreter employed at the Saibansho at Hakodate. The advance-money, interest, and loss of market was computed at 15,000 ryo. This was not done at my suggestion, but by the wish of the other parties to the contract. Exhibit 12, attached to my statement, is a note stamped by the Government, and now in circulation in Awomori Ken. [Note produced, dated 11th of Meiji.] These are the original documents, copies of which are attached to my statement already handed in.

Cross-examined for the defence, by Mr. Hill, witness stated: The document marked 12, is the promissory note stamped by Emamura Kozaimon and others, issued previous to the change of the Han into a Ken, subsequently stamped by the Ken and now in circulation in the Awomori Ken. I cannot say what the date corresponds to according to European system. At the time the contract was entered into Emamura Kozaimon was, I believe, at Tsugaru. When I received it, all the stamps now on it were affixed. The seal which is on the document is that of Kozaimon's firm, I think. Have had previous dealings with Emamura Kozaimon. The firm is sometimes called Ontsuya. I cannot say whether there is a separate seal for the firm apart from each individual or not. Kozaimon's firm was the Yotachi, of the Tsugaru Han. The duties, I believe, of the Yotachi, consisted in selling the produce of the Han, and purchasing their supplies, as well as holding their money. I cannot say when the Han assumed its commercial agency, nor can I say as to when it was taken away. The only proof I have of Kimbei's authority to act for Kozaimon was the assertion of Yagoro and Tsugaru Yas-Yoski, the Hakodate agent of Kozaimon's firm. I did not think it necessary to ask for any proof of the agency of Tsugaru-ya, the general recognition, I thought, sufficient. I supposed Madsuya Hayata to be the head of the mercantile corporation, which was separate from the Yotachi. The first contract never was performed. The second one [Document No. 3.] I consider as forfeit for non-fulfilment of the first. I don't know what office Miura Tagen held. He had conducted business for the Han, and contracted for rice on behalf of the Han. This contract was unfulfilled, but the balance unperformed has since been paid by Government. There was a contract entered into prior to the present claim, which has also been paid by the Government. The document you produce appears to be the one Ichida Oye proposed to make with me. I did not advance \$10,000 on this one. It was advanced on the one handed in consequent on my receiving the three documents, marked Nos. 8, 9, 10. Yamadera Gonji was sent up by me to notify each junk-load of rice as it arrived. The sugar mentioned in document No. 10, was an advance on the document.

The Court here adjourned to 2 p. m.

Cross-examination resumed: At the time I received documents 9 and 10, I imagined the foot-note writing by Ichida Oye, to be a guarantee that the Han would find the rice. I cannot say from whom I received document No. 8. Documents Nos. 8, 9, and 10, were received by me all within a few days. I do not think that I had advanced the 7,500 ryo mentioned in document No. 9 before I received document No. 8. The \$10,000 were handed to Ichida according to contract. I trusted him fully, and so did not have an accurate translation made of the postscript which he wrote on documents Nos. 8 and 10. There was no distinct agreement that any sum beyond 7,500 ryo should be advanced by me. They tried to get as much as they could, and I allowed them to have sugar and some other goods for which I have no receipt. When

document B was handed to me, the seals were not cancelled. This may have been done afterwards. The 1,850 bags came across in junks, and were weighed out by one Yamagiya Tokiochi. The remainder of the goods which Gonji took with him was arranged for after document A was handed to me. I saw little or nothing of Gonji after his return. I believed him to be in league with others to swindle me or the Japanese Government. I do not know where the title deeds mentioned in documents Nos. 4 and 5 now are. I received these latter from Miura Tagen.

This witness' evidence closed the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Dickens informing the Court that he had no other evidence to produce nor any re-examination to make.

Miura Tagen, cautioned to speak the truth, examined by Mr. Hill for the defence, stated. The document you produce I saw about the 3rd month of the 4th year of Meiji. It is one to which I attached my seal. My object in making the postscript was to compel its being carried out. Previous to this, I was captain of a company of infantry. I belonged to the Kroshe Han. This was a contract for a loan of money. I also made a contract with Capt. Blakiston for rice. Document C I have seen before. I got possession of the title deeds of a house and godown as security for the postscript that I attached to the contract. I did not think there would be any harm in my attaching the postscript to the contract, on account of my being a *hinkyō* [retired into private life]. Indeed all the parties were agreeable, and aware of it.

Commission adjourned till to-morrow, at 9 a. m.

Oct. 24.

Miura, examined by Mr. Ono: I got document C when I countersigned the bonds for 15,000 ryo. [Document No. 3.] When I did so, Blakiston did not ask me what my status was. Blakiston said he would take back payment in either money or goods. When I mentioned this to Kozaimon, he pretended to know nothing of the affair. Finally he acknowledged that he was indebted. After many suggestions, it was at last arranged that Kozaimon should aid Blakiston in a rice transaction, so as to pay off the debt. The rice was to be purchased in Awomori Han, where it was cheap, and afterwards sold at a profit in Hakodate: Blakiston to find capital. Kozaimon gave a written contract. I saw it myself. It was made out between Ichida Oye and Blakiston for 18,000 bags (7,500 koku), to be handed over to Kozaimon; to be eventually made up to 40,000 bags. Blakiston was to pay himself out of the profits. This contract was never carried out. Why, I cannot say. Oye did not hand over the 7 500 koku to Kozaimon; but said he would do so when he should return to Hiroasaki. Document marked B is the one brought by Gonji to Awomori. It is a valid document in form.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens: I put my seal on the document to prevent an action from being brought, and to enable the two parties signing the bonds for 15,000 ryo to communicate with Kozaimon. The latter's not being able to pay, was quite an unexpected thing. I cannot say whether Kimbei knew that I was a *hinkyō*. The seal of such a one I take to be evidence. I only undertook to get others to pay. I attached my seal to the document because I believed Kozaimon to be Yotachi. I still hold the title deeds of the property above alluded to. The ground therein mentioned, measures 1,500 taubos. I cannot say when the seals on B were cancelled. I do not know that Ichida received 7,500 ryo on B, but I have heard so.

Court adjourned to 2 p. m.

Iwabutchi, cautioned, examined by Mr. Hill: In the spring of year before last, I was stationed at Yedo. In the spring of 1870, I was in the Hiroasaki Han, and Shosanji. Exhibit 12 is a current note of Hiroasaki Han. I know all the seals on it—the number is written; the date is printed by order of the Hiroasaki Han authorities. The seal on the back proves the note as authorized by the Han. I also recognise the other seal. At the time of the issue of the note, none of the Yotachi could be called the chief. Neither Chiji nor any other officer could enter into a contract, without the sanction of the Mikado's Government. Contract B was entered into subsequent to the order from the Government regarding the Hans making contracts with foreigners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickens, witness said: I knew Kozaimon failed. It was in the summer of 1870. Probably both failure and dismissal were entered in a journal of the Han; but since the change of the Han into Ken I don't know what has become of it.

Kozaimon, cautioned, examined by Mr. Hill: I know Blakiston, but nothing of Document No. 1. My seal is not on it, nor do I know anything of the others. I was in Hiroasaki at the time it was made out. My seal is on No. 12. I have used the same seal for the last thirty years. At the date of this case,

I was Yotachi. I recognize B. Saw it being drafted. I owed Blakiston \$15,000, which I offered to pay, in instalments. After this, the present contract was given to me to help to make up the deficit to 40,000 bags of rice.

Court adjourned till to-morrow, 9 a.m.

Oct. 25, 1873.

Kossimon, examination resumed. It was proposed to me by Yaninaga and Tokichiro to purchase 40,000 bags of rice, and ship it to Blakiston, who was to sell it, and, out of the profits, pay off the 15,000 rice which I owed him. Blakiston on his part agreed to it. This was in the 10th month Hiteiji. I bought 40,000 bags, and wrote to Yanidaga to that effect. There was a sum still due on the purchase of this rice. I had paid the bargain money, which was forfeited, as I could not carry out the contract. On the 40,000 bags, I paid 9,000 rice bargain money. When I went to Hakodate, I transferred the contract to Oye and Gonji. I received \$10,000, and some sugar. I recognise D, as it has my seal on it. I gave it to Itohida Oye. Besides the \$10,000 and sugar, I received Japanese quilts from Gonji, on the part of Blakiston,—some 12,00 of them, of which I returned 800.

Mr. Dickens objected to certain questions put to the witness, but the objection was overruled and the questions put. Counsel hereupon requested to have his objections noted, to which Commissioner Hannen agreed.

Mr. Tamono, however, dissented, remarking, among other matters, that Blakiston had broken one contract, now refuses to be examined on it, and would yet enforce another.

Kossimon continued; F is a contract for 40,000 bags of rice. The arrangement for advance of money to buy the rice was that I should receive \$10,000, sugar, and futons. \$13,000 was to be sent for every 10,000 bags bought. I notified purchase of rice, but no money came. Document H shows that I paid \$2,000 more to avoid forfeiture of the \$9,000. K is a receipt for 2,080 bags of rice given to Blakiston's agent. L is another receipt, showing the return of 1,800 futons.

Court here adjourned till Tuesday next, at 9 a.m.—*Japan Herald*.

#### IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Acting-Assistant Judge.

October 27th, 1873.

Geo. B. Berrick vs. F. M. Jonas. Claim \$21 75 for a disputed account.

The plaintiff, sworn: stated that the price charged in his account against defendant was correct and produced his day book in proof. The account had been presented to defendant several times for payment, and no mention was ever made of the overcharge till the summons to this Court was served.

Defendant, sworn, disputed the amount of the account: there was an overcharge of \$2. Since receiving the summons he had gone more carefully through the account and discovered the error.

The Judge said as neither party produced any witnesses it was just one statement against the other, but as the plaintiff produced his books in proof of his assertion he should give judgment for him with costs.—*Japan Gazette*.

#### IN CHAMBERS.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

Oct. 27, 1873.

Smith and Wynne, through their counsel, Mr. Ness moved that the defendants, Black and Wilkins, should be summoned, with a view of being examined touching their ability to pay the judgment debt in this case.

The motion was granted forthwith.—*Japan Herald*.

#### H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT,

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Consul.

Oct. 28, 1873.

John Grumley, cook and steward on board the *Clausina*, was charged with being absent without leave.

On being asked what he had to say to the charge, he pleaded guilty.

J. C. Brown, mate, sworn, said that on Saturday afternoon, prisoner told him that the captain had given him permission to go ashore. He subsequently went on shore. It would be about five o'clock. Prisoner had remained absent from the vessel without leave ever since.

In reply to the Court, prisoner demurred to what the mate said, saying that he had only spoken to the second mate. For the rest, he acknowledged the offence.

Captain Rickaby stated that the present was the third offence of the kind prisoner had committed while in his service. He had reason for believing that, seeing that he had now no wages due to him, prisoner intended to desert from the ship.

The Court condemned the prisoner to three weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour; to be replaced on board, should the ship leave before the expiration of the term of imprisonment; and to forfeit two days' pay.—*Japan Herald*.

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,920, from Kobe &c. October 24th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 26, *Alaska*, American steamer, Morse, 4,011, from San Francisco, October 1st, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 26, *Maud*, British steamer, Britton, 848, from Hiogo, 24th October, Rice, to Simon Evers & Co.

Oct. 28, *Parmentio*, British barque, Abbott, 389, from Hakodadi, General, to Captain.

Oct. 30, *Caroline*, German 3-masted schooner, Paulsen, 274, from Takow, October, 11th, Sugar, to Order.

Oct. 30, *Relief*, American Steamer, Corning, 795, from Kobe, Rice, P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 30, *Washi*, British Steamer, Coater, 221, from Kobe, Rice, Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Oct. 31, *Burnside*, American barque, Pendergrace, 4,64, from Newcastle N. S. W. August 26th, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 1, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,250, from Hongkong, October 25th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 1, *Zenobia*, British ship, Hutchins, 1,190, from Sydney N. S. W. September 15th, Coal, to Captain.

Nov. 1, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, 2,119, from Shanghai and Ports, October 25th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26, *Ariel*, American steamer, Newell, 1,736, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 28, *Volga*, French steamer, Flambeau, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Oct. 28, *Alaska*, American steamer, Morse, 4,011, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 28, *Iron Duke*, British Iron-clad, Captain W. Arthur, 3,800, for Kobe.

Oct. 28, *Salamis*, British despatch, Captain Littleton, 650, for Kobe.

Oct. 28, *Cadmus*, British corvette, Captain Whyte, 1,800, for Kobe.

Oct. 28, *Dwarf*, British gun-boat, Captain Bax, 464, for Kobe.

Oct. 28, *Elk*, British gun-boat, Captain Barnett, 460, for Kobe.

Oct. 29, *Solent*, British ship, Meldrum, 632, for Kobe, General, despatched by Cornes & Co.

Oct. 29, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Oct. 30, *Medina*, British steamer, Shaw, 688, for Singapore, General, despatched by D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

Nov. 1, *Garibaldi*, Italian frigate, Capt. A. De Santo, 8,000, for Sandwich Islands.

Nov. 1, *Gaucho*, British barque, Kirby, 337, for San Francisco, via Kobe, Ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.

Nov. 1, *Jason*, British ship, Leslie, 877, for China, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

#### PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Ariel* for Hakodate.—Captain Blakiston, and 5 Japanese in the cabin, and 29 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Oregonian*, from Shanghai.—Rev. V. C. Hart and servant, Mr. E. W. Hance and servant, Miss E. Dezzarett and servant, Mr. A. Mohlman and servant, and Mr. Müllmann. From Nagasaki.—Mr. W. P. Mangum, U.S.C. From Hiogo.—Mr. Daniel Turner, U. S. C., Dr. James Harris and servant, Dr. King, U.S.N., Mr. T. Brush and servant, Mr. Schaeffer and servant, nine Japanese Officers, and eighty two in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Alaska*, from San Francisco. For Yokohama.—E. W. Southworth, G. C. S. Southworth, M. S. Southworth, Lieut. Thos. G. Grove, U.S.N., Lieut. J. A. Challin, R.N., Madame Gistmayer, Lieut. Commr. Jas. G. Green, U.S.N., Lieut. Commr. W. R. Bridgeman, U.S.N., G. F. Verbeck, Ira H. Chapman, Mrs. L. E. Benton, H. Vogel, Rev. G. M. Dexter and wife, F. S. James, J. W. Walter, Mrs. G. E. Rice and two children, Mrs. Caroline Pfounds, Rev. J. H. Arthur and wife, M. Edulgee, and Max Kleener. For Shanghai.—M. M. Parkhurst, Miss Julie Waeling, G. G. Walbach, Miss D. M. Douwd, Dr. F. C. S. Sibbald, Tucker Daland, Mrs. M. T. Truce and child, W. M. Sibbald, Mrs. Alex. Winsor, W. Churchill, Lieut. J. R. Povat, R.N., Margareta Peterson Fred. Baller, C. H. Judd, wife and infant, Jacob Molliner and wife, Mary Jane Bowyer, C. W. Mitchell, and Henry Taylor. For Hongkong.—Edgar Berant, Rev. C. C. Baldwin, wife and children, Albert Mai, and 487 Chinese.

Per French steamer *Volga*, for Saigon.—M. Le Lerceau. For Hongkong.—Mr. Wood, and 1 Chinese. For Marseilles.—M. M. Bertoni, Imberti, Chiapelle, Maccarie, Ferreri, Bassolo, J. Butta, Mutti, De Christofori, E. Parravicino, H. Parravicino, Falco, F. Fondra, V. Fondra, Montabetti, Madame Huys, two children and

maid servant, D. Cossie, Gounelle, Licioni, Mademoiselle Charet, M. Bernaud, Caulet and Le Oustree.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, for Hiogo.—Rev. G. M. Dexter and wife, Mad. Gertmaya, Messrs. W. Wheeler, G. Duplaquet, C. J. Holders, L. Poland, D. Turner, U. S. N., Chas. Riddle, Mr. Godfrey and wife, Dr. Sluys, Mr. W. F. Driscoll, and 4 Japanese, in the cabin; 73 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—Mr. J. H. Stevenson, U. S. N., and 7 Japanese, in the cabin, and 36 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Mr. C. C. Baldwin and family, Mr. A. Mollman, Mr. T. Thomas and family, Mr. O. R. Barnes, Rev. Palladay, and 10 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *New York* from Shanghai and Ports. For Yokohama.—56 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Mr. John Duncan, and 9 in the steerage. For New York.—S. W. Gauleson.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Oregonian*, from Shanghai:—  
Treasure ..... \$1,201,300.  
Per French steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong:  
Silk ..... about 260 bales  
Per American steamer *New York* from Shanghai and Ports.  
Treasure ..... \$589,301.79.

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *Oregonian* reports left Shanghai, Oct. 18th at 9.26 a.m., arrived at Nagasaki, Oct. 20th, at 8.40 a.m.; left Nagasaki Oct. 21st, at 1 a.m., arrived at Hiogo Oct. 22nd, at 5.45 p.m.; left Hiogo Oct. 24th, at 6.38 p.m., arrived at Yokohama, Oct. 26th, at 7 a.m., experienced fine weather the entire trip.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *Alaska* reports left San Francisco, October 1st, at 12 a.m., with 19 bags, U. S. Mails, 40 passengers cabin, and 506 steerage, 4,812 pkgs. freight, 338 3/4 tons, and 85 packages Treasure, valued at \$260,386. Experienced light winds, and fair weather all the way over.

The British steamer *Maud* experienced strong northerly wind during the passage. The Captain reports having used during the voyage, some coal taken on board in London *Powell Dufferin* (Welsh), which turns out so bad, that it won't generate steam enough to drive the vessel more than half speed.

The British barque *Parmenio* Captain Abbott with sea weed, from Hakodate is now at anchor beyond the light vessel.

The British Ship *Tamerlane* went down to Yokoska yesterday.

The American barque *Burnside*, Captain Pendergrass, from Sydney, N. S. W. with Coal, is anchored down below.

The British steamer *Washi* reports: experienced very heavy weather during the passage. Yesterday morning at daybreak, about 20 miles beyond Rock Island a heavy sea broke on board, carrying away the Port quarter boat and davits, and washing the second mate overboard, but as he was not missed for at least a quarter of an hour afterwards, no attempt could be made to save him.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

		Destination.
Gordon Castle ...	Holmes ...	London &c.
Great Republic ...	Howard ...	San Francisco
Madras ...	Bernard ...	Hongkong
Maud ...	Britton ...	Uncertain
Naruto ...	DuBois ...	Hiogo
New York ...	Furber ...	Shanghai and Ports
Nil ...	Samat ...	Hongkong
Oregonian ...	Harris ...	Shanghai and Ports
Relief ...	Coming ...	Uncertain
Washi ...	Coster ...	Uncertain

## SAILING SHIPS.

Amoy ...	283 Hessing ...	Uncertain
Caroline ...	274 Paulsen ...	Uncertain
Clausina ...	461 Rickaby ...	New York
Endeavour ...	867 Warland ...	Uncertain
James S. Stone ...	710 Plinney ...	Uncertain
John Nicholson ...	685 Grierson ...	Uncertain
Mathilde ...	236 Dan ...	Uncertain
Parmenio ...	369 Abbott ...	Uncertain
Burnside ...	464 Pendergrass ...	Uncertain
Shalimar ...	Walker ...	London
Tamerlane ...	768 Ken ...	Uncertain
Zenobia ...	1,190 Hutohins ...	Uncertain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s gun-boat Frodo ...	Captain Buckle
gun-boat Thistle ...	Captain H.A. Digby
American corvette, Idaho ...	Lieut. Com. Nelson
American gun-boat Saco ...	Captain McDougal
gun-boat Palos ...	Lt. Com. E. M. Shepard
Iron-clad, Beliqueuse ...	Captain Libaudiere

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. HUGO OTTO DE LA CAMP as partner in my firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the name and style of

**PAUL HEINEMANN & Co.**

PAUL HEINEMANN.

Yokohama, October 1, 1873.

d. & m. 1m.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.										
		Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	Oct. 25	30.16	52.0	48.0	44.1	.289	.746	N.	62.0	46.0	54.0	.00
Sun. ....	" 26	30.16	52.0	50.5	49.3	.351	.905	N. W.	59.0	51.0	55.0	.18
Mon. ....	" 27	30.03	56.0	49.0	42.1	.268	.598	N.N.W.	57.0	46.0	51.5	.01
Tues. ....	" 28	30.15	51.0	47.0	43.0	.277	.741	N. W.	59.0	45.0	52.0	.00
Wed. ....	" 29	30.23	54.5	51.0	47.9	.334	.786	Calm.	60.0	46.0	53.0	.00
Thurs. ....	" 30	29.56	60.0	59.0	58.4	.489	.944	Calm.	65.0	58.0	61.5	2.57
Fri. ....	" 31	29.73	59.0	54.0	50.1	.362	.724	S. W.	71.0	53.0	62.0	.00
Mean .....		30.00	54.9	51.2	47.8	.339	.778		61.9	49.3	55.6	.39

From observations at 9 A.M. daily, on the Bluff (100 feet above sea level), the mean reading of the barometer last month was 29.97 in.; the highest reading was 30.23 in. on the 29th; and the lowest 29.45 in. on the 3rd.

The mean temperature of the air was 60.1 degree.

The highest day temperature in the shade was 74.0 deg.; on the 1st and 20th, and the lowest night temperature 45.0 deg. on the 28th; The extreme range in the month was therefore 29.0 deg.

The difference between the mean dew point and the air temperature was 5.8 deg.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was .815; complete saturation being represented by 1.

The general direction of the wind during the month was Northerly.

Rain fell during the month to the amount of 7.73 in. There were 16 days on which no rain fell; the maximum fall in one day was 2.57 in. registered on the morning of the 30th.

CAMP, Yokohama, 31st October, 1873.

C. S. F. FAGAN, —Lieut.,  
R. M. L. I.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 1st, 1873.

(As our usual mail edition appears simultaneously with this we reproduce its special market report which will be found to embrace the commercial intelligence of the past ten days.)

Since the publication of our last fortnightly summary the following mail arrivals and departures have taken place. Arrivals: *Madras* from Hongkong on the 22nd ultimo; *Alaska* from San Francisco on the 26th ultimo, with the London advices to 5th and 10th September respectively. Departures in the same time have been *Bombay* for Hongkong on the 21st ultimo; *Japan* for San Francisco on the 22nd ultimo, and *Volga* for Hongkong on the 28th ultimo.

The *Gordon Castle* (s) and the *Medina* (s) have arrived from London via Chinese ports and the cargo of the O. S. N. Co. *Agamemnon* has been delivered here.

The shipments of Silk effected since our last amount to 324 bales, in which are included 61 bales of cocoons and waste: 2,483 cards of Silk-worms eggs have also been shipped.

As only ten days have elapsed since the departure of the last American Mail, and three of those days have been the holidays usual at the Autumnal Meeting, we have but little to report of our various markets. The import market has been affected by considerable speculative purchases to arrive, the advance in paper currency and the engrossments of the trade in Silk worms eggs, which, owing to the lateness of the season, it is found necessary to compress within a very limited space of time. The business has, therefore, been on a smaller scale than that reported in our last publication and no visible movement in prices may be recorded. Stocks, however, are not large and the condition of the market may be described, as regards most articles, as fairly healthy in this respect. The change in the Ministry has not produced the smallest effect upon trade.

**COTTON FABRICS.**—Since our last report a much smaller business has been done in *Shirtings* which have, however, in all cases maintained their highest rates and continue in fair demand. Some rather large bargains for arrival are spoken of, and it is probable that these operations will for a time cause an easier demand. Some little business has taken place in *Velvets*, some 800 pieces having changed hands—but lower rates have prevailed. A small transaction in *Taffachelass* may be noted at steady quotations. In *Turkey Red* rather more business has been done at quotations. Some small sales of *Cotton Italian Cloth* have been made at, we must conclude, utterly irremunerative rates.

**YARNS.**—Prices for Yarns have been moderately steady, 38/42 being saleable at a high figure from the shortness of stocks. The sales since our last publication exhibit a considerable falling off in amount.

**WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.**—The business of the past fortnight has been characterised by a weakness in demand and in price, and the merchants who devote their attention to these goods complain of the slenderness of their dealings.

**SUGAR.**—Business has been firm and during the closing week, the sales have been fully upon the basis of arrivals which have been moved off rapidly. These consist of 4,800 piculs Formosa, and the sales are as follow:—

4,500 piculs *Formosa*; 75 piculs *Chimpah*; 210 piculs *Empah*; 61 piculs *Kookfah*; 100 piculs *Koongfun*; 250 piculs *Dai Toong*. There is nothing doing in *Rice* which is quoted at \$1.70 to 1.80 per picul.

**IRON AND METALS.**—The state of the iron market may be reported as unchanged. *Bar* iron is dull of sale, but *nail rod* continues firm and stocks on hand are small and diminishing in amount. *Hoop, sheet* and other descriptions continue to be difficult to move off at quotations.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		ditto (plain) ditto "	\$4.50 to 6.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.25 to 2.37½	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... "	6.50 to 8.00
8 " " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.65 to 2.80	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... "	
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. ditto 39 in. "	2.70 to 2.80	Mousselines delaine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in peryd.	0.16 to 0.19
9 lbs. " " " " 44 in. "	3.15 to 3.25	ditto (printed) ... "	0.24 to 0.32½
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	Small demand.
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.40 to 2.65	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	"
64 to 72 " ditto... " " "	2.70 to 2.90	Long Ells (Assorted) ... per pce.	"
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " "	1.45 to 1.65	Blankets ... saleable per lb.	0.42 to 0.45
7 " " " " " "	1.80 to 1.85		
Drills, English—16 lbs. ... " "	3.35 to 3.40		
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80	<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.	Iron flat and round ... nominal. per pol.	4.20 to 5.50
ditto (Dyed) ... " pce.	3.50 to 3.75	" nail rod ... " " "	4.50 to 5.50
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.30	" hoop ... " " "	5.00 to 5.10
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. "	2.40	" sheet... " " " "	6.00
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	9.15 to 9.50	" wire ... " " " "	12.00 to 13.00
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00	" pig ... " " " " "	2.00 to 2.20
Taffachelass 12 yds 43 in. "		Lead ... " " " " " "	9.00 to 9.75
ditto (double weft) " "	2.40 to 2.85	Tin Plates... " " " " " per box.	9.00
		Formosa in Bag ... " " " per picul.	4.50 to 4.75
		in Basket ... " " " "	4.25 to 4.55
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		China No. 1 Ping fah ... "	9.00 to 9.20
No. 16 to 24 ... " " " " " per picul.	38.00 up.	do. No. 2 Ching-pak ... "	8.00 to 8.40
" 28 to 32 ... " " " " " "	40.87 to 42.20	do. No. 3 Ke-pak ... "	7.50 to 7.80
" 38 to 42 ... " " " " " "	Nom: sale at \$5½	do. No. 4 Kook-fah ... "	7.00 to 7.30
		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw ... "	6.50 to 6.90
		do. No. 6 E-pak ... "	5.80 to 6.20
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		Swatow ... " " " " " "	3.70 to 4.05
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Assd. per pce	nom. no stocks.	Daitoong ... " " " " " "	4.20 to 4.40
ditto Black... " " " " " "	14.50 to 15.00	Sugar Candy... " " " " " "	10.00 to 11.20
ditto Scarlet ... " " " " " "	18.00 to 18.50	Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... "	17.00
Union Camlets ditto ... " "		do. ( do. old) ... "	16.50
Lastings 30 yds. 31. " "	13.00 to 14.00	Rice:—Saigon... " " " " " "	unsaleable.
Crape Lastings ditto ... " "	6.00 to 8.00	Japan ... " " " " " " "	1.70 to 1.80
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... "	4.00 to 5.00		

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**SILK.**—We have to report a further advance of fully \$30 which has to some extent checked operations.

A few bales of fine sized Oshiu (native *filature*) have found buyers at a price reported to be \$720.

Settlements since the 22nd ultimo are 550 bales of Hanks and 50 of Oshiu.

A number of foreign houses having proposed to the native dealers to establish as a rule for the future an allowance of 1 per cent. on the net weight of Hanks as a compensation for dampness, the Japanese have declined to agree to their proposition. The establishment of a "conditioning house" at this port is among the probable contingencies.

**SILK-WORM'S EGGS.**—Total arrivals since the beginning of this season, are as follows:—

Joshui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184,540	Cards.
Koshiu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,640	"
Bushui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145,720	"
Shinshui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433,010	"
Oshiu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235,700	"
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,480	"
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,083,090	Cards.

Total Settlements are estimated at 1,050,000 cards against 1,100,000 last year at the same date.

Prices for first-choice cards have receded 25 to 75 cents according to description, Sinchiu having fallen most on account of their abundance, and our lower quotations for each sort only apply to the refuse of the market.

We quote:

Oshiu.	...	...	...	...	\$2.00 to 3.00	Koshiu.	...	...	...	...	\$1.20 to 1.90
Sinchiu.	...	...	...	...	\$1.75 to 2.60	Goshiu and other sorts.	...	...	...	...	
Joshui and Bushui	...	...	...	...	\$1.50 to 2.25						

The above report only refers to the goods arrived at and sold in the open market. It is a matter of public notoriety that Silk-worm's eggs cards reserved by Government order for native consumption and bearing a distinct stamp have been smuggled into Yokohama and sold at a discount, in what quantity and at what prices is not exactly ascertained. It follows that the real importance of the settlements for this season can only be verified by the actual weight of shipments, and there is a probability of unusually late shipments *via* San Francisco and New York.

**TEA.**—Our Tea market for the past week has shewn great activity and settlements mount up to the large total of piculs 6,000; the demand continues still on Good Medium and Fine classes, which have been in fair supply, but many parcels already shew signs of deterioration in quality.

Our supplies again are coming in slowly and no accumulation of stocks is allowed in this place: it is impossible from native sources to arrive at anything like the probable total crop for this season, but there is no reason to count on a less total export from Yokohama for the Season 1873-74 than in past seasons although our export figures are decidedly short.

Our quotations are a little irregular. Most native merchants are firm, tho' a few are willing to realize somewhat under market rates; really desirable parcels, however, are firmly held, and the classes on which a concession is obtainable are "low fine" and inferior class "good Medium"; finest and choice classes are not pressed. The last P. M. Steamer took 237,387 lbs. Tea for San Francisco. The *Clausina* is nearly ready for sea, and will take, it is supposed, about 400,000 lbs. The *Tamerlane* is reported as being laid on for New York, but has not been publicly circulated.

Total Settlements since last American mail to date are about piculs 5,500.

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.			PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.52½ @ 6 m. s.	
<b>Silk:—</b>						
<b>HANKS.</b>	{ Maebashi and Shinshiu }	Extra none. ...	\$710.00 to \$720.00	per picul	27s. 3d. to 27s. 7d.	frs. 75 to frs. 78
		Best ...	\$670.00 to \$690.00	"	25s. 9d. to 26s. 6d.	frs. 71 to frs. 73
		Good ...	\$630.00 to \$660.00	"	24s. 3d. to 25s. 4d.	frs. 67 to frs. 70
		Medium ...	\$600.00 to \$620.00	"	23s. 2d. to 23s. 10d.	frs. 61 to frs. 66
		Inferior ...	\$500.00 to \$570.00	"	19s. 5d. to 22s. 0d.	frs. 53 to frs. 61
<b>OSHU</b>	Extra ...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>"</b>	Best ...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>"</b>	Medium ...	...	\$550.00 to \$600.00	"	21s. 3d. to 23s. 2d.	frs. 59 to frs. 64
<b>ECHIZEN</b>	Good ...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>"</b>	Inferior ...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior to Best ...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Tea:—</b>						
<b>Common</b>	...	...	Nominal.	...	...	...
<b>Good Common</b>	...	...	Nominal.	...	...	...
<b>Medium</b>	...	...	\$28.00 to 30.00	"	...	...
<b>Good Medium</b>	...	...	31.00 to 35.00	"	...	...
<b>Fine</b>	...	...	37.00 to 39.00	"	...	...
<b>Finest nominally</b>	...	...	40.00 to 45.00	"	...	...
<b>Choice</b>	...	...	46.00 to 54.00	"	...	...
<b>Choicest</b>	...	...	55.00 up.	"	...	...
<b>Sundries:—</b>						
<b>Mushrooms</b>	...	...	\$29.50 to 32.50	"	...	...
<b>Isinglass</b>	...	...	\$30.00 to 35.00	"	...	...
<b>Sharks' Fins</b>	...	...	\$28.00 to 52.00	"	...	...
<b>White Wax</b>	...	...	\$14.00 to 16.00	"	...	...
<b>Bees Do.</b>	...	...	None.	"	...	...
<b>Cuttle fish</b>	...	...	"	"	...	...
<b>Dried Shrimps</b>	...	...	"	"	...	...
<b>Seaweed</b>	...	...	\$ 1.50 to 4.20	"	...	...
<b>Gallnut</b>	...	...	None.	"	...	...
<b>Tobacco</b>	...	...	\$ 6.50 to 12.00	"	...	...

## INSURANCE.

**Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.**L O N D O N .  
ESTABLISHED 1821.Total Invested Funds.....£2,780,000  
Total Annual Income.....£ 360,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER &amp; Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

**London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, June 28, 1873.

tf.

**The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.**

BATAVIA (JAVA).

**The Sea and Fire Insurance Company.**THE OOSTERLING,  
BATAVIA (JAVA).

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates  
Policies against Fire issued for "The Oosterling" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class...12 Months...1½ per Cent.

" " ... 6 " ... 1 " "

" " ... 3 " ... ½ " "

" " ... 1 " ... ¼ " "

" " ...10 Days..... ⅙ " "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873.

12m.

## CAUTION.

**BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.**

—O—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad, and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

**KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.

**THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!****HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

**THE GREAT CURE ALL!****HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

**THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"**

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

**Goodall's Quinine Wine.**

(Prepared with Howard's Quinine.) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the Public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. In large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each. Prepared by.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE &amp; CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

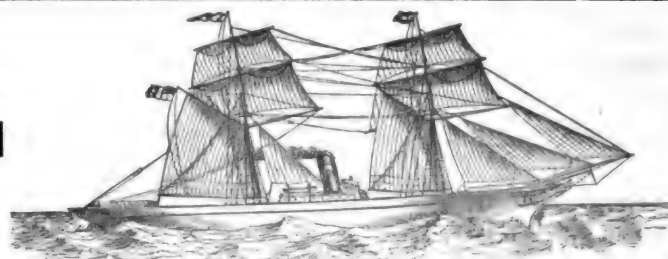
The Food Journal.—An honest and useful preparation. The Anti-Adulteration Review.—A valuable Tonic, and has become popular from its invigorating goodness. Arthur Hill Hassall, M. D.—We have tested this preparation and can recommend it for its purity. The Lancet.—The samples of Goodall's Quinine Wine we have examined have been of excellent quality, and remarkable for unprecedented cheapness.

August 16th, 1873.

12m

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**IRON  
STEAM  
AND**



**SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.**

**COLE BROTHERS,**

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,**

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

**IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.**

52 ins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES  
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.**

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.  
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.  
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS  
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR  
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.  
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
PICKLED SALMON.  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.  
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.  
PURE SALAD OIL.  
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.  
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.  
EAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES  
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.  
PRESERVED BACON.  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.  
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.  
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.  
LEA AND PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may  
always be had from every Storekeeper.*

### CAUTION.

*Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to  
prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.*

*Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any  
attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.*

*Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL**

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

**SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.**

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were award-  
ed to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority  
of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

**A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,**

Publishers of

**STANDARD TEXT BOOKS,  
FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE,  
ADAPTED TO THE JAPANESE MARKET.**

A Descriptive Catalogue will be sent free by post to  
any address in Japan on application.

ADDRESS

**A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,  
NEW YORK, U.S.A.**

Yokohama, October 29, 1873.

d. & w. 6ms.

**THE MEDICAL HALL.**

**J. THOMPSON & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

**Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.**

All the English, American and French patent  
Medicines of repute,

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus  
Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

**SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS**

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,

&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

**YOKOHAMA.**

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

11.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

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## BIRTH.

On the 5th instant, at Tamar Cottage, Acton, the wife of METCALFE DALE, Esq., 10th Regiment, of a son.

## DIED.

On Sunday night, November 2nd, of Pneumonia, BAILEY DONZ, Esq. M.D., aged 28 years.

## Notes of the Week.

THE following account by an eyewitness of the accident which befell the Empress on Friday evening last, may be relied on as trustworthy.

The occurrence has been a source of great and general regret among the foreign residents.

The Empress, accompanied by her Mother and a lady of the Household, was driving out to pay a visit in a close carriage, drawn by two foreign greys. Coming down an acclivity near the Kobusho the pole-strap gave way, and the horses, startled and with their heads in the air, dashed off. The coachman lost all command, and the horses, carriage and occupants of it were all thrown over an embankment into some deep water which forms the reservoir for the silk-mill of the Kobusho. Fortunately, the carriage, being closed, did not fill with water, and the three ladies were soon extricated with slight injuries only. One of the horses, the one which was under the pole, was drowned, the other is not much hurt, nor is the coachman, but a *betto* is said to be seriously injured. The Empress and the ladies were taken to the Kobusho where wraps and a fresh carriage were procured for them, and from thence they were conveyed home.

THE following is the official list of the recent changes in the Cabinet, and a comparison of it with that given in our issue of last week will show how nearly accurate was the information we then made public.

The following have sent in their resignations, which have been accepted.

Gôtd..... Sangi = Councillor of State.

Etagaki ..... do. do.

Etô..... do. do.

Soyejima... do. do.

Saigo has resigned his office of Sanji, but retains his appointment of General.

Okuma is Sanji, with the portfolio of Finance.

Oki is Sanji with portfolio of Education.

Terashima is Sanji with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Katsu Awa is Sanji with the portfolio of the Admiralty.

Itô is Sanji with the portfolio of Public Works.

It is impossible not to regret the retirement of Soyôjima from the Cabinet at this moment, whatever may be the abilities of his successor—and these are highly spoken of. The late Foreign Minister is a man of very liberal views, he thoroughly understands the foreign question, and he has the credit of being very true to any engagement he makes or promise he enters into. He has certainly gained the confidence of the Foreign Ministers, and his experience and knowledge are so ample that he can ill be spared from the Cabinet during the discussions which the approaching revision of the Treaties must produce.

We have elsewhere treated the question of the late changes in the Cabinet, and shewn that there is reason to look upon them rather as the fruits of a wise and truly far-sighted than a retrogressive and illiberal policy. It is conceivable that the late Foreign Minister may have urged upon his colleagues measures in regard to foreign affairs of the prudence of which

their recent experience has made them somewhat doubtful, but it is on that very account that we are most disposed to regret his absence from the Cabinet at this moment, though his secession may have been unavoidable under the circumstances which brought about the late crisis.

THE death, at the early age of 28, of Dr. Bayly Done, has made a gap in the medical staff of this place the extent of which can only be appreciated by those who knew him as intimately as the writer of these lines. Endowed by nature with a clear mental vision the acuteness of which had been increased by patient and intelligent study, he possessed in a high degree that ponderating power, if we may so call it, which estimates at its true weight and value the facts presented or the arguments addressed to it. At an age when many men have either adopted conventional opinions from defect of the power of forming them for themselves, or are cast about from side to side as the latest theory appeals to them, Dr. Done had so adjusted the balance of his mind that every new fact or opinion was weighed there with a singular justness and impartiality. He also possessed the somewhat rare faculty of seeing distant relationships between facts or phenomena wholly unsuspected by less acute observers, and when some new fact or generalization was brought to his notice he affiliated it with singular rapidity, and generally with perfect accuracy, with recognized conclusions at first sight wholly unrelated to it. His restless and enquiring mind was deeply devoted to the pursuit of truth, and if the difficulty of finding it, or even the direction in which it lay, too often repulsed him with chilling effect, this pursuit was as brave as it was worthily sustained.

He was deeply attached to his profession, jealous of its honour, and ever alive to its high duties in the service of humanity.

Captain Lane has addressed the following acknowledgement of the hospitable attention of the Japanese, along the line of route, to the shipwrecked passengers, officers and crew of the steamer *Ariel*.

Nov. 7th, 1873.

TO THE GOVERNOR OF KANAGAWA KEN,

SIR,—Allow me to tender the sincere thanks of this Agency, for and on behalf of the P. M. S. S. Co., for the kindness shown and tendered to the Captain, crew, and passengers of the late steamship *Ariel*, wrecked the 27th ult. off Toyama Point.

The Captain with his ship's company having reached here safely overland, speak in the highest terms of the uniform kind treatment, and attention shown them from the people along the route they came from the scene of disaster.

Again accept our thanks for the above attention.

I have the honour to be, Respectfully yours,

GEO. LANE,  
Agent.

AN excellent movement has lately been set on foot here for the establishment of a Sailor's Home, and we hope it may meet with all the support it merits. The position of sailors arriving at a port destitute of such an institution, is deplorable. They are driven to haunts which are enough to drag down men far better guarded against the dangers which there beset them than sailors usually are or can be expected to be. As a letter elsewhere to be found in our columns observes, the officers of ships have clubs and the houses of friends or acquaintances ashore to which they can resort. The sailor is driven to the worst houses and dens in the place; who can wonder that he does not improve under this regimen?

A noticeable feature in the local scheme alluded to is that the sailors themselves have been foremost movers in and supporters of it.

MONDAY last being the twenty-third anniversary of the Mikado's birthday, was celebrated with the usual salutes, rejoicings and banquets. The Foreign Ministers were entertained at Hamagoten, and the Governor of Kanagawa presided over a dinner given to the Foreign Consuls at the Saibansho.

A translation will be found elsewhere in our columns of the pamphlet written by Kido and which is said to have been circulated to an enormous extent throughout the country, although we cannot guarantee this latter statement.

The paper reached us too late in the week to permit of our commenting upon it in this issue, so that we must reserve our review of it for next Saturday.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—A total eclipse of the moon occurred on Tuesday night. At 11.50 P.M. the obscuration commenced and at 12.30 the orb could only be observed dimly appearing through the fast drifting clouds and affording only a pale salmon-coloured light. At 12.45 its obscuration was complete. The stars were at the time shining brilliantly, and though the scud came up rapidly from the south-west, little, if any wind was stirring. At 20 minutes to 2 o'clock the moon again shone out, exhibiting a faint light, which at about 2.15 p.m. brightened somewhat, a small portion first appearing and gradually its whole surface. At half-past three o'clock rain fell.

The moon was about full. The eclipse was only partially visible at Greenwich. Several brilliant meteors were observed both before and after the eclipse.

On the 19th instant, there will be partial eclipse of the sun. It will be invisible at Greenwich, but may possibly be observed here.

In regard to the reported disaffection among the military classes, we can only say that a foreign officer, high in the service of the Government and in intimate connection with the Army, informed us yesterday afternoon of the entire untruth of these reports, for which, he said, not the slightest foundation existed.

News has reached Yokohama that the *Columbine* a Japanese owned steamer has been lost near Oosima. The report alleges that the European captain is not responsible as the charge of the vessel was taken out of his hands.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING OCTOBER, 1873.

Class of Patients.	Remained from Sept.	Admitted during Oct.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Oct. 31st.	Total Treated.
1st .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd .....	1	2	1	0	2	3
3rd .....	4	7	3	2	6	11
4th .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charity .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total .....	5	9	4	2	8	14

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

4th November, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 2nd November, 1873.

Passengers..... 26,280      Amount..... \$7,990.19  
Goods, Parcels &c..... 674.09

Total..... \$8,664.28

Average per mile per week \$481.35.  
18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week last year.

Number of Passengers 24,671      Amount \$8,464.13

#### FIRST FRUITS.

THE return of the Embassy has borne early fruit, and the late changes in the Cabinet afford evidence of the fact. It was not to be expected that the experience gained by such men as IWAKURA and KIDO in a tour round the world, during which they had ample opportunities of seeing the outlines and elevation, the forms and proportions, of that civilization which awaited them in the West, would be without ample results to their minds, nor can it be doubted that such satisfaction as they may previously have felt in regard to the great movement which this country is painfully endeavouring to make, has been largely modified by their recent experiences and the reflections which those experiences must have abundantly suggested. Their return to Japan at this moment has enabled them to interpose their riper judgment between the country and some of its more questionable ambitions, as well as to pronounce authoritatively upon the wisdom of those steps it is taking in its onward movement, the relation they bear to the enormous expense they have entailed, the prudence of continuing, or the necessity for revising them. And, to our mind, the real meaning of these late Ministerial changes is that a halt has been called in order to review the actual state of affairs, the numbers and power of the force, the nature of the country into which the advance has been made, the prudence of further advance, the necessity for making good the ground already gained, and the means available for continuing the march when this has been done. When we allowed last week that the Korean question,—to which we might have added the discussion upon the Formosan outrages,—had been the proximate causes of the changes in the Cabinet, we made almost a larger concession to our desire to redress an unintentional injury than perhaps the actual circumstances of the case demanded. We are not at this moment by any means persuaded that the translations given to the world purporting to be the actual messages sent by the Government of Corea to Japan, correctly represented the facts of the case, though we should have been content to leave our acknowledgement in the form in which it was made but for the ungracious manner in which our concession was accepted. We are inclined to think that whatever may have been the share of these questions in bringing about the recent changes, they are still more due to the causes we have above assigned, and it is even possible that steps of a liberal nature contemplated by at least one of the members of the Government who has retired from it,—steps to which he was pledged and from which he refused to retreat,—have had at least as much to do with the changes as the questions of the Korean and Formosan policy. But the danger of asserting or strongly insisting on any such facts or opinions in this country should never be forgotten. It may, indeed, be as safe to contradict the assertion that republicanism exists as a force here, as to deny the existence in Japan of a formidable party of Plymouth brethren or Quakers, for the impossible may always be safely denied, though the necessity for the act may reasonably be doubted. But, if we are correct in our surmise that this halt has been called—that orders have been given to strike a balance for the purpose of accurately determining the relations of the money expended to the results obtained from it—can it be denied that this is a truly wise policy, or asserted that the necessity for it was not abundantly manifest? While we have never swerved from our conviction that the efforts being made by the country have a sound basis of solid motive and intention, we have as persistently pointed out the errors which have attended those efforts, and the dan-

gers incidental to the foolish flattery they have elicited. If ever the more practical of the two greatest works produced by the English imagination of the seventeenth century shall come to be translated into the Japanese language, the story which tells how the pilgrims were beguiled and entangled in the net of the Flatterer will have its moral pointed by the events of this year, nor will the more thoughtful readers of the parable fail to recollect that escape from his toils was only purchased at the expense of a chastisement which, though administered in love, was not the less sore on that account. The country has listened to too much advice and taken too little. It has not sufficiently discriminated between what was sound and what unsound. It has been deluded by shallow, fluent and effusive gabble, instead of listening to bitter truth. It has imagined that a royal road would lead it abreast of the nations who have not only been centuries toiling along the path on which they have travelled, but have cleared every inch of it for themselves with infinite labour, and have transmitted to successive generations the inheritance of an ever increasing moral and intellectual force adapted to the exigencies of the effort. It would be cruel as well as idle to reproach the Japanese for follies which would appear to be as much the results of a law of nature as the inexperience of youth and the errors to which it gives rise. Nations, as little as individuals, seem to be able to gain their experience without the heavy payment nature exacts for it. The time comes when, if there is to be any worthy future, the halt must be called, the review made, the books balanced, and the fresh start taken. There is nothing new in all this. Friends need not fear, nor enemies rejoice. The pace has simply proved too great, and there have been mistakes made as regards the road. It is true wisdom to pull up, acknowledge it all, and take a truer direction, at less speed, for the future.

But, above all things, let us be sure that the experience so bought is really to be turned to account. It is a costly article, and stands at a high figure in the books of this nation. Nor, if report speaks truly, can it be an unpopular one with many of those who have been sent to market for it, as their percentages on the outlay have contributed not a little to their private advantage. It can never go well with this country until the idea of high office is absolutely and entirely dissociated from the idea of turning it into gain by means of the power which it confers. No commercial legislation will ever be sound so long as Ministers and Governors are partners in commercial houses, whether native or foreign, or derive indirect private advantages from the establishment or perpetuation of guilds or corporations or commercial enterprises. At whatever cost, the men who are now guiding the affairs of this Empire must be brought to see this, and if, as we think, its future welfare and prosperity are to be secured and maintained by such successful commercial legislation—we do not mean by these alone, but by these among others—the time has come for putting the axe to the root of all such ideas as conflict with this view. If men wish to make money, in Heaven's name let them go and do it; but not while in office. The statesman's aim is one thing, the merchant's another; and every instinct we possess, or tradition on which we have been nourished, rebels against the union of the two occupations in one person. We shall not be far wrong if we state our belief that one of the gravest difficulties of the present moment is the financial difficulty, and this can only be surmounted by a retrenchment of the expenditure caused by the costly projects of the few last years, and by that wise

legislation in regard to commercial and industrial affairs which lies at the root of all our hopes of future prosperity. But no views in this direction, however sound, are likely to benefit the country, so long as they are liable to constant deflection by the impure ambitions of men in high office. One day a Silk Guild is found bolstering up all kinds of obstructive regulations, because a local official is identified with it; at another time the whole interests of a scheme of colonization are frustrated by an expenditure which becomes intolerable, and yet only a fraction of which is devoted to its intended purpose; while another day some great contract is awarded to the man who most liberally rewards the officer who has the giving of it. If the Heads of the Embassy just returned are in earnest about the future let them look to these things, and see whether the loss of power between what money has done and money can do has not lain in this direction. There is room enough for hope. There is an abundance of vitality in the nation, of vigour, of amiable disposition, of willingness to be governed, of intelligence, and, in some sense, of vigour. But all these will be of no avail unless well directed, and unless their fruits are husbanded and made reproductive, instead of being squandered.

So read your Bible, Sir, and mind your purse,  
And thank your stars that matters are not worse.

No great harm has been done so far; though much effort has been misdirected, and much money has been misspent. The solid intention is present and real, and much must be forgiven to this. For the rest, a severer code of ethics among the official class, and a sleepless watchfulness in the Finance Minister, will do much towards restoring order and giving a confidence to the holders of the Japan Loan which, if they are wise, will be rather increased than diminished by the recent crisis.

But, it must be added in conclusion, though it is quite wise and proper that this halt should be called as regards the internal policy of the country, foreigners would learn with the gravest dissatisfaction and disappointment that a retrogressive and illiberal course in its external policy was contemplated. It is not as if large, dangerous or one-sided concessions had been made to them, outweighing the legitimate rights which the country ought in justice to herself to conserve. Nothing of this kind has been done, and foreigners have a perfectly legitimate right to expect concessions in the revised treaties which will benefit them and at the same time advance the interests of the country. The Japanese must be perfectly well aware of the solid grounds on which the Foreign Powers have refused to place their subjects or citizens under native jurisdiction, and must have learnt to acquiesce in this determination. But this is no reason for delaying the opening of the country under prudent regulations and with properly devised securities. Any disappointment of the hopes in this direction which foreigners have cherished, quite as much as a matter of justice and amicable reciprocity as of legitimate expectation, will assuredly be met with strong expressions of displeasure, and resented as an unfriendly and ungrateful return for the cordial reception of the Japanese by all the Courts and nations of the West. We hope sincerely that no such cause of disappointment will arise, and that the friendly feelings towards the Government of this country which, in spite of some present coldness, are generally entertained by the Governments of the other hemisphere, may receive no such check as that which we most confidently predict must arise from any resolution on the part of Japan to draw the cord of her ancient exclusiveness more tightly than friendship, justice, and sound policy would dictate.



# DISCOURSE OF KIDO, COUNCILLOR OF STATE, AFTER HIS RETURN TO JAPAN.

I, Takayoshi, have always been filled with fear at the thought that I, an unlearned man and of inferior capacity, have presumed to take a share in the conduct of affairs, and I am sensible that I have in many ways failed to discharge aright the diplomatic duties imposed upon me by my late appointment as Envoy to the States of Europe and America. I have not succeeded in fulfilling the charge contained in the full powers given me by my Government, nor, on the other hand, have I been able to satisfy the expectations of the people. For this I deserve no small blame.

In the course of my travels, however, while observing the forms of Government and the civilizations of the various countries, I have noted the causes of the modifications which they have undergone, and taking into account the points of resemblance and difference which are owing to likeness or unlikeness of national customs and character, I went on to mark the analogies with the condition of our country before and after the revolution and maturely to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of the measures by which these modifications have been brought about. This inquiry has convinced me that the history of all countries, great or small, enlightened or unenlightened, proves that the inquiry in to the causes of their conservation or downfall resolves itself into the question of the state of vigour or decay, and the merits or faults, of their laws and constitutions. No matter how extensive their territory may be or how numerous their subjects, if a due control is not exercised over them by means of the laws and constitution, one man will basely follow his own selfish ends, while another will presumptuously turn right to wrong and so the Government will swarm with parasites and place-hunters. In such a case although an outward semblance of prosperity, power, and enlightenment may be maintained, the foundations of the country have been sapped and the evil will finally become past remedy.

The Chinese saying, "We have before us the example of the Shou dynasty," may be applied to the downfall of the country of Poland, in Europe. When it was free and independent, Poland had a wide territory and a large population. It was not that her kings were tyrants or her officials corrupt; the tendencies of the age brought on changes which rendered it impossible for the constitution of her government to maintain its integrity. One was thoroughly convinced of his own wisdom and styled himself a sage, another, relying on himself, assumed to be a clever man, and each refused to be guided by the other. The nobles and rich, some bent on selfish gain, others turning right into wrong, by their strife and jarring reduced the country to a state bordering on anarchy. The distress to which the people were brought was too painful to describe: what wonder that there was no one who did not look round him for some means of preventing himself from starving! The whole country therefore rose in tumult and wreaked its vengeance on the rich and nobles, and the disorder spread as far as the neighbouring countries of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, so that at last there was hardly one of the people who remained peaceably pursuing his own occupation. The three countries could no longer stand by unconcerned. They assembled an army, and having chastised the remaining robbers, divided the country into three parts, each uniting one to its own territory. Whom can the people of the ruined country blame for this, or whom can they hate! The essence of independence their country never had, nor did they themselves ever enjoy any original rights as citizens. When I was travelling in a railway carriage from Prussia to Russia, one morning at dawn my dreams were suddenly broken by the melancholy notes of a flute. I got up and opened the window. I was in Poland, and the flute player was a poor native who was begging copper coins from the passengers. This incident carried my mind back to the days of Poland's greatness, and it was long before I was able to restrain my tears. Alas! what country can escape the same fate if it does not maintain its constitution and preserve the integrity of its laws. As the turning point between prosperity and decay, between safety and destruction, is so critical, I felt compelled to note down this example so as to submit it for the opinion of my wise and enlightened readers.

A single rod, even though a stout one, may be broken by a young child, but if ten rods, though weak ones, are made into a bundle, they cannot be broken by a full grown man. They will even maintain a weight of a thousand pounds without breaking.

In the same manner, if a country is divided among a multitude of petty rulers, each one having full authority in his own district, the lines of policy are multiplied, inasmuch as each prince will seek his own advantage and devise schemes for his own gain. Under such a system the national strength is dissipated, and although the fellow rulers may know each other's relative strength, how will they stand in comparison with foreign nations? How could they ever withstand a powerful enemy whose forces were harmoniously united? But if, on the contrary, one sovereign can exercise control over the numberless petty rulers if he maintains one national line of policy and balances the gains of one province with the losses of another, —if he thus exercises supreme control,—though his territory may not be large or his people numerous, they will be able to protect themselves against the insults of their neighbours. This is a principle founded in nature, and is now a days a commonplace with the powerful nations of the five continents.

Not many years ago our own country passed through a revolution which was demanded by the altered tendencies of the age, and during it multitudes of the people were deprived of their occupations and fell into great distress. We have also had to lament the campaigns of Kiôto and the North, when Japan was forced, as it were, to sit in dust and ashes. I give as an example the misfortunes which befel one family. The father sacrificed his life for his country at the castle of Kiôto, while his son discharged the debt of gratitude he owed his lord by laying down his life on some battle field in the North. Even yet, when I recall to mind those days, a cold sweat breaks out over me. But the misfortunes of one family were mere private griefs: the crisis in the State was a public matter and demanded our most serious concern. It was no time for indulgence in private sorrow. The whole nation, therefore, spared neither pains nor labour, and so it became at last possible to lay the first foundations of our constitution. It thereupon followed that in reforming the old system of rule there were none of those things which catch the eyes and ears of the people which were not changed from their ancient customary form. In some this engendered suspicion, others tried to stand aloof, and it almost seemed as if there was no one who knew whither the Imperial purpose really tended. But how could it be supposed that these measures of the Government proceeded from a mere idle pleasure in changing the old system of rule? The truth was that there was no change made which had not become unavoidable, chiefly owing to the internal condition of the country, but also, though in a less degree, to our relations with foreign countries. The object of them was to promote the wealth and power of the nation, to spread enlightenment, and to secure to every one a peaceful life in his own sphere.

Hence it was thought advisable, so early as the spring of 1868 when the northern provinces were still unsubdued, to summon together at the castle of Kiôto all the officials and nobles of the Empire. The Emperor then prayed to the gods of Heaven and Earth and pronounced an oath containing five clauses, which was thereupon published throughout the Empire, removing all doubts as to the objects the Emperor had in view, and guiding the ideas of the people in one fixed direction. The heading of this oath contains the following expression:—"By this oath we set up as our aim the establishment of the national weal on a broad basis and the framing of a constitution and laws." This led at last to granting the petitions for leave to restore the fiefs to the Emperor, which occasioned the abolition of the Daimiôs and the concentration of the dissipated national strength. Is not all this consonant with that common-place argument of the powerful countries of the five great continents? And if this be so, then surely we must consider those five clauses as the foundation of our constitution. Now the constitution is a thing which sets on a firm basis the weal of the entire nation, which prevents officials from taking unauthorized steps merely on their own judgment, and which



by placing under one control all the business of administration, renders it necessary that all measures are conformable to it. Is there at the present day any subject of the Empire who does not gratefully acknowledge its profound and far-sighted policy and admire the soundness of the Emperor's views.

But in enlightened countries, though there may be a sovereign, still he does not hold sway in an arbitrary fashion. The people of the whole country give expression to their united and harmonious wishes, and the business of the State is arranged accordingly, a department (styled the government) being charged with the execution of their judgments, and officials appointed to transact business. For this reason all who hold office are faithful to the wishes of the whole nation and serve their country under a deep sense of responsibility, so that even in extraordinary crises, they take no arbitrary step which is unauthorized by the unanimous consent of the nation. The strictness of the constitution of these governments is such as I have just described, but as an additional check upon illegal acts, the people have officers for discussion (members of parliament) whose duty is to sift everything that is done and to check arbitrary proceedings on the part of officials. In this way a very admirable form of government is produced. But if the people are still insufficiently enlightened, it becomes necessary, at least for a time, that the Sovereign should by his superior discernment anticipate their unanimous wishes and act for them in arranging the affairs of State and in entrusting to officials the execution of their wishes. By this means he will gradually lead them forward in the path of enlightenment. Such a course is consonant with natural principles, and I am inclined to believe that upon this idea was founded the thought of the Emperor when he inaugurated by an oath his energetic policy. My belief is that although Japan has not yet reached that stage where everything is submitted for the sanction of a parliament, in the weight which the Imperial command bears with it and the importance of the business transacted, our country differs not a whit from those countries of Europe and America whose government is carried on on the principle of executing the wishes of the people, and it is important that our officials should not be forgetful of their responsibility and should keep constantly before their eyes our five-clause Constitution.

The Constitution is the mind of the State; the officials are the members.\* If, when the mind issues its commands, the members act in a contrary direction, or without waiting for the mind's orders, the affairs of the whole country must fall into confusion and the whole nation feel ill at ease. The final results of such a state of things it would be hard to foresee. If such were to be the lot of our own country the vigorous policy inaugurated on a former day would stop short with the mere idle abolition of the former system of government, and the pains and labour of the people would have been spent to no purpose and vanish like foam on the surface of water. To talk of the affairs of the Empire is easy: to put one's ideas into practice is hard. Let us then, while it is still open to us to do so, keep strict watch over all our proceedings.

Whilst pondering on the Emperor's words on the occasion referred to, the following thoughts occurred to me. What reason could there be for making the entire Empire the private possession of a single family? The Emperor dwells in it along with his people, along with his people he defends it, and of all the parts of the administration there is not one which does not affect them. The subjects ought, on the other hand, each to have his full rights and bear his due share of the public burdens. During my visit to France, a learned gentleman of that nation named Brook (?) said to me. "The people of France cannot compare with the people of England, and this is deeply to be lamented. The reason is that, generally speaking, there is no Englishman who does not enjoy to the full the rights given by his Government, whilst not only are the French deprived of more than half their legal rights, but many of them are eager wrongfully to

"seize privileges never granted them. This has been the sure cause of the frequent revolutions which have kept our country in a state of weakness. This state of things is truly lamentable." These words sent a thrill through me and filled me with shame. Every citizen's object in life is to maintain all his rights and so preserve his natural liberty, and to assist in carrying on the Government by bearing his part of the national burden; and therefore they (i. e., the rights and burdens) are specified exactly in writing and men bind themselves by a solemn promise to permit no infringement of them, but to act as mutual checks on each other in maintaining them. These writings are what we call laws. The laws are the offspring of the constitution, for the constitution is the root of every part of the system of government, and there is none which does not take its rise from it. And this is the reason why every country, when the time comes for changing its constitution, bestows on it the greatest care and the ripest consideration and ascertainment to the full the general wishes. No new measures are put in force lightly or hastily or if they are not imperatively called for by the circumstances. In the case of a country where the sovereign goes to meet the wishes of the people, the greatest care must be taken to conjecture them with accuracy, the internal condition of the country must be profoundly studied and a wide view taken of the national industries. Then comes the most important point of all, and that is to suit the measures to the degree of civilization of the people.

Again, in ordering the affairs of a nation, its strength must be taken into account. If not, one good will be converted into a hundred evils. The poor man's son who tries to rival the son of the rich man, ruins his property and his house, and in the end does not make a show equal to his rival. Those who order the affairs of a nation should remember, before taking action, to consider the due sequence of measures, and should proceed by gradual steps in nourishing its strength, for no nation ever attained to a perfect state of civilization in a single morning.

Every country in the world has inhabitants of some sort, and, putting aside its condition as civilized or barbarous, some of the people are wise and others foolish, some are rich and others poor. Those who are wise and able and competent to conduct affairs find their way to offices of state, while the wealthy preside over industry and give employment to the poor; all this is nothing more than the natural order of things every where. But as the return of one swallow does not allow us to say that Spring has everywhere commenced, and it is not till the mists extend their veil and the hundred flowers are seen rivaling each other in beauty that we can praise Spring's gentle warmth; so in spite of the appearance of one or two able men or of a few opulent men, all the rest of the nation may still remain buried in poverty, ignorance and degradation. Such a country it would be premature to class with prosperous and enlightened states.

When I consider the results of the measures of the past few years with reference to the present condition of our country, it appears to me that the tendencies of the period are still wanting in directness. The people's minds are perversely turned in one direction, and instead of exercising their rights, many of them mimic idly the arts of civilization: instead of discharging their responsibilities to the State, they are much given to ill-judged pretensions to enlightenment. The consequence is that although they are gradually acquiring more elegance in externals and the old rustic coarseness is becoming abolished by degrees, they find it hard all at once to become enlightened in their hearts.

Another evil is that the laws are promulgated without due consideration. What was thought right yesterday is condemned to day, and before one measure comes into operation it is followed by another. The people must certainly find it hard to put up with this. The business of government is multifarious: there is no limit to progress, and the important matters of the nation must follow the advance of civilization. The government ought not therefore to reason as if the position of affairs was now the same as it was in 1868. If those who hold the reins of government were now to guide themselves by those five clauses as the whole constitution, they would be at a loss as often as a decision had to be taken on

\* Note by the author.—It is a common saying in Europe that "the Constitution is the mind and the officials the members." Another version is "The people are the mind and the officials the members." But as the Constitution proceeds from the unanimous wishes of the people, the principle of the two maxims is the same, although their language is different.

any unusual matter, and they would probably fail to satisfy the wishes of the people. Our most urgent duty at present is to avoid future difficulties by giving effect to the August Command, adding to the five clauses others founded upon them, and establishing laws. It is also essential to nourish the people and to enable them quietly to raise themselves from their present state of degradation, having done which the day of great results for the nation may calmly be awaited. When once the condition of the people has been improved it will *then* be the occasion for statesmen to devote themselves to their country's service, for if they do so they will lay in a rich store of blessings for the future. But if the day of great results is not calmly awaited, if one or two clever men, seeking their own personal aggrandisement alone and regardless of the wishes of the people, should, with the hope of gaining a reputation as successful statesmen, cause a leading department to monopolize all the powers of government, and attempt to imitate the example of civilized countries in every detail of the administration, without due consideration, the progress of the country will become involved in difficulties and its position as precarious as that of a pile of eggs. I fear that in such a case I, and such as I, would feel deeply the responsibilities of another time.

I have now given my reasons for thinking that our most urgent need at present is to establish the constitution and the laws. I have been told that the ancient Romans had a saying "Wherever there is a people, there are laws." By this, it may be seen that a constitution and laws are indispensable things.

In the midst of all that I saw and experienced during my travels in Europe and America, my deep reflections on the past stirred up in my own mind apprehensions for the future. These views I have felt unable to restrain from uttering, and I therefore put them before you, my readers, that you may examine and pass judgment upon them.

#### THE TOKEI NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE Shi Han Gakkô, or Tokei Normal School, is another of the schools under the Education Department in Tokei, and is designed to fit Japanese young men to be teachers in the schools of Japan. These young men will teach in their own language, according to western methods and with discipline. The Shi Han Gakkô is therefore a training-school for Japanese teachers.

The buildings now used for the purpose are in the northern part of the city, about a mile from the Imperial College, and are situated within the grounds of the old Chinese college, close by the temple of Confucius. As it is one of the most interesting places in the capital, to visit, and as visitors are always welcome, we may remark that the easiest way to reach it, from the station, is to go straight up the Tôri, or main street, about two or three miles, and pass over the new stone bridge (Yorodzu Yo Bashi), which being crossed, the school is easily found by going a short distance westward.

The two divisions of the school are the Academic and the Normal. In the former, Japanese young men receive a good education and are instructed how to teach after the manner of foreign teachers. They thus receive as good a subjective education as a professional teacher ought to have, and are instructed in the best methods of imparting their knowledge to others, and how to manage a class of scholars. In the latter, the Japanese young man is actually given a class of boys and girls, and, under the eye of a skilled foreign teacher, learns to instruct his pupils to put his theory into practice and to govern his class according to the discipline of American schools. To the description of these two departments, the Academic and Normal, we now proceed.

There is only one foreigner connected with the institution, and it is chiefly under his advice, supervision and work, that the organization and results have been brought about. He is a professional teacher of several years experience in the United States, and was formerly the Superintendent of the San Francisco High School, and was afterwards in the Imperial College in Tokei for about one year.

The Normal School was established in order to obtain

a supply of properly-trained teachers for the new graded schools which, according to the scheme of the Education Department, are to number over 50,000. It was begun in the following manner.

A class of twenty-five picked young men was formed, and began the study of English. They were fresh and unspoiled, and learned with great rapidity. At a certain point, as soon as they could understand the ordinary expressions of their foreign instructor, the study of English was dropped. They had been taught so far, simply for the purpose of becoming familiar with the manner in which a foreign teacher instructs a class, and maintains discipline. It was something very different from what they had been accustomed to. In Japanese schools, the teacher usually takes a class of six or less, and instructs each scholar separately. They know nothing of reciting in concert, and the discipline in a large school is, in respect of noise and irregular attendance, about equal to that of the very worst country schools at home.

As soon as these young men had learned how a class in a foreign school is taught and managed, little children were brought in, formed into classes, and the young men set to teach them. This they did in the presence, under the eye and by the aid of their foreign instructor. The latter did not know Japanese, nor did he need it.

At present there are 150 young men in training to be teachers. They are from almost every section of the country. According to the rules, the prospective teacher must not be over twenty-five years of age, but no applicant is very severely cross-questioned as to his years. They are arranged into classes of about thirty each, and are first drilled in the correct pronunciation of their own language. As they come from all sections of the Empire most of them use provincialisms, and a style of pronunciation that varies greatly from the standard language of the capital. The importance and significance of securing a uniform pronunciation will be appreciated by all readers of this article, at once. Starting thus, the young men begin a regular course of study in, and by means of Japanese and Chinese, which is to be equal to that of a good High School in the United States. They study foreign learning and science by means of text-books translated from English into Japanese. At the start, they are supposed to have a fair knowledge of Chinese and Japanese, and to be assured of this, they are subjected to an examination before they can enter the school. Of all the young men who apply, only about one-third of the number are chosen.

The very best Japanese teachers procurable are set over these young men as instructors. The foreign superintendent visits the class rooms at intervals, to see that the general foreign methods and discipline are observed. No unnecessary talking, no smoking, no awkward positions, nothing that would be out of place in an American school is allowed.

It must be kept in mind that these young men learn no English whatever. They use the following text-books translated into Japanese, printed and bound in Japanese style: Willson's series of Reading Books, four in number; Robinson's series of Mathematics, comprising simple and advanced Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration and Geometry; Monteith and McNally's System of Geography; Cuttor's Anatomy and Hygiene; Willson's Outlines of Universal History.

Most of the above books have been already translated. Others are in progress, and the series will comprise those in an average American High School use.

The young men study and recite five hours daily. They number at present one hundred and fifty. They are divided into relays of six each, and take their turns at teaching the boys and girls for a week at a time. At present, the turn of each young man comes around about once in three months.

In getting his education proper the young man is simply a pupil. Besides his actual acquirements of knowledge, he is taught how to impart his knowledge and how to manage a large class. He is taught how to use the slate and pencil, globe, map, phonetic and pictorial charts, blackboard etc., as a child would use them. He is actually taught how to teach properly, before he leaves his Japanese teacher. This is his theoretical training as a teacher. For his practical training, for his induction into

the actual work of teaching and managing a class, the Normal department exists. For success in class teaching, such as is pursued in the best foreign schools, three qualifications are essential; 1st Knowledge of what is to be taught; 2nd Ability to impart that knowledge; 3rd Power and skill to govern a class.

The young man gains the first requisite in the Academic department; to prove whether he has the second and third, and to gain them, he enters the Normal department.

To serve the double purpose of a field of practice for the young men who are to be teachers, and of a primary school for the instruction of children between the ages of six and nine, there were brought in, last April, one hundred boys and girls who had never before been taught, and hence were unspoiled. They are now arranged into five classes, and are under the instruction of the young men who have been already trained in the art of teaching. It is proposed to increase in a few weeks, the number of pupils, and to put fifty in a class, as in the primary schools of the United States. A new brick building in foreign style is also to be built. There will then be ten classes of fifty pupils each, making five hundred in all.

The children are to be taught through the primary, and secondary, up to the average American grammar school course. There are to be eight grades of study, and the course will require six years for completion. Boys and girls study together, the former being in the majority. The average age of the pupils is eight years.

The apparatus for these pupils consists of Willson's series of readers, translated into Japanese; slates and pencils; blackboards and chalk; improved copy-books for writing; text books of arithmetic translated from the English; and a system of charts, both phonetic, ideographic, numerical and pictorial. The charts number thirty in all, and contain about 800 objects. No. 1 contains the *kata kana*, which is learned by the eye and ear, and with the voice, slate and pencil and pen, and paper. No. 2, the *hiragana*, learned in like manner. No. 3, the Chinese numerals up to ten. No. 4, the *niigori* marks and letters. No. 5, the Arabic numerals. No. 6, the roman numerals. Other charts contain the Chinese, Arabic, and Roman, numerals up to 100, and combinations up to 1,000 are made. The pupils are practiced in counting from one to a hundred, to a thousand, backwards, forwards, skipping one, two, three, four, five, &c., then by odd and even numbers, and in every possible way until they can handle numbers as easily as words. Mental and written addition, subtraction, and the multiplication table, adding up columns of figures and notation are next taught. The pictorial charts contain coloured drawings of the most familiar objects of every day life, with the Chinese ideograph beside them, so that the name of the object, and the sound and form of the character are fixed in the memory at once. This differs from the Chinese and Japanese method, which is to learn the sound first, without regard to the meaning of the character. By the method of charts, the eye and ear assist each other. Next follow the names of vegetables, household articles, furniture &c., and from these the pupil is gradually led to more complex objects, such as flowers, trees, rarer animals, clocks, thermometer, &c. From these, the ascent is to abstract terms, feelings, the relations of life, uses of various parts of the body, weight and measures, lines, geometrical forms, angles, colours, etc. Practice in reading and writing Chinese and Japanese consume a large portion of the time. It is intended to study the Geography and History of Japan first, and then that of other countries. In due course, the other elementary branches of learning will be introduced.

The scholars under this system not only make very rapid and sound progress, but the young men acquit themselves with great credit as teachers. The progress already made is more than encouraging, it is astonishing.

The foreign instructor is engaged in overseeing both departments, the Academic and the Normal. Any dereliction of duty, any breach of discipline or slovenliness of work or lack of attention, is at once corrected. Under the easy and pleasant, because natural and graded methods pursued in this school, learning is made almost as attractive as playing, and the boys and girls seem to like it as much. The teachers are taught that the very first requisite of a good teacher is to interest his class.

The children are kept in school five hours a day, but ten minutes for play are allowed at the end of each hour. Gymnastics outside, and calisthenics in the class room, are practised by the young men in the Academic, and by the teachers and children in the Normal department and primary school.

The young men who finish their course of study, and succeed well in the actual work of teaching and managing large classes, are to be given a diploma by the Mom Bu Sho certifying their acquirements and ability. Those who cannot succeed as teachers, or fail to become good students will receive a certificate specifying what they have done, in other words, a partial diploma.

The charts and translated books referred to above, are now made by hundreds and are sent out to be used in the various schools throughout the country. A good Japanese grammar, by a native scholar is said to be in preparation, but of this, we cannot speak with certainty. It is proposed to establish other normal schools as necessity arises and means allow.

## A CHRONICLE OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN JAPANESE HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1863.

(Continued.)

3RD YEAR OF BUNKIU, (1863).

1st month 5th day.—The Russians gave us a friendly warning that the English and French were preparing an expedition against Japan.

1st month 6th day.—The old Daimio of Saga came to Yedo. On the 8th, he was ordered to attend to the education in literary and warlike accomplishments of the Shogun.

1st month 7th day.—A French ship came to Yokohama. It was said that others would follow.

1st month 7th day.—The old Daimio of Nagoya arrived at Kioto.

1st month 10th day.—The old Daimio of Tosa left Yedo and went by sea to Kioto.

1st month 13th day.—At Yedo the runaway clansmen murdered Uno Hachiro of the Takatsuki Han.

1st month 15th day.—The old Daimio of Kumamoto arrived at Kioto.

1st month 20th day.—The Daimio of Okayama left Yedo for Kioto.

1st month 22nd day.—The old Daimio of Fukui left Yedo by sea for Kioto.

1st month 22nd day.—At Osaka, the runaway clansmen murdered the unattached samurai Ikemuchi Daikaku. They sent one of his cats to Lord Nakayama, the other to Lord Sanjo.

1st month — day.—The Daimio of Akita left Yedo for Kioto.

1st month 29th day.—The Daimio of Tokushima left Yedo for Kioto.

2nd month 3rd day.—Between this day and the 12th, eight English ships arrived at Yokohama.

2nd month 5th day.—Ayanokoji was interdicted from holding intercourse with members of the Imperial Household, with Princes, or with samurai.

2nd month 6th day.—In Choshu, the Daimio of Hagi put to death Nagai Uta a samurai of his Han.

2nd month 11th day.—Todoroki Bukei of the Kumamoto Han, Kusaka Gentan of the Hagi Han, and Takeichi Hampeida of the Kochi Han demanded to learn from the Mikado's Court, the fate of the expulsion of the barbarians.

2nd month 12th day.—By an Imperial edict, the Shogun's stay at Kioto was fixed at ten days.

2nd month 13th day.—Ohara Sayemon no Jo ordered Uratsuji, one of the Household, to confine himself to his house.

2nd month 13th day.—The Shogun set out from Yedo, and went to Kioto by the Tokaido accompanied by the Daimios of Yamagata and Matsuyama. He reached Kioto on the 4th day of the 3rd month.

2nd month 13th day.—Prince Awata returned to the ranks of the laity, and received the name of Prince Nakagawa.

2nd month 16th day.—The Daimio of Mito left Yedo for Kioto.



2nd month 18th day.—The Daimio of Sendai did so also.

2nd month 18th day.—The Mikado ordered those Daimios who were staying in Kioto to present addresses in the Gokusshuin.

2nd month 19th day.—An English ship came to Shinagawa. The English produced a letter to which they demanded an answer within twenty days. This letter was about an indemnity for the Namamugi affair.

2nd month 22nd day.—At Kioto, some samurai went to the shrine of Tojiin, cut off the heads of the wooden figures of Takanji, and the other Shoguns of the Ashikaga line, and set them up at Shijogawara. On the 27th, the Daimio of Wakamatsu arrested the offenders.

2nd month 23rd day.—The Daimio of Kanesawa arrived in Kioto.

2nd month 26th day.—At Kioto, the runaway clansmen killed a Karo of Chigusa Jikwan named Kagawa Hajime. They sent one hand to Iwakura Sayama and one to Chigusa Jikwan, and the head to Lord Hitotsubashi.

3rd month 1st day.—The Daimio of Wakayama left Yedo for Kioto.

3rd month 3rd day.—The Mikado issued an edict renewing to the Shogun the governing authority originally attached to his office.

3rd month 5th day.—The Daimios of the eight provinces round Yedo were ordered to make warlike preparations, as it was impossible to say what were the intentions of the English.

3rd month 6th day.—The Daimios, Hatamotos and Hoi were summoned to the castle, where they were informed that the Government had resolved to defend the country against the English to the last drop of blood in their veins.

3rd month 7th day.—The defence of Gotenyama, Hamagoten and Etchu-jima was entrusted to the Daimios of Kamimoyama, Sekiyado, Kameda and Sabaye.

3rd month 7th day.—The answer to England was delayed for fifteen days. At this time Yedo was greatly excited. Many Daimios sent off their wives and daughters suddenly to their provinces.

3rd month 7th day.—The Shogun was received by the Mikado for the first time.

3rd month 11th day.—The Mikado went to the shrine at Kamo, accompanied by the Shogun and the Daimios.

3rd month 11th day.—The Mikado cancelled the order for the Shogun to remain ten days in Kioto, and instructed him to return as soon as he had taken steps to conciliate the minds of the people.

3rd month 14th day.—Shimadzu Saburo arrived at Kioto. On the 18th, he went back to his province.

3rd month 14th day.—Those who had less than 10,000 kokus of revenue (Hatamotos, etc.) were permitted to send their wives and daughters to their estates.

3rd month 16th day.—The Daimio of Tottori went back to his province; on the 17th, the heir of the Daimio of Hagi went to Hiogo. Many other Daimios returned to their provinces, but it is impossible to enumerate them.

3rd month 17th day.—It was notified that on account of the English ships, the Shogun would return to Yedo on the 21st.

3rd month 17th day.—The Mikado gave orders that the English should be brought to Osaka and negotiated with there, and that the Shogun should himself give directions for the defence of Kioto. The Shogun remained at Kioto.

3rd month 18th day.—Orders were given to furnish troops for the expulsion of the barbarians and for the Shogun's body guard.

3rd month 19th day.—The answer to England was again delayed for 30 days. There was great excitement at this time in Yedo and Yokohama, and people fled away in all directions.

3rd month 21st day.—A stone mason named Tamizō was killed by a Frenchman at Yokohama.

3rd month 21st day.—The old Daimio left Kioto for his province without receiving permission. On the 25th he was deprived of his office of Sōsai and condemned to the strictest seclusion.

3rd month 25th day.—Lord Konoye ceased to be Nairan.

3rd month 25th day.—The heir of the Daimio of Kara-

tsu (Ogasawara Iki no kami afterwards Jusho no kami) was charged with the reply to England. He reached Yedo on the 6th of the 4th month.

3rd month 25th day.—The Daimio of Mito was charged with the defence of Yedo, and ordered to represent the Shogun during the stay of the latter in Kioto. He reached Yedo on the 11th day of the 4th month.

3rd month 29th day.—Bunske, the younger brother of a police runner named Hanshichi, was killed at Yedo by some person unknown. At this time the ronins were collected into a body called the Shinchōgumi which was regularly established on the 21st of the 4th month.

4th month 2nd day.—From this day the ronins levied black mail in different parts of Yedo on the pretence of raising a war-fund for the expulsion of the barbarians.

4th month 3rd day.—The Daimio of Hagi was entrusted with the defence of Tsushima and relieved of that of Nishinomiya and Hiogo, and the latter towns were placed in charge of the Daimios of Kurume, Tsuyama and Oka.

4th month 4th day.—The Daimios of Akita, Odawara, Shonai, Takazaki and Nakamura were ordered to patrol the streets of Yedo. This was on account of the ronins.

4th month 6th day.—Zempukuji, the residence of the Americans, was burnt, owing to their own carelessness.

4th month 7th day.—The Daimio of Tottori came again to Kioto.

4th month 10th day.—The Shinchogumi murdered two of their own number who had been guilty of violence in the town and set up their heads on the Riogoku bridge.

4th month 11th day.—The Mikado visited Yawata. The Shogun was prevented by illness from accompanying him.

4th month 13th day.—The unattached samurai Kiyokawa Hachiro was killed by some person unknown. It was said that he was murdered by order of the Shogun's Government.

4th month 15th day.—The Daimio's furnishing the patrol for the streets of Yedo were ordered to arrest 20 men of the Shinchogumi. It was said that it was feared they had a design of attacking Yokohama.

4th month 17th day.—The defence of Gawata was entrusted to the Daimio of Fukuyama, and that of Yamazaki to the Daimio of —.

4th month 17th day.—A notice was attached to the public notice board at Sanjo Ohashi threatening with the vengeance of Heaven the Shogun, Lord Hitotsubashi, and all the officials.

4th month, 19th day.—It was notified to the Captains of the Yedo guards that intercourse with foreigners countries would cease after the Shogun returned to Yedo.

4th month, 21st day.—The Shogun inspected Osaka. He returned to Kioto on the 11th day of the 5th month.

4th month 21st day.—The Mikado issued an edict fixing the 10th day of the 5th month as the date for breaking off intercourse with foreign countries.

4th month, 21st day.—The Mikado commanded the old Daimio of Nagoya to assist the Shogun.

4th month, 21st day.—It was notified that a new road would be made from Shinagawa to Fujisawa.

4th month, 21st day.—The Namamugi question was discussed with the English. It was notified that a subsidy would be granted them, and that the arrangements for closing the ports were being discussed.

4th month 21st day.—The Daimios of Nagoya and Mito reported to the Mikado that the payment of money to the English was unavoidable. On the 9th day of the 5th month the Mikado ordered them to tell the whole truth, seeing that this was contrary to the Imperial commands.

4th month, 22nd day.—Lord Hitotsubashi set out from Kioto. He arrived at Yedo on the 8th day of the 5th month.

4th month 27th day.—The old Daimio of Kakegawa was again appointed Roju. He again ceased to be Roju on the 14th of the 5th month.

5th month, 3rd day.—The old Daimio of Nagoya left Yedo for Kioto. On the way there he returned to his province.

5th month, 4th day.—It was notified that war might possibly break out this very evening.

5th month, 4th day.—On this and the following two days none of the Roju went to the Castle.



5th month, 8th day....Orders were given to make preparations for burning Mita, Takanawa and Shinagawa.

5th month, 8th day.—A notice was posted up at the residence of the Daimio of Hamamatsu and at the Nihonbashi, threatening with the divine vengeance the eighteen Daimios who conducted affairs.

5th month, 9th day.—450,000 dollars were given to the English.

5th month 9th day.—The heir of the Daimio of Karatsu sent letters to the English, French and other countries seven in all, intimating the breaking off of intercourse at the ports of Nagasaki, Hakodate and Yokohama. The officials of the seven countries sent replies.

5th month, 9th day.—All the officials attended at the Castle to discuss the question of closing the ports.

5th month, 10th day.—At Shimonoseki, the Choshu men fired into an American merchant vessel.

5th month, 12th day.—It was notified that 10 guns fired at Hamagoten would be the signal announcing the outbreak of hostilities.

5th month, 12th day.—A notice was posted at Shinriogaye Street that the divine vengeance would fall on the Daimio of Mito, the Roju, and those who had paid money to the English.

5th month, 19th day.—The heir of the Daimio of Karatsu, Midzuno, Chiiin, Inoiye Shinano no Kami and others left for Osaka by sea. They took with them a force of more than 1000 foot soldiers. They arrived at Osaka on the last day of the month.

5th month, 20th day.—Anenokeji was murdered at Kioto by some persons unknown.

5th month, 20th day.—The runaway clansmen murdered Iyezato Shintaro and set up his head at Sanjogawara.

5th month, 21st day.—A notice was posted on the door of the Gakushuin threatening Lord Sanjo with the vengeance of Heaven.

5th month, 23rd day.—At Shimonoseki the Choshu men fired into a French ship.

5th month, 25th day.—Nirei Gennoske and Tanaka Gombei of the Kagoshima Han were arrested on suspicion of having been the murderers of Anenokeji.

5th month 26th day.—At Shimonoseki the Choshu men fought with a Dutch vessel. There were killed and wounded on both sides.

At this time Lord Hitotsubashi repeatedly offered to resign the office of guardian to the Shogun.

6th month, 1st day.—At Shimonoseki the Choshu men fought with an American ship. Two of the Choshu ships were sunk; there were killed and wounded on both sides.

6th month, 1st day.—The Mikado sent orders for either the old Daimio of Iiagi (Choshu) or his son should be sent for.

6th month, 3rd day.—The Shogun had an audience of the Mikado and took his leave. On the 9th he left Kioto for Osaka, and on the 11th left Osaka by sea for Yedo where he arrived on the 16th.

6th month, 3rd day.—There was a fire in the western enclosure of the Castle.

6th month, 5th day.—Prince of Nakagawa petitioned to lead the van of the army for the expulsion of the barbarians.

6th month, 5th day.—At Chofu, the Choshu men fought with a French ship. The Choshu men were worsted and fled.

6th month, 8th day.—The Mikado gave orders to punish severely the heir of the Daimio of Karatsu.

6th month, 10th day.—The heir of the Daimio of Karatsu was deprived of his equality of rank with the Roju, and was given in charge to the Governor of the Osaka Castle. He returned to Yedo on the 14th of the 7th month and lived there in seclusion. Midzuno Chiiin, Inoiye Shinano no kami and Mukoyama Eigoro were dismissed from office and condemned to seclusion.

6th month month, 14th day.—The samurai of the Tototori Han fired into an English ship at Osaka.

6th month, 16th day.—The Military Inspector and Imperial Envoy Okimachi Shosho was sent to Choshu. He returned to Kioto on the 26th of the 9th month.

6th month, 16th day.—Fourteen of the north-eastern Daimios were sent for to Yedo. The question of the expulsion of the barbarians was still under discussion, it was said.

6th month, 18th day.—The Daimio of Himiji was made President of the Roju.

6th month, 21st day.—The old Daimio of Nagoya returned from Kioto to his province.

6th month, 23rd day.—At Kanagawa, Chubei, the pilot of the English ship which had gone to Shimonoseki, was murdered and his head set up at Koyasumura. The murderers were not discovered.

6th month, 25th day.—The Mikado announced that the date for the expulsion of the barbarians remained unsettled, and that the Daimio of Wakamatsu had been ordered to make arrangements for it. The latter took the place of Oguri Shimosa no kami and came to Yedo on the 14th of the 7th month.

6th month, 26th day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen murdered Aki Tadzura of the Tokushima Han.

6th month, 27th day.—A notice was posted on the Nihon Bashi that punishment was in store for the crimes of the Daimio of Matsumaye and of Hiraoka Dzushiro.

(To be continued.)

# "HISTORIA IMPERII JAPONICI GERMANICÉ SCRIPTA AB ENGELBERTS KAEMPFER.

LONDINI, 1727."

*Read before the Asiatic Society, of Japan, on the 22nd October, 1873, by R. G. WATSON, Esq.*

(Continued from No. 43 Japan Weekly Mail.)

Another argument to the same end is derived from their different modes of life, as for instance in eating, drinking, sleeping, dressing, shaving the head, saluting, sitting, and many other customs. The characters of the two nations are, he considers, essentially distinct, the Chinese being modest and lovers of a sedate, speculative, philosophical mode of life, though given to fraud and usury, whilst the Japanese are warlike, dissolute, mistrustful, ambitious, and always bent on high designs.

The arguments employed by Dr. Kaempfer to prove that the Japanese are not of Chinese descent are at least philosophical if they are not conclusive, but when the learned author, not content with proving or endeavouring to prove from whom the Japanese are *not* descended, proceeds to tell us what their origin is what at the present day shall be said of the arguments which he employs in support of his theory? The Japanese, he asserts, are clearly an original nation, at least they are not descended from the Chinese. Whence then, he asks, is their descent? "Perhaps it is not inconsistent with reason and the nature of things to assert (p. 86) that they—the Japanese—are descended of the first inhabitants of Babylon (such is the word he uses, meaning presumably Babel), and that the Japanese language is one of those which sacred writs mention that all-wise Providence thought fit to infuse into the minds of the vain builders of the Babylonian Tower." On this conjecture, in support of which he does not even attempt to bring forward any argument whatsoever, Dr. Kaempfer proceeds to raise a further theory, his sole argument in favor of which seems to be of itself destructive of his theory. In view of the purity of the Japanese language and of the fact of its not affording the slightest trace of possessing any words belonging to the languages of the countries through which the author supposes the original Japanese to have passed on their way from the banks of the Euphrates to the Korean sea, he comes to the conclusion not that they never passed through those countries at all, which would seem to be the natural conclusion, but that they came through them as it were at express speed. Thus the only scientific argument which could be adduced with reference to the theory, and which seems to me to dispose of it, is misconstrued into its service. The Japanese, according to Dr. Kaempfer, must, it seems, have travelled from Babylon by way of Persia and the shores of the Caspian Sea whence they ascended the Oxus to its source. It was then no difficult matter for them to penetrate to China, discovering in their route the lake Argum, continuing their journey along the river of the same name and then descending the Amoor, whence they found their way to the Corea and—being now accustomed to navigation—across to Japan.

Such is the theory as to the origin of the Japanese nation which is propounded by Dr. Kaempfer, but he,

with much more reason, admits that the original stock may have been supplemented by Chinese colonists and the crews of ship-wrecked vessels. He gives proof that the Chinese writers had influenced Japan and he cites several interesting instances, from the times in which he wrote, of vessels from strange countries being stranded on the Japanese coasts, their crews being saved alive. Of one of these the three black sailors who were saved could distinctly pronounce only one word "*tobacco*." (p. 94.) "The Japanese int he main, particularly the common 'people of Nipon, are,' says Kaempfer, 'of a very ugly appearance, short-sized, strong, thick-legged, tawny, with flattish noses and thick eyelids, yet the descendants 'of the eldest and noblest families have somewhat more 'majestic in their shape and countenance.'"

Having given the above theory as to the beginning of the Japanese race, according to his opinion, Dr. Kaempfer proceeds to give the theory (or, as he calls it, the fabulous opinion) of the Japanese themselves upon the same subject, an opinion which many will think scarcely more fabulous than that propounded by Dr. Kaempfer. (p. 96.) "They pretend, that they arose within the compass of their 'own Empire, though not out of the earth. They esteem 'themselves no less than offsprings of their very Deities.' From their Deities 'sprang an intermediate race between 'gods and men, the greatest of the race of men being 'Sin Mu Tenoo, in whose family the hereditary right 'to the Crown with a more than human authority was 'continued down to the present 114th Mikado, that is '2360 years, computing to the year of Christ 1700."

The next succeeding chapter (8th) is devoted to the climate and the products of Japan. It includes observations under the following heads—namely, "Whirlpools," "Waterspouts," "Soil," "Rivers," "Earthquakes and places free from Earthquakes," "Volcanoes." Under the head of Earthquakes the author mentions a violent convulsion at Yedo which occurred in the year 1703, whereby, and by a great fire, almost the whole city was laid in ashes, upwards of 200,000 inhabitants being buried under the ruins. Some particular places in Japan are, he says, free from shocks of this nature—a fact which, he adds, is not called in question—amongst these are the islands of *Gotho* and *Sikubusima* and the mountain *Kojasan* near *Miaco*, famous for its convents. (p. 104.)

Amongst the mineral products of the Empire the author enumerates sulphur, gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, coal, salt, agates, jasper, pearls, naphtha, ambergrease, and submarine substances. Of these, sulphur, he says, is brought chiefly from the province of Satsuma. Gold is found in several localities, the richest ore being in Sado. After the mines in Sado come those of Surunga. There are silver mines in the province of Bingo, and in Kattami. Copper is found chiefly in Surunga, Atsingo and Kijonokuni; tin in Bingo; iron in Mimasaka, Bizen and Bisen; coal in Tsikusen and the northern provinces. Salt is produced from the sea-water. Pearls were but slightly esteemed until it was found that they were prized by the Chinese, when they became an article of export. Naphtha is found in Jetsingo; ambergrease on the coasts of Satsuma and in the Rinku islands. It is found chiefly in the intestines of the whale, called from their supposed length by the natives *Fiakfiro*, or the *hundred fathom Fish*. Submarine substances are found in abundance in the Japanese waters. Amongst the minerals imported into the country are antimony and salamoniac, quicksilver and borax and sublimate (*sic*) mercury.

Chapter ninth of this Book is devoted to the trees and plants of Japan. Amongst these are specified the mulberry-tree, the *kadsi*, or paper-tree, the *urusi*, or varnish-tree, the bay, the *kus* or camphire-tree, the tea-shrub, the *sansio*, the fig-tree, the wild-fig, the chestnut, the pear, the walnut, the pistach, the oak, *naatsime*, citron, orange, lemon, vine, bramble, raspberry, strawberry, plum, cherry, fir, cypress, bamboo, *maki*-tree, iron-tree, *tsubacki*-shrub, *satschi*, *sakanandsio*, maple, *fasi*-tree, feverfews, various lilies, the hemp-plant, the cotton-plant, the wild hemp plant, plants affording oil, the turnip and others. In naming the above plants I have followed the order observed by Kaempfer. (p. p. 112-122.)

The two following chapters give a list of the Beasts, Birds, Reptiles and Insects, as well as of the Fishes and Shells of the country:—

Amongst the animals the author does not fail to introduce certain chimerical quadrupeds with the delineation of which those who have lived in Japan are probably familiar. Of these is the *Kirin*, a creature of incredible speed, having two soft horns before its breast and bent backwards, having the body of a horse, the claws of a deer and the head similar to that of a dragon. The animal in question is so considerate that it takes care never to trample on any plant and never to injure any insect or worm. Its conception requires a particular constellation in the heavens, and on earth the birth of a *Sefn* or man of an incomparable understanding and remarkable love for mankind. A representation of the *Kirin* is given amongst the plates at the end of Vol. I.

Other chimerical animals are the dragon and the water-dragon. These are likewise represented in the plates. The next chimerical creature of which mention is made is the *Foo* or Bird of Paradise, nearly akin to the Phoenix of our classical legends. This bird, of which there is likewise a representation, dwells high in air and only visits the earth on the birth of a *Sefn* or of a great Emperor.

From these the author turns to creatures that have a real existence. They are given in the following order. The horse, the ox, the cow, the buffalo, the sheep, the goat, the swine, the dog, the cat, the deer, the monkey, the bear, the *Tanuki* (resembling a wolf, but of a brownish colour and having a fox's snout) the wilddog, the *Itutz*, the *Tin*, the bat, the mouse, the fox, various reptiles, white ants, *Mukadde* or forty-legs, lizards, snakes, hens, ducks, cranes, herons, wild geese, ducks, pheasants, woodcocks, wild pigeons, storks, falcons, hawks, ravens (from China and the Corea) *Foken*, (a night bird,) *Misago* (a voracious sea bird), mews, larks, nightingales, bees, butterflies, beetles, and another kind of beetle, called *Sebi* or *Cicada*. It is asserted, says the author, that its noise may be heard at a full English mile's distance. It disappears in the dog-days and is said to creep into the ground in order to undergo a metamorphosis previous to reappearing the next year anew in a dormant condition from which it again re-emerges (p. 131.) The Japanese name *Semi* which it bears is given to this insect from its sound resembling music. Other creatures produced in Japan are the Spanish fly and a peculiar night-fly of such beauty as to be preserved by ladies amongst their curiosities. There is a curious belief attached to this fly, namely that all other night flies fall in love with it—a fatal step on their part, since in proof of their devotion they must fetch it fire, in doing which they singe their wings.

Amongst the productions of the sea the first-mentioned is the Whale, which is found chiefly on the southern shore of the chief island. It is caught by means of darts or harping-irons. The Japanese whaling-boats are, says Kaempfer, smaller than ours, and apparently better adapted for their purpose, carrying each ten men who row them with incredible swiftness. In 1680 a new method of catching whales was discovered, namely by nets of rope two inches thick, (p. 133). This method was practised with great success, but it was abandoned on account of its calling for more expensive tackle than the fishermen could afford. The various sorts of whales are called respectively *Sebio*, *Awo Sangi*, *Nagass*, *Sotookadfura*, *Mako* and *Iwasikura*. Of all these several kinds of whales nothing is thrown away as useless excepting the large shoulder-bone. The skin, flesh, &c. are eaten, either having been pickled, boiled, roasted or fried. The blubber becomes train-oil. The bones when fresh are boiled and eaten. Out of the various portions they make ropes, whilst several little implements are constructed from the jaw-bones, particularly the stilyards for weighing gold and silver.

The fish next mentioned is the Satsisoko, which is sometimes as long as five or six fathoms, having long tusks which are sometimes used to ornament temples and public buildings. Amongst other fishes are the *Iruku*, the *Furuhe*, the Sea-Horse, the *Tai*, the *Khuro Tai*, the *Sufuki*, the *Funa*, the *Najos*, the *Mebaar*, (a red-coloured fish resembling the carp, caught in great plenty and the common food of the poor people); the *Koi*, the *Maar* or Salmon, the *Itojori*, a small Salmon, the *Makuts*, the *Sawara*, the *Fuwo*, the *Kasuna*, the *Kamas* or Pike, the *Susuki*, the *Adsi*, the *Taka*, the *Kame*, the

*Jeje*, the *Come* or *Jei* or *Sole*, the *Bora*, the *Karasumi*, the *Katsuwo*, the *Managatsowo*, the *Sake*, (not unlike the Cod. This fish is brought from Yezo) the *Tara*, the *Sajori*, the *Tobiwo* (a flying-fish), the *Iwas* or *Sardine*, the *Kisugo* or *Smelt*, the *Jeso*, the *Saba* or *Mackerel*, the *Ai*, the *Sijoiwo*, the *Konosiro* (a sort of Herring,) the *Kingio*, the *Unagi* the *Eel* (several sorts,) the *Ika*, the *Jako* or *Bait*, the *Kuragge*; after which follow the names of forty varieties of shell-fish and minor products of the water, amongst them being included the *Oyster*, the *Crab*, &c., with which list the first Book of this work is brought to a conclusion.

The next Book (II) is devoted to the History of Japan properly so-called.

The author divides the History and Chronology of the Empire into three sections, the fabulous, the doubtful and the certain.

Of these the first dates from the time of the creation, Japan being then governed by a succession or evolution of seven Celestial spirits, each of which reigned for a very long but undefined period, and who were succeeded by a race of Demi-Gods, five in number and called *Dsi Sin Go Dai*.

Passing to the second or doubtful era of Japanese history Mr. Kaempfer observes, "It is little known what was the state of these countries and the way of life of the inhabitants, from the beginning of the creation to the time of their first Monarch, *Sin Mu Ten Oo*, whose reign comes down within 660 years of Our Saviour's nativity. It is highly probable that in those days the Japanese lived up and down the country, disposed in hordes (as do the Scythian inhabitants of Great Tartary) separate from the rest of the world by a rocky tempestuous sea, being as yet in a state of nature and freedom, without a settled form of government, and destitute of arts and sciences. The neighbouring Empire of China was then already grown very powerful, arts and sciences flourished there and were by the Chinese brought over into Japan. It was owing to this that the Japanese became in time polite and civilized. That so considerable a period of time should not remain empty in their chronological books they have filled up the vacancy with the names of the most eminent monarchs who after the demise of *Kitsurakuki* and the five descendants of his family sat on the throne of China." The names of the Chinese Emperors alluded to are as follows:—(1) *Fuki* or *Fohi*, who is said to have discovered the twelve Celestial Signs and divided time into years and months, and to have invented many useful arts and sciences. According to one of the Japanese historians consulted by Kaempfer this emperor began his reign 20,446 years before the Japanese emperor *Synmu*, or 21,106 years before Christ; and this pretension is considered by the orthodox historian to be sufficient to exclude him from even the doubtful era, since, says Kaempfer, it would place him thousands of years before the creation of the world. Kaempfer, however, seems disposed to attach more belief to the statement of another Japanese writer who places the commencement of *Fohi's* reign only 3,588 years before Christ or 396 years after the Creation, according to the Mosaic record as interpreted by Dr. Kaempfer. (p. 146.)

(2) The second Chinese emperor was *Sin Noo*, who is said to have taught mankind agriculture and to have discovered the uses of several plants. His picture, says Kaempfer, in which he is represented with the head of a horned ox, is held in high esteem among the Chinese, more especially by physicians. His reign extended over 140 years, a period which suggests the reflection that Dr. Kaempfer need scarcely have taken the trouble to divide his Japanese history into three branches, since the second or doubtful division seems scarcely less fabulous than the first.

(3) After this emperor came *Kwo Tai*, said by the Chinese historians to have really reigned, his reign beginning from the year B. C. 2,689, he being then eleven years of age. (4-8) His five successors reigned in the following order, viz: (4) *Tei Gio*, (5) *Tei Sjun*, (6) *Uu*, (7) *Sioo Sei Too*, (8) *Siu No Bu O*. (p. 148). Of these latter five the first named, *Tei Gio* was a *Sefin*, well-versed in occult arts. During the reign of the 2nd, *Tei Sjun*, a great deluge happened in China, overflowing many provinces. To the third of these emperors, *Uu*, China

owes canals and sluices. In the reign of the fourth, *Sioo Sei Too*, there occurred a seven years' famine, which reminds the author of the Egyptian famine of Holy Writ. The last emperor of these, *Siu No Bu O* came to the crown 462 years before *Synmu* and 1122 B. C. and was succeeded in their turn by 37 descendants. In the meantime the authentic history of Japan begins, as apart from that of China, which brings the author to the commencement of the last of the three eras into which he divides the history of this empire. (P. 148).

(Chapter 2). Here begins the long line of *Mikados*, or, as Kaempfer styles the monarchs of Japan, "Ecclesiastical Hereditary Emperors," and which dates from the year B. C. 660, being the 17th year of the reign of the Chinese Emperor *Kaiwo*. From that time till the year of Christ 1693 one hundred and fourteen Emperors of the same family have successively sat on the Throne of Japan. They value themselves extremely upon being the eldest branch of the family of *Ten Sio Dai Sin*, the sacred founder of the Japanese nation.

They have not inherited the title of *Mikotto*, which is given only to the divine and half-divine beings of the first and second succession, but that of *Mikaddo*, (which is a diminutive of the same word) as also the titles, *Dai, Oo, Kwo* and *Tai*. They are likewise termed *Tensin*, that is *Sons of Heaven*. The Princes of the Imperial house are looked upon, says Kaempfer, as Popes by birth. A Mikado of the time when he wrote and of former times would, he says, think it prejudicial to his dignity to touch the ground with his feet. He must be carried on men's shoulders. Much less may the monarch's person be exposed to the open air or to the beams of the Sun. His hair and beard may not be cut. His ablutions are performed on his person at night during his sleep. In ancient times he was obliged to sit on the throne for some hours every morning wearing the Imperial crown, and not stirring hands or feet or head or eyes. This tiresome duty was later commuted, the crown being placed each morning on the throne. The vessels and table-furniture made use of for the Mikado must be renewed at each meal. These are clean and neat but of common clay, and are generally broken after having been once used, in case they should fall into less holy hands. The Ministers of the Court name the nearest of kin the next heir without regard to age or sex. There have been even instances of an emperor being succeeded by his widow, as also of a Mikado abdicating in favour of his son. The entire court is composed of members of the same family of *Tensio Daijin*. At the time of Kaempfer's visit the secular emperor had assigned for the maintenance of the Mikado's court the revenues of the city of Miako and its appurtenances, which were so insufficient for the purpose that the Court of Kioto was remarkable for its splendid poverty.

The Mikado is the fountain of honour, but the titles which he confers are given not only to men of the sacred race, but likewise to secular persons—to the princes of the empire and to men of note, (p. 152.)—this being done at the suggestion of the secular monarch or on the condition of money payment. All ranks or titles are divided into six (6) classes.

The title of the 1st Class is *Dai Seo Dai Sin*. "The person who is honoured with this title is esteemed so great and sacred, that they believe that his soul becomes a *Camii*, or god, the moment of her departure from the body. For this reason the Mikado seldom bestows it upon anybody. The dignity of *Quanbuku* belongs likewise to this class. *Quanbuku* signifies the second person in the ecclesiastical court and the Prime Minister in all affairs relating to the empire. This title, says Kaempfer, is assumed by the secular monarch, or is given to the presumptive heirs. *Quanbuku* is the *Dairi's* Vicegerent and Prime Minister in all affairs relating to the empire.

2.—The following three titles belong to the second rank *Sa Dai Sin*, *U Dai Sin*, and *Nai Dai Sin*. They are never conferred on more than three persons at court.

3.—The *Dai Nagon* and *Tsunagon* make up the third rank. These two titles are always annexed to certain employments.

4 and 5.—The titles which belong to the 4th and 5th rank are *Seonagon*, *Tsunagon*, *Tsiusco*, *Scosjo* and *Sidsiu*. Both of these classes are very numerous and are divided into different ranks. The whole ecclesiastical



court assume the title of *Kuge*, by way of distinction from the *Gege*, that is to say the Laity and inferior sorts of people.

6.—The titles of the 6th class are *Tai U*, *Goi* and others.

When the secular Monarchs took the Government of the Empire into their hands the *Dairi* reserved to himself the prerogative of conferring titles in general, but with his consent the secular Emperor may confer two ranks *Maquandairo* and *Cami*, these being equivalent respectively to *Duke* or *Count* and *Knight*. The word *Cami*, used in this sense, must not be confounded with the same word meaning a deified soul.

The persons composing the ecclesiastical court wear a habit peculiar to themselves, and different from that worn by secular persons. The habit in question is thus described: (p. 153) Long trousers covered by a large gown, a long train which they trail after them on the ground, their heads covered with a black lacquered cap. Some have a broad band of black crape or silk; others have a sort of lap before the eyes. The women's dress at the court of the *Dairi* is likewise different from the costume of the secular women. But chiefly the *Dairi's* twelve wives, are dressed in sumptuous gowns interwoven with flowers of gold and silver, and so large and wide that it is difficult for the ladies to walk in them. Not only the *Kuges* but likewise many of the fair sex have acquired considerable accomplishments and reputations as poetical and historical writers. Formerly all the almanacks were made at court. The court are great lovers of music.

The Imperial consort occupies the same residence with the *Dairi*, the other wives living in separate palaces.

The Japanese reckon from two eras or epochs; from the beginning of the reign of *Synmo Tenno* or B. C. 660: the second and commonly-used one is called *Nengo*. It takes in a period of only a few years, generally less than 20, and is made use of in almanacks, proclamations, etc. They likewise reckon by periods of 60 years. (p. 156.)

The twelve celestial signs of the Japanese are:—(1) The *mouse*, (2) the *ox* or *cow*, (3) the *tiger*, (4) the *hare*, (5) the *dragon*, (6) the *serpent*, (7) the *horse*, (8) the *sheep*, (9) the *monkey*, (10) the *cock* or *hen*, (11) the *dog*, and (12) the *boar*. The same names are given and in the like order to the twelve hours of the day and to the twelve parts into which each hour is divided. What they call day is the interval of time between sunrise and sunset. This is divided into six equal parts, as is likewise the night, so that the length of an hour varies each day. The Japanese have five elements, wood, fire, air, earth and water. The beginning of the Japanese year falls about the fifth of February. They have a leap-year every other or third year, or seven in nineteen years. The necessity for this arises from their beginning a new year from the new moon next to the 5th of February.

(Chapter 3.)—The emperor *Synmu* is said to have done very much for his country and to have reigned during 79 years. He was succeeded by his son *Sui Sei* B.C. 580. In the 30th year of this monarch's reign was born in China the illustrious philosopher *Koosi*, or *Cumfufu*, known to us as Confucius. Then follow in succession the names and reigns and principle deeds of 114 ecclesiastical emperors, down to the Mikado who succeeded to the throne in the year 1687, and who occupied it at the time of Dr. Kaempfer's residence in Japan. The most noteworthy events of each year are likewise chronicled, Dr. Kaempfer being indebted for his information to two Japanese historians whose names he gives. (p. 200.)

The 6th chapter of the 2nd Book is devoted to the series of *Crown-Generals*, or, as Dr. Kaempfer likewise calls them, *Secular Monarchs*, of Japan, whose succession it is to be remembered was co-existent with a portion of the succession of the long line of Mikados. *Yoritomo*, the first Crown-General, having been born during the reign of the 76th *Dairi* in the year of Christ 1154. Of these latter monarchs—for *Monarchs* or *Sole Governors* they were in the true sense of the word—a series of thirty-six is named, beginning with *Joritomo* and coming down to *Tsinajosiko* who filled the *Shogun's* throne in 1692 at the time of Dr. Kaempfer's residence in Japan. Of these the most remarkable seems to have been *Taiko Sama*,

originally a peasant's son and in his younger year's a nobleman's domestic servant. Having become *Shogun* he reduced under his power all of the provinces of Japan which were until then governed by independent princes. He thus, properly speaking, became the first secular monarch of all Japan. On his death he was deified. With the termination of the chronicle of the *Shoguns* ends the 2 vol. of the work before us.

The Third Book is devoted to a description of the state of religion in Japan, and its first chapter opens with the following passage:—"Liberty of conscience, so far as it doth not interfere with the interest of the secular government, or affect the peace and tranquillity of the Empire, hath been at all times allowed in Japan." Hence it is that foreign religions were introduced with ease and propagated with success.

The four religions observed during the 100 years previous to the residence of Dr. Kaempfer in Japan were,

(1) The *Sinto* or idol-worship.

(2) The *Budsdō*, or worship of foreign idols, brought from Siam and China.

(3) *Sinto*, the doctrine of their doctors or philosophers.

(4) *Deicus*, or *Kiristando*, i. e. the way of God and Christ.

With reference to the last of the four the author observes that "it was owing to the commendable zeal and the indefatigable care of the Spanish and Portuguese Missionaries, particularly the Jesuits, that the religion Christian was first introduced into Japan, and propagated with a success infinitely beyond their expectation, insomuch that from the first arrival of the fathers in Bongo about 1549 (six years after the discovery of Japan) to 1625, or very near 1630, it spread through most provinces of the Empire, many of the princes and lords openly professing the same. Considering what a vast progress it had made till then, even among the many storms and difficulties it had been exposed to, there was very good reason to hope that within a short compass of time the whole Empire would have been converted to the faith of our Saviour, had not the ambitious views and impatient endeavours of these fathers to reap the temporal as well as the spiritual fruits of their care and labour so provoked the Supreme Majesty of the Empire as to raise against themselves and their converts a persecution which hath not its parallel in history, whereby the religion they preached and all those that professed it were in a few years' time entirely exterminated. (p. 204.)

With the above extract the time allotted to me for this evening compels me to conclude my observations on Dr. Kaempfer's History of Japan. They only relate to a portion of his entire work, but I shall place the remaining portion of my abstract of it in the hands of the Secretary, and I am happy to add that, in the event of the Council wishing it, Mr. Satow will append notes to this abstract, showing to how great an extent he is disposed to assent to the statements advanced in Kaempfer's work.

I would say that no one could rise from a careful perusal of Kaempfer's History without feeling disposed to pay an ample tribute of respect in reference to the large and valuable compilation of scientific facts which are in the volumes before us bequeathed to the world. The world which more immediately became the heir of this bequest was scarcely in a position to estimate the value of its possession, since in those days none could dispute many of the assertions of Dr. Kaempfer; but at the present day we are in a different position. The pages which were presented to the public one hundred and forty-six years ago have now been subjected to the full scrutiny of the scientific world. It would be beyond the purpose of this paper to examine minutely the exact correctness of Kaempfer's assertions or speculations in one or other of the fields in which his investigations were conducted. My object has only been to do something towards bringing to the notice of this Society the varied contents of a Work which has in a great degree supplied modern writers on Japan with suggestive materials towards their respective compositions.



## OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

## PART IV.

Notandi sunt tibi mores.

Note well the manners. Hor. Ars. Part Ver. 156.

That the barber in the main street of "Our Neighbourhood" is an impudent little wag, is an indisputable fact. If anyone can be found incredulous enough to throw doubt on this statement, he has only to go and stand before his shop door for a moment or so to convince himself of its accuracy. He must, however, be indifferent to ridicule, or at best, not very sensitive, if he hopes successfully to withstand the shouts of laughter directed towards him, which are sure to follow the jokes at his expense which will be rapidly fired off from the corner of his mouth by the barber aforesaid, who will look the while as sedate as it is possible for anybody outside of the society of Friends to appear.

Although the shop is somewhat of a mean-looking little structure, and appears all the smaller by contrast to the big rice store and the cake maker's between which it is situated, it is nevertheless very popular, and much frequented by the idle and unshaven, the former of whom esteem its proprietor for his good follow-ship, and the latter for his dexterity with the razor.

Tradition relates that he had once a rival in the shape of a travelled barber, who, penetrating into the dull quiet of "Our Neighbourhood," had the hardihood to plant a flame-colored pole,—set off by a blue spiral and surmounted with a gilt ball—in a flower pot before his door, and to announce upon his paper windows that this was a "KAMI HASAMI TOKORO," or establishment in which hair cutting was neatly executed. The neighbours, it is said, were as dumbfounded with astonishment as it is possible for such sleepy old duffers to be, and for many days the little barber's place was thronged, much tobacco was consumed, and many speculations were indulged in. "What does it all mean?" said the neighbours. But the little barber said nothing, except that occasionally when he shook his head more despondingly and heaved a louder sigh than usual, it is averred that he was heard to mutter gloomily that "the country was indeed going to the dogs." It has been recorded that never before nor since did he work so well, or shave so many heads and chins of a day as during the time his enemy's staff flourished in the green flower-pot. A kind of combination was, in consequence, it is supposed, started to support him, whereby the radical interloper found himself avoided, and our old friend was rallied round and became more popular than ever. Had any old neighbour trusted his chin to the hands of the stranger he had better have packed up his effects first, for "Our Neighbourhood" would surely have none of him after. Whether curiosity would have finally got the better of their resolution if this state of affairs had lasted much longer, there is no saying, had not the stranger disposed of that question himself. For one morning a rumour flew round, that he had disappeared, and every body flocked to his house to make sure the news was true. Yes, there was no mistake about it. The enemy had rooted up his pole, and decamped in the night with his scissors, pomatum pots, razors, shaving chair, ("who ever heard before of being shaved in a chair," the neighbours said) napkins and all. A charcoal boy who met him on the road brought in the news that he was told by him, whilst giving him a light for his pipe, that of all the dull places he had ever visited—and he had travelled a deal he'd have him understand—"Our Neighbourhood" was assuredly the very dullest, and that he'd sooner exist for the remainder of his life on pickles and rice elsewhere, than have eels and *saké* three times a day and be obliged to live in such an unfashionable locality. From that day our little friend was himself again. His sprightliness returned. He was as saucy and as full of jokes as ever. If gossip was the staple commodity of "Our Neighbourhood," and had any marketable value, the barber would assuredly drive a roaring trade. But although gossip won't pay *per se*, and is only occasionally an equivalent for a feed of eels and a treat of *saké* from a friend, yet it stands him in good stead, and is a notable addition to his stock in trade. Customers like to see a smiling face and be tickled by a merry quip, whilst suffer-

ing under the tedious and eke painful process of shaving. Shaving forsooth! Scraping—scarifying—skinning. Can any more successful instrument of torture, in a small way, be found, than a Japanese razor—at least to European faces? The Main Street curves outwards a little at the barber's shop, and seems livelier here than elsewhere, in a great measure, no doubt, owing to the crowds of children which hang about the old *yashiki* gates over the way, on either side of which a *Moji Yaki* and an *Améya* have taken up their stations, and between which two attractions a lively crowd of little ones oscillates from morning till night. These old wizards are well worth a passing glance. The *Moji Yaki* or "letter burner," has left the monotony of Chinese characters far behind him, and might claim with justice a high certificate for efficiency in his art. To see him as he runs streams of sweet stuff, up and down, and backwards and forwards again, over his heated copper griddle, and then peeling them off when at the proper degree of brownness, and rolling them up into a basket, cross handle and all,—is very diverting, and would entertain many whose beards have grown. Anon see him dab, dab, dab, round spots of liquid cake, a smaller dab here, and a streak there, a bit of flat bamboo pressed into the row of dabs. Peel off and hey! presto! you have a string of young tortoises swarming up a stick.

The *Améya* is really a genius of a higher order. He combines painting and modelling together. He carries about with him his studio and appliances, and is prepared to execute any order, be it never so difficult. He'll stick you a bit of his tenacious barley gluten on a bamboo joint, and, puff-f-f-f, it's a white glistening balloon—pinch it in at the middle, fashion off the mouth, draw out a bit for a cord, wind it quickly twice round, and back again, tie it into a bow knot, and you have as well shaped a gourd in a few moments as nature ever took months to produce. "Please, Sir! I want a couple of rats nibbling a bag of barley." Ah! My chubby little master, that'll surely puzzle him, you'd think. Not a bit of it. He does not even stop to consider how it is to be set about, but takes in a twinkling out of drawer No. 2, a lump of his plastic material of just the proper size. This he kneads, and rolls, and pulls out into long glistening threads, and rolls up again, and when of the right consistency he dusts it with rice flour, to prevent it clinging to his fingers, and then, giving it a pyramidal shape, pinches out a bit at each side of the apex, snips out with scissors a pair of ears, lengthens out the snout, pulls out a tail a-piece, fashions the cone in the middle into a bag, a couple of dots for the eyes of the rats, a streak of red paint underneath them, a bar of blue below that again, a puff of gold dust and—"Now my little boy, where's your coin? Your rats are finished." But we are forgetting the barber whilst idling amongst the children. His workshop is nothing more than a part of his sitting room, whereon his customers seat themselves when being shaved. He stands behind them during the operation, and has to hand, on a shelf at his right elbow, every thing he may require. In the centre of his shop stands his travelling repository of implements. This is a long narrow chest of drawers about three feet high, and highly polished, upon its summit is a brass basin, and at the side thereof, a wing of the same metal, which holds the unguent. This piece of furniture he always takes with him when he goes to shave the priest, or persons of Quality. It is placed at present, being considered very ornamental in its way, between himself and his son, who is being brought up to the trade, and who is already esteemed a most promising young barber. To see him as he rocks his body from side to side and throws up his shoulder, whilst fine combing a customer, you'd fancy he was dragging the poor fellow's hair out by handfuls. This apparent expenditure of force, however, is only one of the tricks of the trade, and is intended to convey to a bystander an impression of the great haste, necessitated by the crowd of customers, supposed to be waiting their turn to have their hair dressed, and queue tied, their polls having been first scraped clean by the father, who does the shaving, he affirms, because it requires a delicate and practised touch, which only one of his age and experience can hope to attain. See him now operating upon a customer, who holds a semicircular piece of wood below his nose to catch the

the stubble which he shakes off his razor, thereon, as he mows it down. How he flourishes about his instrument! What attitudes he assumes! No razor surely was ever before handled in such an eccentric way. You'd fancy him about to split a piece of firewood, or whittle a stick, and anon his writing a letter, or juggling the weapon from hand to hand. Yet he never makes a mistake, or draws a customer's blood, be his visage never so rugged and intricate. He can attend to several things at once, too. See him interrupted by a neighbour, just as he's shaving out an ear. He can give him the time of day and a merry wink, without intermitting his work for a moment. "Good morning, Mr. Barber, have you heard the news?"

"No, what's about to-day?"

"They've found the young priest who disappeared two months ago."

"No! That's not true!"

"It is true, though. I saw him this morning myself."

"You don't tell me so."

"I did indeed, he was taken out of a well in the neighbourhood."

"Ah! You've burst my liver (*kimo tsuibushita*) I declare, but I always thought he'd come to no good, he used to drink so."

"He never drank at all; for I knew him intimately."

"If it was not drink, then, what else could it be, I'd like to know?" The little man loves to argue by the dilemma.

"He was out of his mind for many days before, bewitched by the fox, it is thought, and the doctor says he has been exactly seventy three days and a-half under water. Well! well! who'd have thought it?" All the time occupied by his colloquy he's been staring at the speaker, with great interest depicted upon his face, whilst his hands are busy with the customer's ear, yet, helix, anti-helix, tragus, lobule, he has traversed them all safely with his razor, and has actually commenced to trim an eyebrow, by the time his friend says goodbye. He has a word for everybody in or out of season. "How hot the weather is," says a sleepy horse boy, yawning whilst waiting his turn to be shaved. "I'm quite exhausted this morning, having travelled six *ri* since daylight, and slept never a wink last night. The frogs in my place make such a noise of nights, that I lie awake and can only sleep in the daytime." "The what," enquires the barber, interrupting the last speaker, just as he's making shift, to assume a posture, which will admit of his taking a nap. "Why the frogs, to be sure, since the rains, with their croak, croak, croak, won't let me sleep. The earthworms I presume you mean? No, how's that?" "Here's a deplorable state of rustic simplicity for you," says the little man, stopping for a moment to chuckle, as he's shaving out a nostril, and grinning at the company who laugh as in duty bound. "Don't you know that the earthworm got his hoarse voice from the carp, who finding it useless to himself under water, beguiled the worm into giving in exchange for it his big eyes, on the plea that as he was continually boring underground, and in darkness he did not require to see? And in good sooth it was a fair bargain both ways, I think. Do you mean to say that you have lived so long, and never heard this before? Why, if it were not for me, some of you would never know anything. I declare it was only the other day that a fellow told me a pitiful story, of how he suffered under a priest's drum, in the same way, and could get no rest, and if I had not explained to him the danger he was in, he might have gone out at night, and got befooled by the badger who every fool knows goes about the country between dusk and daylight, beating his hollow stomach with his paws and imitating the drum, to entrap the unwary. I declare I'm thrown away amongst you. Head a little more this way, Sir! if you please. That's it, Sir! thank you. Now then you're beautifully shaved. Wouldn't you like your eyelids polished Sir? You won't to-day Sir? Thank you Sir? Good morning. Well, come along next gentleman."

Yedo.

## Correspondence.

### SAILORS' HOMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 8th November, 1873.

SIR,—The notice in some of the papers concerning the opening of a Sailors Home, has given much satisfaction to many of their readers. The want of such a resort, for this class of men who come in such large numbers to this port, has been a serious one; while the success of similar institutions in many other places, proves the appreciation by the sailors of the benefits they afford.

While the officers of the ships have the *entrée* of every respectable house, the men, many of them intelligent, and most respectably connected, have been compelled hitherto, to walk the streets when they came ashore, or go into those haunts of vice, where the most fearful temptations await them; and we know of cases where the deepest convictions of duty, and the strongest resolutions to resist, have failed to save the poor fellows.

A few hearts have been stirred with sympathy, and a few homes have been opened to welcome them, but nothing commensurate with the necessity of the case, or the claims of so large and important a proportion of the population has ever been attempted in Yokohama before. The success that has attended such efforts in other places, is a guarantee for this, if the same energy, and liberality characterizes its management.

Some facts that have come to our knowledge, give the greatest encouragement to extend to the sailors the hand of kindness and prove that they are equally, if not more susceptible to good influences, than any other class. One may be given here. A man went from this port a short time ago to return to his friends who, nearly thirty years since, left them in the deepest disgrace. Ashamed of the dishonour he brought upon a family occupying an honourable position in society, especially a brother who was a prominent clergyman, he took an assumed name and through all these long years of expatriation from his country and kindred, he has been a wanderer and a drunkard. On the ship which brought him to this port, and in this place, he met friends who took him by the hand and encouraged him to hope for a better future. At last he was made to realize the folly of the past, and to turn his footsteps into wisdom's ways. A totally changed man, he made a profession of his faith in Christ, and taking the almost forgotten name of his youth, he was received into the Church at the age of nearly sixty. He has now gone back to his friends, who have followed him with their yearning prayers, and who will be gladdened by his return.

How much those sailors who desire to shun evil companions welcome such a place, is shewn by the fact that, although there has not been sufficient time to make the necessary preparations for their comfort, they are willing to lie upon the floor and to take the simplest fare, if they may but remain in the house.

The Home, or "Temperance Hall" as it is called, will be comfortably furnished, and provided with everything desirable to make it attractive and pleasant. We hail this movement, as a hopeful inclination that the spirit of a wise philanthropy is growing in this community; and knowing that it is in the hands of disinterested, and judicious persons, we confidently anticipate for it, great success.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

A FRIEND TO THE SAILOR.

## Law & Police.

### IN H. B. M.'S COURT AT KANAGAWA.

FRIDAY, 31st October, 1873.

Before N. J. HANSEN, Esq., H. B. M.'s Acting Assistant Judge.

W. P. KRST v. BLACK (J. R.)

This was a suit to recover the sum of \$93.99 cents, as commission for procuring defendant a two-feeder printing machine from England.

Each party conducted his own case.

Plaintiff deposed that in January and February, 1873, he had several conversations with defendant, who then desired to sell his interest in the *Daily Japan Gazette*, and confine his attention to the

*Nishin Shinjishi*, a daily newspaper published in Japanese, which also belonged to him. Plaintiff suggested, (as Mr. Black stated that it was the Government organ and a future daily circulation of 1,100 copies had to be provided for,) that he should get out a two-feeder machine from England to enable defendant to meet the anticipated demand, and offered if necessary to give six months' credit, if the machine was secured to him, the other portion of the plant of the *Nishin Shinjishi* together with that of the *Far East* and *Japan Gazette*, being then under bill of sale to the Oriental Bank. Mr. Black stated that he would not require credit, but would pay on arrival of the machine. Plaintiff therefore ordered out one from his London correspondents, Messrs. Lilly & Co., with whom he had previously dealt. On the 25th August, he accepted a bill payable three days after arrival of the *Cassandra* at Yokohama, against the Bills of Lading of the machine, and notified defendant of its arrival, subjoining to his letter a copy of the invoice which amounted to £206. 14. 10. The draft had been posted *via* America, whilst the advices from Lilly & Co. were mailed *via* Southampton, so that they had not come to hand when the draft was accepted by plaintiff, and the latter had therefore to obtain a copy of the invoice in the hands of the Bank. Mr. Black replied to the notification, demurring to payment on a short notice but agreeing to pay on its arrival. (Letter read to this effect.)

On the 5th September, defendant promised plaintiff on meeting him to take up the machine as soon as he had settled with Mr. Vernede about a transfer of the *Gazette*. On the 22nd September, plaintiff wrote to Mr. Black that as nearly a month had elapsed since he notified him of the arrival of the *Cassandra*, he wished to enquire what defendant proposed to do about the machine. Plaintiff thought it very hard upon him to have the draft protested against him, as he had only charged defendant ten per cent commission for his services, which certainly would not cover any loss of credit by him in London, through defendant's inability to fulfil his promise. On the 28th September, he waited on defendant when the latter promised to take up the bill next day. This promise was also broken, and plaintiff then wrote threatening legal proceedings to which plaintiff replied asking for a description of the machine. Mr. Moss called on Mr. Kent at a late hour on Sunday night and requested further particulars which the latter declined at the time to afford.

Cross examined: He had shewn Mr. Black price lists of various makers which named £300 as the price of one and two feeder machines. This did not include extras which ran from £25 upwards or freight and was for a machine smaller. The machine itself cost £400 new. He bought it for £150, being a reduction of £20 from the price asked. £16. 11s. had been charged for extras, £10 0. for packing and £30.3.10 for freight. His correspondents had fixed it up in London, thoroughly examined it and run it three days before taking it down to pack. It would in their opinion last many years by running it at 2000 to 2800 copies an hour.

For the defence, Mr. Black admitted that conversations had passed between him and plaintiff but denied giving a direct order to him. Plaintiff had named the sum of \$1500 as the probable cost of a machine out here. He understood he was to have had a new one for that sum. After Mr. Kent had written home, he (defendant) learned for the first time that plaintiff considered he had given a direct order, but as he needed a machine did not object. No direct application had been formally made to him for the sum claimed, the first notice he had of the amount being the summons. He believed when he wrote the letter of acceptance after the arrival of the *Cassandra*, he was to have a new machine.

His Honour enquired what had become of plaintiff's letter.

Defendant replied that it had been mislaid by Mr. Moss, when plaintiff expressed his willingness to consent to an adjournment to allow of its being produced.

Defendant denied that any mention had been made of a Bill of Sale on the machine, and asserted that the plaintiff had offered unconditionally to give him credit.

Eventually an adjournment was ordered till next day to enable search for the missing letter to be made.

*Saturday, 1st November.*

On the case being called on for hearing, Mr. Black stated that the letter was not forthcoming, that he had always been willing and still was willing to take up the machine, and pay plaintiff his commission. He complained, however, that no formal demand had been made for it.

Plaintiff argued that two interviews and three or four letters were ample notice to defendant.

His Honour entered judgment for plaintiff without costs, as he

should have written a letter formally demanding his commission as well as those sent which chiefly regarded taking up the bill.

Mr. Black: Your Honour, am I obliged to take the machine now?

His Honour: I have done with the case.

#### IN CHAMBERS.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Assistant Judge*.

Nov. 1, 1873.

SMITH and WYNN v. BLACK and WILKIN.

The defendant in this case, W. Black, appeared in answer to a judgment summons on adjournment.

Mr. Ness appeared for the creditors.

In the course of the evidence, it transpired that the defendant had received the summons of the Court on the 14th August, and had made an assignment of his interests in the business to Wilkin, the second judgment debtor in this case, as he alleged, for the benefit of his creditors.

On the conclusion of the examination of the debtor, Counsel for the creditor applied for a commitment, under the rules of procedure, and under "The Debtors' Act, 1869," on the ground that a fraudulent assignment had been executed since the date of the judgment, and that it had been abundantly proved that the debtor had had the means to enable him, and still neglected, to satisfy the judgment.

Counsel further remarked that his clients had been pressed to adopt these measures in consequence of the debtor's continued attempts to evade payment of the judgment debt, and that even now they were willing to listen to a proposal on the part of Black to meet his liabilities.

His Honour decided to adjourn to the 6th inst., to give the debtor an opportunity of paying one-third cash and to give approved acceptances for the remaining two-thirds, failing which, an order would at once be made.—*Herald*.

#### IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Acting Assistant Judge*.

November 6th, 1873.

SMITH and WYNN v. BLACK and WILKIN.

Mr. Ness appeared for the creditors in this case; Mr. Dickins for the debtors.

Mr. Ness urged that the debtor should be committed on the ground of having made a fraudulent assignment of his interests to the prejudice of his judgment creditors.

Mr. Dickins stated that his creditor had been injured by the protracted proceedings in this case. Judgment was given four or five months ago and as yet nothing had been done. The creditors had entered the premises of a solvent partner and had placed a man in charge of his property. Mr. Cheshire, accountant, had made an offer on the debtor's behalf. It had been agreed to deliver to the creditors the defendant's share in the business. The assignment made by the defendant conveyed not only his own share but that of his partner. (The document states a *fourth interest*.) A proposition of payment, secured by promissory notes endorsed by Mr. Batavus, had been made and refused, on the ground of the debt having in the meantime increased while no bill of costs had been presented. It was arranged before the Dutch Consul that, after paying the sum due to Black, Batavus & Co., the residue should be handed over to the creditors. This was declined by creditors' counsel. His client had been ruined by this action. He submitted that it could not be proved that a malicious intention to defraud his creditors existed on the part of his client, and read an affidavit of one of the creditors to this effect.

Mr. Ness contended that the effect of the assignment was to defraud the creditors, and that it had been made before anything was done before the Dutch Consul.

Mr. Dickins applied for an adjournment to allow of his client's books being produced.

The Judge remarked that several adjournments had already been granted for the same purpose.

Mr. Cheshire, examined by Mr. Dickins, testified that \$200, cash, had been offered; balance in promissory notes. He had seen nothing to induce him to suspect fraud.

In reply to Mr. Ness, he stated that the creditors had refused to accept the terms of Mr. Black's offer.

Mr. Black, examined by Mr. Dickins, stated that his property was worth about \$900 on beginning business. The value of the goodwill at No. 10 was about \$500.

Mr. Ness observed that his clients were not actuated by any

harsh feeling towards the debtor, but had been forced into their present course of action by his apparent determination to resist the payment of this claim. When the action began the receipts of the business were \$1,500 with a stock of \$8,000, and Mr. Cheshire's evidence showed that there was a balance in favour of the debtor. It was alleged that the assignment, made on the 15th instant, to the second judgment debtor was for the benefit of the creditors. The person who signed the affidavit was not present to give evidence and this diminished its moral value. All sorts of frivolous pretexts had, throughout the proceedings, been urged with the view of escaping payment of the debt. He asked for an order for commitment forthwith.

The Judge said that he could not, in the face of the affidavit, consider that any intention to defraud existed, nor did he think the allegation that the debtor possessed sufficient means to discharge the debt was substantiated. He therefore refused the application.

(Compressed from the *Japan Herald*.)

#### IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before N. J. HANSEN, Esq., Acting-Assistant Judge.

6th November, 1873.

W. P. KENT v. J. R. BLACK, in the matter of A. S. VERNEDE.—This was a motion for a rule calling on the defendant to shew cause why he should not be ordered by the Court to pay plaintiff the sum of \$620 (an amount recovered by him against the defendant Verne) out of certain indebtedness on account of the *Japan Gazette* to its proprietor.

His Honour granted the rule.

#### LOSS OF THE "ARIEL."

##### COURT OF INQUIRY AT THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

This morning a Court of Inquiry, called by the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was held at the United States Consulate, to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of the P. M. S. S. *Ariel* on the 27th ultimo.

The Court was composed of the following gentlemen:—Geo. N. Mitchell, Esq., Acting-Consul, President; Chas. J. M. McDougal, Commander U. S. Navy and senior naval officer present; Capt. J. D. Carroll, and Capt. J. M. Batchelder.

The first witness called after clearing the Court, was—

Captain Newell, who said: He had been at sea nearly 18 years. Was in command of the *Ariel* at the time of the accident. Left this port at about 6 p.m., 26th Oct. Steered the usual courses down the bay, nothing of any note occurring. Passed Cape King at about 10 p.m., at that time northerly winds prevailed. Passed Cape Inaboye at half past 9 a.m., on the 27th. After sunrise, the wind increased from the N. N. W. After passing Inaboye, the wind was still increasing, and sea rougher. On this account he deemed it advisable to keep closer in to the land. Kept the ship on a northerly course, and continued on that course until 7 p.m. After this hour, he changed the course of the vessel one point to the eastward. Made the high land, as he supposed, off Cape Nakuna, close upon 7 o'clock. At half-past eight they were abreast of the cape before mentioned. As he judged, on referring to the chart, and by the bearing of the land, he was about five miles off. At half-past eight changed the course to N. E. by N. Kept on this course until a few minutes to nine o'clock. They were abreast of Toyeyama Point. He judged they were at least four miles off. As a precaution, ordered the hand-lead to be cast over. The first cast, the leadman reported thirteen fathoms. But subsequently he got no bottom at all. Then changed the course to N. N. E. This was about nine o'clock. Were just passing Toyeyama Point, after cautioning the officer of the deck to keep a good look-out, when he went to his room, some five minutes afterwards. Witness told the officer to note the time when Toyeyama bore west. Was sitting in a chair reading the newspaper when the ship struck, it might be some eight minutes after entering the cabin. He immediately went on deck, straight to the engine-room, and enquired if the ship was making any water. He thought by the feeling that the ship had slid over a reef. The engineer reported that she was making no water. He, in consequence, ordered him to go ahead. Almost immediately after having given the order "to go ahead," he felt sure she was on a reef by the peculiar rolling.

To Court: He could not say positively whether it was a reef or a sand-bank. At the time he thought it was the latter. The Japanese said it was a reef.

Continuing, witness said that: On finding she was on the reef, he countermanded the first order, and ordered the engines to be backed.

Had been backing some two minutes perhaps, when the engineers reported that the ship was making water very fast. Witness ran to the engine room door, and he believed it was the chief engineer who reported that the water was up to the fires. Ordered the engines to be stopped, and all to assist in getting out the boats. All assisted, and the boats were got into the water. He meant by "all," the whole crew. Everyone was on deck running about. The boat the second officer had charge of, was down first. He put some 15 or 20 persons in this boat; he did not count them, telling them to pull in to the land, and try and get assistance. They had thrown up rockets when the ship first struck, and burned blue lights. No gun was fired. Next followed immediately after a boat in which was the purser, an interpreter, and some passengers. The last boat which was lowered was the gig. Just as she cleared the davits, the stern went under water. There were in it sailors, the first officer, and some others, but could not say who they were. Told the first officer to take some people still remaining on board, and transfer them to the other boats—those which could hold them. Just as they left the deck, as he had said, the stern went under water, and as the men ran forward, the water followed them up as far as the paddle-box.

To the Court: All the passengers except one, Capt. Bakiston, had left the ship by this time. He ran forward as the others had done.

Witness expected the vessel would soon settle down by the bow, off the reef, and so got into the boat and left her. As soon as they were all in the boats, he told them to pull to the shore. They found a landing on the south side of Toyeyama Point—a small fishing village, called Toyeyama. Witness's boat was the fourth to get to the land. The two behind him could not find a landing place at first. Found the second officer had discovered some fishing boats and their crews lying in to the land. Witness saw him take the few sailors he had in his boat, and some of these men, and go off to the ship again. He had just started when witness arrived. Witness took a fishing boat, and went off also with two quartermasters. Just outside the shore there is a line of rocks. It was here he first saw the chief officer. It was difficult to get the boats through them to the land. But soon after the Japanese lighted fires, and they could see their way better. He told the chief officer to get into another boat and go off to the ship, to try to save anything he could, which he did. When he got to her again, he found the second mate was there in his boat; but he could not get his sendoes to go alongside the ship. Witness, however, induced his sendoes to go alongside, by catching hold of a rope which was hanging over the bow. The two quartermasters, three sailors, and himself, succeeded in getting on to the deck by the bow. None of the other boats would go alongside at all. He supposed it was because the ship was rocking about a good deal. He told the quartermasters to enter the rooms and take all the clothing they could. At this time there was an easterly rolling swell prevailing. After getting what clothing they could out of the forward rooms,—the only ones which were out of water—it was thrown down into the boats; they next got some beef, which was hanging up beneath the deck, and passed that down also into the boats.

To the Court: The after end of the ship was under water at this time. This was about two hours and a half after she had struck; after they had got back to her a second time.

Continuing, witness said that the ship was making some very heavy rolls, and he was much afraid she would go down, so descended to the boats. Remembered when they landed, looking at his watch; it was three o'clock in the morning. Never saw the ship afterwards. Went out again about the break of day, and at sunrise discovered one of the mastheads.

To Court: Had been in the service of the company since the month of August, 1866. Did not receive, on leaving this port on the 26th, any instructions. Had made some twelve passages between here and Hakodate. Made no difference in his steering on this occasion, except in going a little to the northward on account of the breeze. Had observed no currents setting in-shore, only one that, on the contrary, put them off. They were, when the ship struck, about two and a half miles from shore. Could see nothing of the land, although it was a starlight night, and moon very clear. Could not see any rock visible. In coming down he should steer about the same. Passed Inaboye about two miles to the eastward. The current after passing Inaboye is lost. After passing Inaboye, in summer, there is a little southerly current in-shore. Was going some eight knots at the time. Had not much confidence in the report about there being thirteen fathoms, going as they were at that speed, so kept him going taking soundings. After passing Cape Nakuna, could see the land all the way until the ship struck, or



slightly so. The third officer was on deck when he went below. The officer could see the land.

To Com. McDougal: Had no special instructions as to the distance to be kept from the land.

To Court: Kept nearer in to the land on account of the rough sea, so as to get smoother water. Did not think he had ever been so close in to the land in going up before; might have been in coming down. It was not more than half a minute before he got to the engine room. Afterwards he started forward. There was not a breaker to be seen at this time, or a swell. As they had struck, had the lead hove over, and found two fathoms, near the fore-rigging. Twenty minutes after the ship struck, every one had left the ship.

Court here adjourned till two o'clock.

On resuming the case, Capt. Newell was requested by the Court to point out, on the chart, the course he had pursued on his voyage from this port on the 26th ultimo.

Accordingly he proceeded to explain to the Court, succinctly, the course he had followed. This terminated the witness's evidence.

Re-called: He said that he was aware of the position of the ship at the striking. Although he thought he was far from land, he threw the lead, more from habit than anything else.

John James Grant, sworn, said he had been to sea during the last eighteen years. First entered the Pacific Mail Steam Company's service in April last. Was second mate on board the *Ariel* when she left this port on the 26th ultimo. He was on watch when the ship struck. First saw the land when he went on watch at six o'clock. The weather was slightly hazy that evening. Sighted Cape Nakuna about eight o'clock. The moon had set that night, he thought at about half-past eight o'clock. The captain was on the main deck before he went below. They could see land on the port bow. The ship struck at about ten minutes past nine o'clock. Witness said that at six o'clock the course of the vessel was north. It was altered before they saw Cape Nakuna. The Captain had told him before going below that if they got anywhere near the Cape, to call him. He did so, at half-past eight o'clock, when the course was changed to N. E. by N. Before the ship struck, the course was again changed to N. N. E., some seven minutes he should think. The captain gave the order. The ship was bearing about west off Cape Toyeyama when she struck, at ten minutes past nine o'clock. The lead had been thrown some eight minutes before; had no soundings. There was a sort of cross sea and northerly wind, with an easterly swell, when the vessel struck. Witness was on the bridge at the time. Could see the land distinctly. He could see no breakers between the ship and the shore. The direction of the wind was, and had been from leaving port, N. N. E. Considered that they were four miles away from land when the vessel struck. When she struck he was on the bridge, on the look-out, and the captain came up and ordered the wheel to be put hard to port. The room was quite close, and heard the captain give orders to reverse the engines, and to get the boats in readiness for lowering. Did not hear any order given to go ahead. He was next ordered to lower the boats, which was done, and precautions taken that there should not be too many in one boat. There was a very strong

current setting southward on the night when the vessel struck. The discipline on board was very good—every man in his place—at the time. It was as good as on any vessel he had been aboard of. Had been, he thought, nearer in to the land, at that particular point, than on the occasion of the vessel striking.

William Kleuth, sworn, said that he was a quartermaster on the *Ariel*. He was at the wheel at six o'clock on the evening of the wreck. He left it at eight o'clock. Had altered his course once during that time. From six to seven o'clock he had steered north; after that, N. by E. He then went forward to the look-out where he could see land, on the starboard bow. He was ordered by the Captain to leave the lead at about nine o'clock, he got thirteen fathoms. Cast it about five or six times. Afterwards went forward. He was on the look-out when the ship struck. He saw no broken water between the vessel and the shore at the time. There was not much sea, but a big swell. There was a good breeze, nothing uncommon.

To Captain Carroll: Before the ship struck, he had got about eleven fathoms.

To Com. McDougal: He should think that they were about four miles from the land, when the ship struck.

To Court: Had been on the Hakodate route some twelve months, but could not say whether they had ever been so near Toyeyama Point before.

(To be continued.)

The Court, at the termination of the inquiry, deferred giving its decision until to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock.—*Japan Herald*.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 3, *James Paton*, British barque, Cotter, 394, from Sydney N. S. W. September 10th, Coal, to Pitman and Co.

Nov. 3, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Mourrut, 1,008, from Hongkong, October 24th, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

Nov. 3, *Lord Ashburton*, British barque, Mosey, 879, from Sydney N. S. W. September 2nd, Coal, to Wilkin & Robison.

Nov. 7, *Xuca*, German schooner, Callsen, 132, from Takow, 24th October, Sugar, to Walsh Hall & Co.

### DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31, *Gordon Castle*, British steamer, Holmes, 1,280, for Kobe, General, despatched by Cornes and Co.

Nov. 1, *Maud*, British steamer, Brittain, 840, for Kobe, General, despatched by Simon, Evers and Co.

Nov. 2, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 4,300, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 3, *G. T. Ray*, British barque, Fraser, 335, for Newchwang, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Nov. 3, *Gypsy*, Japanese barque, Hescroff, 267, for Hakodate, Ballast, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.

Nov. 4, *Madras*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Nov. 5, *Washi*, British steamer, Coster, 221, for Hiogo, General, despatched by Hudson, Malcolm & Co.

Nov. 6, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 7, *Mathilde*, German barque, Dan, 236, Seeking, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Nov. 8, *Parmenio*, British barque, Abbott, 369, for Hiogo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	Nov. 1	30.04	50.5	46.0	41.2	.260	.708	N. W.	60.0	43.0	51.5	.00
Sun .....	" 2	29.84	59.5	54.5	51.4	.380	.749	S. W.	59.5	44.0	51.7	.00
Mon .....	" 3	29.85	51.5	47.0	42.5	.272	.727	Calm.	64.0	44.0	54.0	.00
Tues .....	" 4	30.11	49.0	43.5	37.0	.220	.634	N. N. E.	56.5	46.5	51.5	.00
Wed .....	" 5	30.09	46.0	44.5	42.4	.271	.924	N. N. W.	54.0	45.0	49.5	.23
Thurs. ....	" 6	30.10	50.0	47.5	45.1	.301	.833	N. N. W.	54.0	44.0	49.0	.00
Fri .....	" 7	30.13	50.0	47.5	45.1	.300	.832	N. N. W.	58.0	45.0	51.5	.00
Mean .....		30.02	50.9	47.2	43.5	.286	.772		58.0	44.5	51.2	.03

NO. 1280

NO. 1280 CAMP, Yokohama, 7th November, 1873.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,  
R. M. L. I.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1873.

THE *Menzaleh* with London advices to the 12th September, arrived on the 3rd instant. The *Avoca* arrived on the 8th instant, and brought advices to the 19th September. The departures are the P. M. S. S. *Great Republic*, for San Francisco, on the 2nd instant, and the P. & O. steamer *Madras*, for Hongkong, on the 4th instant.

The cargo of the *Mikado* has been delivered. The *James Paton* and *Lord Ashburton* from Sydney, have brought further supplies of coal. The *Parrenio* proceeds to Hiogo to load for an Australian port, it is said Adelaide. This colony seldom, if ever, receives direct shipments as its supplies of grain are usually drawn from Melbourne.

The transactions of the closing week are, in almost all branches of business, on a weaker scale, and the chief staples are neglected, or but little dealt in, if reliance may be placed in reports from the usual sources. An increase is observable in cheap cloths and in sundry articles of season's trade which figure to a slight extent in the weeks business.

On the whole, the feeling of the market is heavy, and depressed by the unsatisfactory intelligence of recent date which has been wired from London. The Community is anxiously awaiting the results of the representations of the Foreign Ministers.

**Cottons and Cotton Fabrics.**—A considerable decline in the sales of *Shirtings* is observable in this week's returns without any intelligible cause being apparent. The influence of the receipts from Hongkong, and the knowledge that latest telegrams exhibit a large increase of shipments from home can scarcely account for it when we learn that stocks in native hands are by no means excessive, and the falling-off is unexplained. All numbers are easier:—8½ lbs., goods cannot be quoted at much more than \$2.65—though a higher figure is named. Total sales reported are 15,600 pieces. *Taffachelass* is slightly better, but a decline must be reported in *Velvets* which, owing to augmenting stocks, are heavy at easier rates. No other article demands especial notice.

**Yarns.**—Business in Yarns shews no improvement on the transactions of the preceding week and numbers 3 and 2 may be quoted easier. The small stocks existing of No. 1 enable holders to secure more satisfactory prices.

**Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.**—No improvement in these goods may be recorded during the present week. The demand still continues weak, and such business as has taken place has not led to any advance in prices.

**Iron and Metals.**—The settlements of iron during the past week have been exceedingly limited. Some 25 tons *flat* and *round* and 50 tons of *nailed* have changed hands at undernoted quotations, leaving stocks as follows:—350 to 400 tons *flat* and *round*; 300 to 350 tons *nailed* and 25 tons of *hoop*. The sale of 200 boxes of *Tin Plates*, to arrive, is also reported.

**Sugar.**—Further arrivals have increased stocks of Formosa, prices for which have in consequence weakened.

China kinds remain as last quoted.

**Rice.**—Saigon grain is unsaleable.—Good Japan cargo quotations are nominal, no stocks existing here.

**N.B.**—The accuracy of our quotation of \$1.70 to \$1.80 in our issue of the 1st November having been impugned, we must explain that this was the price at which a parcel of Japanese rice actually changed hands, and that, though nominally higher rates prevail, quotations have been for speculative bargains only.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		ditto (plain) ditto ..	\$4.50 to 6.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.22½ to 2.30	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ...	6.50 to 8.00
8 " " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.60 to 2.70	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ...	Nominal.
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.60 to 2.70	Mousselines delaine, (pla.) 80 to 31 in per yd.	0.16 to 0.19½
9 lbs. " " " " 44 in. "	3.10 to 3.20	ditto (printed) ..	0.24 to 0.35½
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in ..	Dull.
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.40 to 2.65	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in ..	"
64 to 72 " " " " " " "	2.70 to 2.90	Long Ells (Assorted) ... per pce.	"
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " " "	1.45 to 1.55	Blankets ... saleable per lb.	0.42 to 0.45
7 " " " " " " "	1.80 to 1.85		
Drills, English—15 lbs. ...	3.30 to 3.35		
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) ... " pce.	3.50 to 3.75		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.25 to 2.30		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. "	2.40		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	9.00 to 9.50		
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00		
Taffachelass 12 yds 43 in. "	2.40 to 2.85		
ditto (double weft) " "	2.90 to 3.20		
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
No. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul.	38.00 to 40.00	Iron flat and round ... per pel	4.00 to 5.00
" 28 to 32 ... .. " "	40.50 to 42.00	" nail rod ... .. " "	4.50 to 5.50
" 38 to 42 ... small stock nom. "	45.00 to 49.00	" hoop ... .. nominal. "	5.00 to 5.10
		" sheet ... .. " "	6.00 to 7.00
		" wire ... .. " "	12.00 to 13.00
		" pig ... .. " "	2.00 to 2.05
		Lead ... .. " "	Nominal.
		Tin Plates ... .. per box.	9.00
		Formosa in Bag ... .. per picul.	4.35 to 4.45
		in Basket ... .. " "	4.15 to 4.40
		China No. 1 Ping-fah ...	9.00 to 9.20
		do. No. 2 Ching-pak ...	8.00 to 8.40
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak ...	7.50 to 7.80
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah ...	7.00 to 7.90
		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw ...	6.50 to 6.90
		do. No. 6 E-pak ...	5.80 to 6.20
		Swatow ... .. " "	3.70 to 4.05
		Daitoong ... .. " "	4.20 to 4.40
		Sugar Candy ... .. " "	10.00 to 11.20
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ...	16.0
		do. (do. old) ...	14.75 to 15.00
		Rice:—Saigon ... .. " "	unsaleable.
		Japan ... .. " "	2.10 to 2.20
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>			
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce	nom no stocks.		
ditto Black ... .. " "	14.50 to 15.00		
ditto Scarlet ... .. " "	18.00 to 18.50		
Union Camlets ditto ...	Nominal.		
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	13.00 to 14.00		
Crape Lastings ditto ...	6.00 to 8.00		
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ...	4.00 to 6.00		

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**Silk.**—Since the 1st instant arrivals are 650 bales and purchases amount to 560 piculs, a large portion of which will probably be rejected after inspection, the demand being mostly for fine sized Silks which are scarce.

**Silkworms Eggs.**—Owing to some cause which is not well ascertained, the daily reports of arrivals and sales got up by the native administration have proved during the last fortnight entirely unreliable. Placing our trust in the statements of some of the leading Japanese dealers, who having nearly realized their stock are now disinterested enough in the question, we may say that total arrivals to date are 1,275,000 to 1,300,000 cards, and settlements 1,150,000 to 1,200,000, leaving an unsold stock of about 100,000 cards.

There is now a growing opinion that the export of this season will probably not be much in excess of last year which was 1,280,000 cards. We quote

Oshiu, ... ..	\$1 50 to 2.60	Koshu, ... ..	} \$1.10 to \$1.50
Sinchu, ... ..	\$1.40 to 2.00	Goshu and other sorts, ... ..	
Joshu and Bushu ... ..	\$1.30 to 1.85		

Fine choice cards of any description are scarcely to be found at all, and our lower quotations only apply to the refuse of the market.

**Tea.**—Our market has shown a steady and active demand for this staple: Settlements for closing week amounting to 2,400 piculs, which would have been on a larger scale, but for the increasing demands of native holders, and which are in no way justified by latest telegraphic messages from New York reporting a still disturbed state of financial matters in that city. Supplies come in on a scale merely calculated to replace purchases, and it is evident that some coalition or official regulation is at the bottom thereof: Stocks at present here are not more than 4,500 piculs of all classes.

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.		LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.62½ @ 6s.m.	
<b>Silk:—</b>						
<b>HANKS.</b>	Maßbaali	Extra none. ...	\$710.00 to \$720.00	27s. 3d. to 27s. 7d.	frs. 75 to frs. 78	
	and	Best ...	\$670.00 to \$690.00	25s. 9d. to 26s. 6d.	frs. 71 to frs. 73	
	Shinshiu	Good ...	\$630.00 to \$660.00	24s. 3d. to 25s. 4d.	frs. 67 to frs. 70	
		Medium ...	\$600.00 to \$620.00	23s. 2d. to 23s. 10d.	frs. 64 to frs. 66	
		Inferior ...	\$500.00 to \$570.00	19s. 5d. to 22s. 0d.	frs. 53 to frs. 61	
<b>OSHIC</b>	Extra ...	...				
"	Best ...	...				
"	Medium ...	...	\$550.00 to \$600.00	21s. 3d. to 23s. 2d.	frs. 59 to frs. 64	
<b>ECHIZEN</b>	Good ...	...				
"	Inferior ...	...				
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior to Best ...	...				
<b>Tea:—</b>						
Common ...		Nominal.				
Good Common ...		\$25.00 to 27.00				
Medium ...		29.00 to 32.00				
Good Medium ...		33.00 to 35.00				
Fine ...		37.00 to 41.00				
Finest nominally ...		42.00 to 46.00				
Choice " ...		47.00 to 55.00				
Choicest ...		55.00 up.				
<b>Sundries:—</b>						
Mushrooms ...		\$29.50 to 32.50				
Isinglass ...		\$30.00 to 35.00				
Sharks' Fins ...		\$28.00 to 52.00				
White Wax ...		\$14.00 to 16.00				
Bees Do. ...		None.				
Cuttle fish ...		"				
Dried Shrimps ...		"				
Seaweed, ...		\$ 1.50 to " 4.20				
Gallnut ...		None.				
Tobacco ...		\$ 6.50 to 12.00				

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

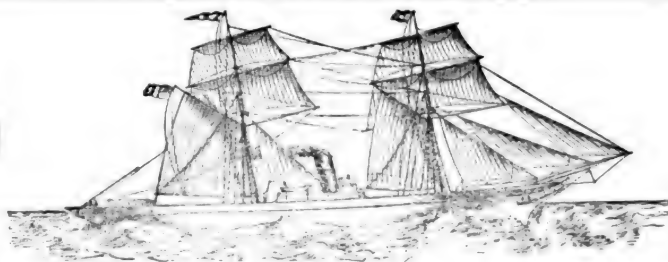
**Exchange.**—The business of the past week has been a very moderate one and confined to sales of private paper only. Rates have weakened considerably, but close somewhat firmer at quotations.

Rates close as follows:—

On London Bank	4s. 1d.	4s. 2½d.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank	par.
" " Credit		4s. 2½d.	" " 10 days' sight Private	¼ per cent discount.
" " Documents		4s. 2½d.	" San Francisco, Sight, Bank	
" Paris, Bank	5 20	5.31	" " 30 days' sight Private	
" " Private	526½	5.40	" Berlin, Bank sight Thalers	
" Shanghai, Sight, Bank	73½		" Hamburg, " Reichs Mark	
" " 10 days sight Private	73½ nominal.		Gold Yen	
			Kinsatz	

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

# COLE BROTHERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.



## SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

Have proved beyond question that

### ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

In the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. Perfectly free from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting even to the latest period of life. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and up to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

### CAUTION.

Each Bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the Cork as formerly. All with CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

### ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

### ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patronised and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout China and Japan.

### ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden-London.

Yokohama, September 1872.

12ms.

## FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

### LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

### SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAH'S BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION - Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

## KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESITIN AL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists.

CAUTION. - The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



26 ins.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 46] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## Notes of the Week.

WE are pleased to see that the arbitrary Regulation so thoughtlessly put out by the local Commissioner of Customs, refusing to entertain any application for a refund of duties overpaid after a lapse of ten days, has been effectually checkmated by a Notification from H. M. Consul to the effect that the British Minister declines to recognize the Regulation and "disputes the right of any local Japanese officer to deal in this arbitrary manner with questions affecting the rights and property of British subjects."

A more preposterous Regulation than that referred to never was issued, and we trust the author of it will be visited with the severe censure of the Central Government.

As Sir Harry Parkes was riding a few evenings ago from the Railway Station, some time after night-fall, his horse stumbled over the gravel thrown up in face of a trench some fifteen feet long—i.e. nearly half across the road—and seven feet deep, and threw his rider into it. The night was dark, no lantern indicated the existence of danger, no rope was stretched to prevent an accident, and if the Japanese contractor had laid an ingenious plot for the British Minister's life or limbs, he could hardly have succeeded better than he did in entrapping his victim. Fortunately, beyond the inevitable shock and shaking incidental to such an accident, no harm was done, and the Japanese may be as thankful as we are that their carelessness had no worse results. But can anything more effectually demonstrate the careless, thoughtless manner in which public business is too often done here than this occurrence? The Japanese may rely on this, that if limb or life be lost by an accident so preventable and arising from causes so reprehensible, they will have to pay a very heavy sum for indemnity, and if they are wise they will place themselves beyond the risk of such claims.

THE recent carriage accident which befell the Empress, her Mother and one of the ladies of the Household, shows the necessity for far more care and thought in regard to the new powers the Japanese are getting into their hands than they seem inclined to give. It is only the other day that the distinguished author of the Memorial we published last week, Kido Takayoshi, was severely injured by being thrown from his carriage. We then had the loss of the steamer *Columbine* while under Japanese command. Then came the accident of last week, and a trench left unguarded across a highway completes the chapter of misfortunes by giving Sir Harry Parkes a bad fall from his horse.

All these things show a want of thought and thoroughness. No pole-strap has any business to break if proper care is taken of harness; and if native master mariners or engineers cannot manage a foreign built vessel they should not be entrusted with it. Our interest in this country forbids our submitting with any patience to the idea of preventable accidents to exalted personages or statesmen on whom the hopes of the Empire in some sort depend, and we must be pardoned as Englishmen for a protest against a neglect of reasonable precautions which gives our Minister an annoying fall, and may bring any one of us a broken neck or limb. These small occurrences—small only by good fortune—are characteristic and illustrative, and the Japanese should glean serious lessons from them.

It is only a few weeks since we published Mr. Edkins's advice to the Japanese to adopt our prepositions and form of con-

struction, and a response has already been made to the appeal. The "Exercises in the Yokohama Dialect," which have been sent to us by the anonymous reformer, appear to be to some extent framed upon the proposed model. We shall take an early opportunity of reviewing this little work at the length it deserves, but would, in the meantime, be glad if any observant dilectician could afford an exposition of the phrase "a 'spire' round the bay" which occurs in the English portion. Can it be a *tower* that is meant? We have heard "tour" so pronounced by persons whose education had been conducted in the dark ages when School Boards were as yet unknown and "*French in a Fortnight*" was an accomplishment that men wot not of. Perhaps "spire" is an analogy arising out of a corruption.

A dinner is to be given to Mr. De Long this evening by the American and Dutch residents in acknowledgment of their appreciation of his services as their representative at the Court of Yedo, and in token of the cordial feelings entertained towards him. Some disappointment has been expressed that the invitations were restricted to the nationalities named.

ONLY one more of the claims against the *Hans* (Pitman *v* Tsugaru *Han*) still remains to be investigated and it is proposed to hear it on Tuesday next, 18th instant. We purpose furnishing our readers with a resumé of cases which have been recently heard in a future issue.

THE Japanese steamer *Migoto* left Yokohama on the 2nd instant, and when off Rock Island on the afternoon of the 3rd, the Captain noticed signals being made from the light-house to the effect that there was a ship in distress to the eastward and well within sight of the light. Though it was blowing very heavily at the time, and the sea was running as high as it usually does in that neighbourhood except in a dead calm, Captain GORLACH at once ran down to see if he could render any assistance. The vessel proved to be a Japanese junk loaded with saki and other native merchandize, thirty-three days out from Kobe, and bound for Yokohama. She had lost the greater part of her stern and was drifting upon some rocks to leeward of her. As the wind had fortunately moderated sufficiently to allow the steamer to pass a hawser to the disabled vessel, she was taken in tow and left in Simoda; after which the *Migoto* proceeded on her voyage.—*Hioogo News*.

THE following notification of importance has been issued by Iwakura, and it is well that foreigners should know it:

"As formerly when a debtor failed to pay his creditor at due date, great delay often took place before any legal steps were taken, thus causing great difficulty in giving judgment it is now laid down as law that:—

1.—Salary for teaching, hotel charges, brokerage, price of food and drink supplied, bargain money or advances, money for goods bought, money lent, wages of coolies, &c., money due to theatres, actors or musicians—application must not be delayed over six months.

2.—Medical fees, salaries to scholars who assist their teacher, money lent or articles supplied by shopkeepers to customers, application must not be delayed over one year.

3.—Payment for rice or money lent for a specified term with its interest, money advanced on merchandise with its interest, money lent on mortgage (and some other matters not interesting to foreigners), application must not be delayed over five years."—*Gazette*.

WE observe the names of His Excellency Viscount de San Januario and *suite* among the late arrivals at the Grand Hotel. His Excellency is we believe Governor of the Settlement of Macao, and has been accredited as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Kingdom of Portugal to this country.

VISCOUNT DE SAN JANUARIO and *suite* proceeded yesterday to Hamagoten, where they will reside for the present. His Excellency will be presented to the H. M. the Mikado next week.

THE colours of the various men-of-war in harbour were hoisted at half-mast yesterday in consequence of the receipt of the official intelligence of the death of Rear Admiral Winslow of the United States Navy, and at noon thirteen guns were fired from the *Seco*.

AN earthquake occurred at a little before six o'clock this morning. It was of short duration but severe.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

##### YOKOHAMA STATION.

12th November, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 9th November, 1873.

Passengers.....	27,317.	Amount.....	\$7,936.31
Goods and Parcels.....			514.24

Total.....\$8,450.55

Average per mile per week \$469.47.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1872, six days.

Passengers.....	26,992.	Amount.....	\$8,992.09
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#### THE MEMORIAL OF KIDO TAKAYOSHI.

ONE of the chief difficulties experienced by a European in criticising a paper such as that which we published last week under the above title consists in estimating the force with which it appeals to the Asiatic mind. Under phrases which seem to the critic to cover a minimum of thought the Asiatic may discover a deep meaning which certain associations with the individual words may have imparted to them. In illustration of this we would adduce the case of the Confucian writings which have moulded the mind of the Chinese nation as no national mind ever yet was moulded; and in view of what seems to a European their extreme baldness and want of profound thought, the astonishing effects they have produced will ever remain among the most singular problems presented by the mental history of mankind. In vain does the student explore and ponder upon these writings, even with the assistance of the most ample notes and acute commentaries by European sinologues. He rises from their study impressed with the hopelessness of finding any profound wisdom in them, or of understanding how they should have produced the wonderful results which undoubtedly have flowed from them. The form and colour of the Japanese mind approximate far too closely to those of the Chinese for it to be possible that any written manifestation of the former should not present difficulties analogous to those of which we have spoken, and although we seem to miss in the one the neatness, condensation and love of prescribed *formula* which we find in the other, a strong and unmistakable likeness proclaims their kinship and common origin.

Regarding the Memorial before us is this light, we must beware of underrating its possible effects upon the mind of the Japanese, and of imagining that what appear to us its baldness and poverty of thought are equally discoverable by them. It may fairly be presumed that the occasion was one when the writer would put out much of his power, and as his influence over the events which culminated in the Revolution of 1868 was indisputably very

great, if not greater than that of any other man connected with it, we must suppose that the Memorial before us contains some of the most serious reflections formed by one of the first statesmen of this country. His name stands high, possibly without parallel, in the estimation of the people, and, if report speaks truly, the weight attaching to his mind and character is greater than that of possessed by any other of the Imperial advisers. But before entering upon a criticism of such purely political thought as the Memorial may contain, we may fairly pay a tribute to the modest, kindly, considerate and gentle spirit it evinces, qualities which are said to be pre-eminently possessed by its author, though united with the highest courage and determination. It is impossible to overlook in it his loyalty to his Master, his tenderness towards the people, his grief for the bloodshed which attended the Revolution, and his true sentiment of patriotism. The candid avowals he makes of the impossibility of yet classing Japan among the prosperous and enlightened states of the world must have cost him some sacrifice of pride, though he does not forget to rebuke the superficial pretensions of the more shallow of his countrymen who imagine that a mere imitation of the externals of the Western nations is the sign of a solid and equal civilization. But his rebuke, far from being couched in terms of bitterness, is softened by a poetical touch of much delicacy and appropriateness, illustrative of a disposition which neither the labours of the statesman nor the occupations of the soldier have rendered insensible to the beauties of nature, and short as is his Memorial, it contains abundant evidence that he feels a deep sense of the responsibilities attaching to a political career, and an equally ardent wish that his discharge of them may advance the happiness and prosperity of the masses of his fellow countrymen.

It is easy to see that the matters uppermost in the mind of the Memorialist are the Revolution of 1868, in which he took so prominent a part, and the measures which it now behoves the Government to take in order to secure the legitimate fruits of that event. He argues that it was necessitated by the altered tendencies of the age and the new relations which had sprung up between Japan and the Western nations, and illustrates the strength of union, as contrasted with the weakness of disunion, by the homely and familiar fable of the bundle of sticks. It is plain that his mind dwells upon the opposition which the reformers encountered in carrying out their scheme for the unification of the Empire, and wonders that it should ever have been supposed that the old system of rule was abolished for the mere idle pleasure of unnecessary change. He betrays a strong desire to justify the measures of that critical period, and if he lingers somewhat over them, and even recurs to them long after the thread of his argument demands it, it is easy to see that he does so under a deep sense of the responsibility incurred by himself and the reformers in a movement fraught with such momentous consequence to the whole nation.

He then proceeds to what may be called the constructive portion of his task, and, as an introduction to this, he refers shortly to the Parliamentary system as known to us in Europe. But he concedes that Japan is in no sense ripe for such a form of government, and that meanwhile the Sovereign must anticipate by his own discernment the wishes of the people and entrust the execution of those wishes to the officials. It is not easy to restrain a smile when he expresses his belief that the importance of the business transacted by the executive of Japan is not inferior to that of the great Governments of Europe

and America, but allowance must be made for the necessity felt even by a statesman of KIDO's position for the wrapping of some bitter medicine in a rose-leaf. He then passes on to the origin of laws, which, he argues, are the offspring of a Constitution previously laid down as the basis of all duties on the one side and responsibilities on the other, and which he insists should therefore be characterized by the ripest care and consideration, in order that it may at least afford room for the growth of every new measure which the natural progress of affairs or events may necessitate. He urges that "in the case of a country where the Sovereign goes to meet the wishes of the people, the greatest care must be taken to conjecture them with accuracy, the internal condition of the country must be profoundly studied and a wide view taken of the national industries. Then comes the most important point of all, and that is to suit the measures to the degree of civilization of the people." He proceeds to show how necessary it is that the growth of a nation should be attended by a sequence of measures so ordered as to represent that growth and place it upon solid foundations; he rebukes the tendency to shallow views of national progress and prosperity which he cannot but see in the generation he addresses; and shows how grievously the people have been irritated and perplexed by a constant succession of new and contradictory measures, urging that such laws have been promulgated without due consideration. He then points out that the condition of affairs since the Revolution has changed so much that any mere mechanical adherence to the five-clause Constitution of 1868 would be absurd in the face of new and unusual difficulties for which it was never intended to provide, and shows how detrimental to good government is the tendency shewn by two or three of the great departments of State to monopolize the general functions of government, and thus minister to the personal ambition of aspiring statesmen, instead of subordinating their efforts to a harmonious central action which alone can ensure security and order.

We have thus epitomized—at greater length than we intended or than perhaps was necessary—the Memorial of which so much has been spoken both among natives and foreigners, but we must plead in excuse that no pains either to writer or reader can be spared at a moment when so great a question as that of the future of the Empire is under consideration. But can we trace in the Memorial the outline of any future political edifice fitted to replace that which the Revolution destroyed? Perhaps it may be unfair to expect as much as this in a manifesto which is rather a justification of past action and a criticism upon the present condition of affairs, than an outline of the steps which should be taken in the future. There is much said of rights and liberties, of constitutions and laws, but we imagine the words in the sense in which we employ them have little or no meaning among the Japanese. They have customs and regulations and criminal laws in a crude form; but of rights and liberties, as possessions won from their masters by the people, or of a Constitution which is a law to the king and a safeguard to the people, they assuredly know nothing.

Undoubtedly, the central and constructive idea embodied in the Memorial is to be found in the passages where the writer speaks of the necessity for the establishment of a code of laws, and especially of laws to which the officials are amenable. He is convinced that there can be no real progress in Japan until both officials and people are subject to such laws, and that the people will never rise to a real comprehension of the words "rights and liberties" until, by having a law to appeal to, they

gradually gain it. And this is unquestionably a statesmanlike view, worthy of the reputation of its author, and of far more gracious recognition that it has received at the hands of the *Japan Herald*. We fully admit the difficulty of understanding the force of these Asiatic theses, but it would have been better had the critic in this case started with the probability that when a man of KIDO's reputation addresses the country, he does so with a definite purpose, and not without some thoughts which are applicable to its condition and hopes.

The fact would seem to be that Japan abandoned her feudal institutions far more on account of apprehended dangers from external foes than because she had outgrown them. KIDO says "The truth was there was no change made which had not become unavoidable, chiefly owing to the internal condition of the country, but also, though in a less degree, to our relations with foreign countries." But we suspect the latter reason had far more weight with the reformers than he appears willing to allow. They were afraid that the disintegration of the Empire would result from collisions with foreign Powers, and that a compact union of all its forces under one head was the only safe-guard against that evil. But it is impossible to believe that the expansion of the national mind necessitated the change. If we take the case of England, we find that making allowance for the retention of the ancient names and the old forms, the feudal system was substantially abolished in the seventeenth century, not by positive edict, but because the national mind had outgrown it. All classes of society began to intermingle, the pretensions of birth were effaced, the ranks of the aristocracy were thrown open, wealth was becoming power, equality before the law was established, public employments were open to all, the press became free, the debates in Parliament public; every one of them principles unknown to the Middle Ages. And it was because these new elements were gradually and skilfully incorporated with the ancient constitution of England, reviving without endangering it, and filling it with new life and vigour without destroying the ancient forms, that the transition from feudalism to the modern condition of society was effected so safely and almost imperceptibly. The French, with less wisdom, failed to modernize society without a convulsion wholly unparalleled in the history of the world, and from the effects of which they are suffering at this very moment. Admitted that the Revolution in this country was in some sense caused by a popular movement from below, what evidence is there that it had any real progressive political aspirations, or that such conditions as have succeeded it are anything but attempts to imitate the examples of foreign countries? We fear, very little. We cannot doubt that it is the intention of their rulers to lead the Japanese forward in the path of progress, many as are obstructions which they themselves oppose to it. Their own ideas may, and doubtless have outgrown the ideas on which the old feudal polity was based, but that the mind of the people has done the same of its own proper motion, is more than we can bring ourselves to believe. Under these circumstances we are disposed to place a higher value upon KIDO's Memorial than at first sight would appear to attach to it, and to hope that the immense circulation it is said to have attained will dispose the people to reflect upon the advantages it is proposed to place within their reach, and the use to which they should turn them. It is but too certain that they have been so accustomed to see the initiative taken by their rulers or superiors that they have



little real life in themselves, and anything which tends to produce this and to foster independent manifestations of it, cannot but be beneficial.

We shall not presume to imagine that any form of Constitution which could at this time be sketched out by a foreign hand would be of much service as a guide to Japanese statesmen. We know so little of the real constitution of the Japanese mind, that any such attempt would be like cutting a garment for a man of unknown size and proportions, in ignorance of the nature of the climate against which it was the intended protection, and of his customs, habits and occupations. Such a constitution as is applicable to the country will, if there be any constructive political talent in it, take a form suited to its growth and antecedent conditions. The spread of education, and the larger demands made on the energies of the people by an increasing trade, which, if the rulers of the country are wise, they will use every enlightened means to stimulate, will foster new thought, create new aspirations and enforce new demands, and a written Constitution may well await any demonstrated necessity for it. That of which Kido speaks in his Memorial has a nebulous outline of popular institutions in its first clause, and in another the supreme command of the forces of the Empire is placed in the hands of the Sovereign. But beyond this there is an utter absence in it of all constructive thought, and he well says that any literal adherence to it, or enchainment by it, would paralyse Ministers in their attempts to deal with new emergencies. We recently attempted to show the dangers which attend the present political condition of affairs, and are sure that any grave discontent arising in the country, or severe calamity overtaking it, would create feelings in regard to the Throne incompatible with the retention of an entire loyalty to it, and the conviction of its sacredness and indispensability. It is, of course, necessary that any future Constitution should repose upon the grand basis of the sentiments and will of the people. Yet we would gladly see even some provisional machinery erected as a defence to warn off dangers which could not but be formidable were they to arise, and which should expend themselves on outworks and not on the citadel itself.

#### ITINERARY OF A JOURNEY FROM YEDO TO KUSATSU, WITH NOTES UPON THE WATERS OF KUSATSU.

By Captain DESCHAMPS, of the French Military Mission. Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, October 22nd, 1873.

THE warm springs of Kusatsu have enjoyed a considerable reputation in Japan for many centuries, though it must be left to the subsequent investigations of modern science to determine the value of this reputation. Be it as it may, the coolness and salubrity of the climate of Kusatsu during the hot months of the year are incontestable, and its comparative proximity to Yedo and Yokohama will consequently attract travellers or European invalids who, even though they may neglect the use of waters still little known to our medical practitioners, will find there during several months the temperature and bracing air of the mountainous parts of Central Europe.

I have thought that a short account of the route I took, the resources of the country, and the various information which I have been able to gather from the natives, would not be without value to travellers in Japan.

Regarding the medicinal effects of the waters, I must leave specialists to settle this delicate question. I had but one mercurial thermometer, graduated to 55° (Reau.), a good instrument, it is true, and registered at the Paris Observatory. But it would be indispensable to have a maximum and minimum thermometer for determining the

nocturnal temperature and those of the springs at Kusatsu which vary several times during the day. Nor was I able to determine the elevation of the place, and I only use the figures 15 to 1600 metres for the altitude of Kusatsu as pure supposition, without attaching further value to them.

#### ITINERARY.

Before entering upon any detail it may be well to state that the traveller can go in a carriage and in one day from Yedo to Takasaki (about 25 *ri*). There is even a native service between the two points. The road is often in bad order, and the carriages are inferior. In journeying by short stages the following is the itinerary which I should recommend, and which I myself followed.

	From Yedo to Itabashi 2 <i>ri</i> 8 <i>chô</i> .	
1st day, From Yedo to Okegawa 10 <i>ri</i> .	Itabashi to Warabi.. 2 8 " " Urawa... 1 14 " " Omeija... 1 10 " " Agio..... 2 " " " Okegawa " 30	
1st August Temperature.	Itabashi ..... 7.00 a.m. 28° 5 Omiya.....12.00 " 32° Okegawa..... 7.00 31°	
Morning, cloudy. Day fine with a gentle breeze S.W. Water drinkable 16°.		
2nd day, From Okegawa to Honjo 11 <i>ri</i> .	Okegawa to Konosu 1 30 " " Kumagai 4 6 " " Fukaya 2 27 " " Honjo 2 25	
Grand halt at Kumagai. Sleep at Honjo.		
2nd August Temperature.	Konosu..... 6.00 a.m. 27° Kumagai.....11.00 a.m. 31° Honjo..... 7.00 p.m. 30°	
Morning cloudy. Day fine. Gentle breeze S.W. Water 16°: at Kumagai 15°, 5° and 14°.		
3rd day, From Honjo to Minokura (or Sannokura) 12 <i>ri</i> 20 <i>chô</i>	From Honjo to Shimmachi 2 0 " " Kuragano.. 1 18 " " Takasaki... 1 19 " " Kameyama 4 — " " Sannokura 3 18	
Grand halt at Takasaki (very bad water). Sleep at Sannokura.		
3rd August Temperature.	Shimmachi... 5.30 a.m. 25° 5 Takasaki..... 8.00 a.m. 25° 5 Sannokura.... 7.00 p.m. 28°	
Fine. Gentle breeze. Storm in the evening at Sannokura. Water at Sannokura 15°.		
4th day, From Sannokura to Sugao 7½ <i>ri</i> .	Mountain path, practicable for horse, or foot or in <i>kago</i> . From Sannokura to Oto.. 4 18 " " Sugao 3 "	
4th August Temperature.	Sugao.....12.00 28° " ..... 7.00 p.m. 27° 3	
Fine. Water (at Sagao) 14°.		
5th day, From Sugao to Kusatsu 6 to 7 <i>ri</i> ?	Sugao to Naganohara.... 4 " " " Kusatsu..... 3 "	
5th August Temperature.	Sugao..... 4.30 a.m. 23° 5 Kusatsu..... 12.0 23°	
Grand halt at Naganohara.		

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The total distance is from 46 to 47 *ri*. The general direction is N. W. in relation to Yedo which renders the route disagreeable in summer, as no advantage is gained from the S. W. breeze, and the traveller has the setting sun before his eyes during the whole of the afternoon journey. From Yedo to Shimmachi, the road is in general monotonous, traversing a vast plain slightly undulating, rich in cereals, and where the mulberry is much cultivated for the purpose of silk-worm rearing. This plain, especially as you approach Honjo, vividly recalls those of Lombardy, by the character of its cultivation, the number of rapid streams which line the route, and the peaks of the chains of distant mountains which rise upon the horizon towards the W. and N. W.



## II.

WATER-COURSES, ROADS, REMARKABLE POINTS,  
PRODUCTS.

The road traversed bears the general name of Nakasendo. It is the main line of communication from the centre of Nipon between Yedo, Kiôto and Osaka. At Ishibashi there is a small stream flowing into the large river known in Yedo as Ogawa or Sumidaga. Before arriving at Uwarabi this large river must be crossed. It is there called the Erdagawa. Its source is to the East of Mount Komposan, which seems to be the starting point of several considerable streams, and from this point as far as Kumagae it bears the name of Aragawa. It flows from its source to Kumagae in a north-easterly direction, and from that point to Yedo in a south-easterly direction, passing through Yedo and falling into Yedo Bay.

From Mount Komposan flow, on the north, the river Chikumagawa which runs northward and empties itself in the Sea of Japan, and on the south, the Fujikawa which runs southward into the Bay of Suruga, passing to the west Fusiyama. This massive mountain becomes therefore remarkable as the dividing point between the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the Japan Sea. To the south-east of these mountains, the Temmokusan is also the point of departure of several streams which form a secondary basin represented by the river Tamagawa, which flows from the W. to E. and runs into the Bay of Yedo at Kawasaki. Another secondary basin is formed by several streams which, rising on the N. E. slopes of Fusiyama, flow into the Bay of Sagami after a course mostly south-east.

From Uwarabi to Kumagae the road takes the left bank of Todagawa. Kumagae is an important producing Centre. A large trade in cotton and silk-worms' eggs is carried on there and the number of houses is estimated at from 1000 to 1200.

All this country (Musashi no Kumi) is rich and well cultivated. The mulberry grows in abundance, as do maize, various cereals, rice and cotton. Tea is but little produced and is of an inferior quality.

Leaving Kumagae, an arm of the Todagawa is passed, much diminished in summer, but which judged by the breadth and rugged appearance of its bed, must be a formidable torrent at certain times of the year. Between the arm of the Todagawa and Honjo, towards a point named Okabé, the traveller leaves the basin of Todagawa to pass into that of Tonengawa. Crossing a small affluent on the right bank of the latter river, he arrives at Honjo, an important centre of 1000 houses owing its importance less to its commerce than its position, the point at which the Nakasendo branches off to Nikko. Formerly and at no distant date numerous travellers and pilgrims journeyed from Osaka and Kioto to Nikko. After leaving Honjo the road to Nikko takes the special name of Reikeishi Kaido, trending due north in order to pass the Tonegawa at a distant of about 1 *ri*, and from thence taking the direction of Nikko.

The Tonegawa appears to take its rise to the north of Mikuniyama and Otokoyama, among a series of mountains the eastern slopes of which would form the basin of the Chikumagawa (seas of Japan) and those of the western side would give rise to the various affluents of the Tonegawa (Pacific).

The Tonegawa flows to the N. E. as far as Shimmachi, and afterwards to the E., discharging itself by one branch into the gulf of Yedo, and by another directly into the Pacific to the north of the gulf of Yedo, forming in these two directions a confused delta, after having received numerous affluents from the mountainous countries comprised between Atamayama, Kusatsu and Nikko. The Tonegawa is crossed by ferry a short distance before Shimmachi; the broad, rough and stony bed of the river shews that this passage can hardly be made without difficulty at certain seasons of the year.

Shimmachi is a place of no great importance; a road leads from thence to Tomiyoka (a distance of 6 *ri*) where the government has established a model silk-spinning factory, under the direction of a Frenchman, M. Brunat. After Shimmachi the traveller passes an important tributary of the left bank of the Tonegawa, and arrives at Takasaki, the point where he leaves the Nakasendo to reach Kusatsu. Towards the west may be perceived the

summit of Atamayama, crowned with smoke and whitish vapours, and from the west to the north and northeast a confused series of high mountains. The boundary of the plains forming the basin of the Tonegawa is now reached.

Takasaki is an important centre, furnishing everything necessary to the inhabitants of the surrounding mountains, and attracting to itself all their trade. The town which is very long, extends itself on both sides of the Nakasendo and contains about 2000 houses.

A large trade is carried on there in cotton goods manufactured in the country, particularly in stockings (*tabi*). A certain quantity of silkworms is also bred there and it seemed to me that the greater number of these were the Yamamai (*bombyx* of the oak?) The drinking water, which since leaving Yedo has been invariably found good, and of a mean temperature of 15°, is very bad at Takasaki.

The Nakasendo, which we leave at Takasaki, and with which we shall have nothing more to do in this itinerary, seems then practicable for carriages from Yedo up to this point, but although the route may appear good at a dry season of the year, the nature of the ground clearly indicates that this same road would become heavy and often impracticable after continuous rains. The formation on this line, which opens up great commercial centres, of a macadamized road practicable for carriages in all weathers, would greatly advance the prosperity of the country.

The passage of the secondary branch of the Todagawa (Arakawa) after Kumagae, and of the Tonegawa in advance of Shimmachi may offer insurmountable difficulties at present, and can only be secured by the construction of bridges with stone piers strong enough to stand against a sudden rise of the stream.

From Takasaki a footpath winds across rice fields, and after passing Kameyama, follows the left bank of a small tributary of the Tonegawa as far as Sannokura. The ascent then begins to make itself felt: we are entering into the mountainous region.

At one place it is only possible for a *jinriksha* to pass, and this with difficulty, while the ground is broken and uneven. It is preferable to travel on foot, on horseback, or in a *kango*. The temperature is sensibly lowered, the nights are already cooler. On issuing from the village an old ruined temple may be observed surrounded by venerable and very remarkable trees, the situation presenting some beauty. From Sannokura to Oto the road rises continually, and walking becomes more difficult. The views are picturesque and varied. Fresh springs of an excellent quality gush from the mountain. The vegetation, always rich, changes its aspect, and varieties of the oak, walnut and chestnut are observed.

On arriving at Oto the traveller enters another basin, the waters of which springing from the north of Asamayama, flow from west to east, and empty themselves into a main current which passes to the west of the mount Mitsunesan, and flowing from north to south, discharges itself upon the left bank into the Tonegawa. There is nothing remarkable about Oto but its very picturesque position, and traces which would seem to indicate that the spot had been formerly a consecrated one. Frequent cultivations of hemp (*asa*) are met with from Oto to Sukao and further on. The Japanese enclose it in long boxes of rectangular form, where it is packed in bundles placed vertically.

Beyond Kameyama the transport of goods is performed on the backs of men, horses, or oxen. The country is stocked with mares, entire horses are in general excluded. In the same manner more cows than bulls are to be seen. The pack horses are quiet, coarse and capable of supporting great fatigue. The shape of the back which resembles that of the mule enables them to carry enormous loads. The weight of the burden fixed by the Government is 32 *kan* which, at 4 kilos per *kan* is 128 kilos, but generally they are loaded with three bags of rice each weighing 16 *kan* or a total of 48 *kan* equal to 192 kilos, an almost incredible weight. The animals travel 9 *ri* per day over very bad roads. The hind feet are unshod; on the fore feet the *naraji* is fastened. They boldly face the steepest gradients and descend the worst paths, being guided solely by the voice, the simple bridle in the month being used only to stop them. The mares are singularly good-tempered, are well treated by the peasants, nor have I ever been witness of

a single act of brutality. This breed of animals, though ill-looking, is precious, and great caution should be exercised in introducing foreign blood into it, especially that of American stallions, of which the Government, to its cost, has had some experience during the past two years. The cows are fine, in good condition and very gentle. A little milk can always be got from them. These observations are applicable to all the mountains of this basin.

Sugao is a miserable village of no resources and it is difficult to find there even a bad inn. A peasant showed me for a few tempos two somewhat curious animals taken in the mountain. One is of the rodent family, a kind of grey squirrel which must be somewhat analogous to what is commonly termed the flying squirrel. An elastic membrane on either side unites the anterior and posterior extremities. It is armed with very strong claws, and is about twice as large as the common squirrel of Europe. Its eyes are very convex and its dread of strong light makes me believe that it is a Nyctalope. It feeds on nuts and fruits and is called by the natives Momoga. The other was a bird of the family of the waders which lives on fish caught in the streams. There is no appearance of a tail, which gives it a singular look. The specimen I saw was, indeed, very young. It is said to grow to the height of four feet.

From Sugao to Naganohara the road becomes more difficult and picturesque. Before reaching Naganohara you pass, by means of a bridge of very original construction, a deep and rapid stream running between high banks, which is fed from various sources, notably from the northern slopes of Asamayama, and from Yokozasayama (the latter to the N. E. of Asamayama).

This stream flows from Kazawanoyre, the source of the warm springs, runs from west to east, passes to Kawaranoyu, also the source of warm springs, and receives at Naganohara the torrent produced by the warm waters of Kusatsu. On the left bank of the torrent the waters of Yomonoya and Sawatari are to be found, at the foot of Yakushigatake, and on the right bank Ikao, sources sufficiently celebrated, near to mount Kampirayama.

After a somewhat disagreeable walk of 3 *ri* Kusatsu is reached. On leaving Naganohara the road overlooks the torrent which it commands from a considerable elevation. This portion of the road is not without difficulty for horses which are either restive or not sure-footed. In the almost vertical sides of the rocks which flank the path a natural recess has been availed of to rear a temple of singular picturesqueness. The remainder of the road presents slopes of much difficulty of ascent and descent, but in no sense dangerous.

### III.

#### KUSATSU.

Kusatsu is at this moment (1873) a village consisting of a hundred or so of houses built round the numerous springs of warm water which gush from the soil, it may be said, at every step. These springs are nearly all concentrated in a kind of tank so commanded by the hills, so that from the village itself none of the interesting scenery of the neighbourhood can be seen. But as you ascend the surrounding slopes to the south east the remarkable summit of Asamayama comes into view, the foot of which is only 6 *ri* distant, and towards the east and north east, a chain of wood-clad mountains, which, without possessing the imposing character of the Alps or Pyrenees, are not wanting in a certain grandeur and present considerable attractions to pedestrians. The vegetation, more sparse and less rich than that of the lower plains, is still respectable, though the various kinds of trees do not attain any great size. Tall thin pines similar those of central Europe are to be met with and the birch begins to appear. Ferns are abundant. Considerable spaces may be seen covered with a tall thick grass which has given its name to the district (*kusa* grass, *tsu*). Another etymology is *kusa*, a root signifying 'striking,' and *tsu* a river bank where people collect to wash clothes, &c.

#### RESOURCES.

The village of Kusatsu was formerly large and numbered, it is said, 1000 houses. A fire almost entirely destroyed it in 1872 and it is now rising with difficulty from these ruins. The crowd of Japanese who assemble here to gain relief from their frightful maladies is very large

and it is difficult to find lodging room. It is also to be remarked that you only see at Kusatsu Japanese of the lowest class, the victims for the greater part of horrible diseases. The tea-house which combines the greatest conveniences is one named Nakagawa, in the centre of the village. There is in this house a warm spring of the lowest known local temperature and therefore best suited to Europeans who are not accustomed to being boiled alive. But this house which is the *rendezvous* of the Japanese of the lowest class has the great inconvenience of being very noisy. Few nights can be passed without the accompaniment of *samisen*, *geishas* and the cries of drunken men. The complaints of Europeans on this head are unheeded, and the proprietor prefers to his European customers his ordinary Japanese visitors who cross him in nothing. The tendency to raise prices upon foreigners is soon seen in little details after a few days, and this will increase from year to year.

Lodging may be also had among the bonzes who are pleased to gain a little money. But the temple is on a hill remote from the springs and is not therefore convenient for those who visit the place for the sake of the waters. There are also two or three small tea-houses where accommodation may be had near the stream known as the Kampirano yu on the NW of the village. As regards the means of subsistence the country furnishes little. The neighbouring fishermen bring to market good mountain trout (*Yama me*) and a small fish called *at*—the latter but rarely. Quails (*udzura*) are also to be found. The land grows potatoes and beans, eggs are plentiful, but chickens or ducks are scarce. Game is found in the winter, hares, pheasants, wildboar, deer and even bears, but in summer it is almost impossible to obtain it.

#### CLIMATE.

The climate of Kusatsu appears to me to answer perfectly to the wants of Europeans during the hot months. A series of more accurate observations subsequently made will give greater certainty to the assertions which I would at present make with some reserve, as I had neither the means nor the time to observe very carefully. According to approximate comparisons, having, as I have said, no more than this value, I suppose that the elevation of Kusatsu is between 1300 and 1500 metres. The mornings and evenings are cool and the nights often cold. I regret that I had no registering thermometer to give an exact idea of the temperature at night, but I imagine that it falls to 18° even in August. I did not observe any maximum over 26° when it must have been torrid in the plains.

The day breezes appear to be generally as on the coast, S.W. and S.S.W. and are of almost daily occurrence. The solar rays from a clear sky have certainly the same intensity as on lower levels, but are tempered by the elevation and the pure air of these regions. They are thus bearable and even in the middle of the day walking produces no distress. There were frequent storms during the month of August, but the rains were moderate and generally short. The appetite soon becomes stimulated, remains good, exercise is felt to be agreeable, and sleep profound and restorative. Mosquitoes are unknown and flies rare in airy houses.

The springs of drinking water are numerous and very various in the midst of a confusion of waters of all kinds. Some are passable, others very good and pains must be taken to find them. Near the Nakaza inn there is an excellent one with water at 11°·5 and even 10°, slightly aperient in its effects, but it may be taken in any quantity with impunity. Earthquakes seem rare and the inhabitants show their indifference to them by building houses of two stories, which recall the chalets of Switzerland. Roofs are at a very open angle and weighted with large stones. This peculiar feature is observable from Sannokura. The inhabitants leave Kusatsu at the end of October and return towards the middle of May. During the winter months a sufficient number of men to guard the houses is left. The snow is said not to exceed three feet in thickness, and the inhabitants only move to a distance of 2 or 3 *ri*, where they find a tolerable climate.

#### GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WARM SPRINGS.

In the centre of the village there is a large rectangular tank whose largest dimensions are from W. to E. Several

streams and neighbouring springs are concentrated here. This tank, constructed in ages long past, is a sufficiently remarkable work, for it was necessary to divert the springs and build in water of a high temperature—perhaps from 55° to 70°. It was covered in and divided into many compartments, but the fire of 1872 entirely destroyed this edifice.

The waters towards the East enter by a fall of from 4 to 5 metres and this is used for *douches* in the lower part of the tank.

These waters fall into a stream of warm water which, issuing from the side of the mountain on the N. E. of the village, flow through the village on the N. W. and S. E., and having received all the waters from the various springs, joins, after a tortuous course among the surrounding hills, the stream of Naganohara, which, as I said above, carries off all the water to the Tonegawa and from there into the Pacific.

The central tank and all the springs and streams produce constant whitish vapours of a sulphurous odour. The vegetation is in no way tainted by these exhalations, and grass and trees grow to the edge of these streams which stand at a temperature of 55° and upwards. The bed of the streams, the stones of the tank, and the conduits employed to conduct the waters are by turns green, yellow or white, according to the composition of the waters, of which I will speak further on.

A study of the phenomena produced by these waters would be extremely interesting and well merits the attention of the specialists who sooner or later will devote themselves to it. The temperatures change several times a day. The maximum appears to be towards the middle of the day, the minimum at sunrise. I give this observation, as all others, under full reserve. Curious phenomena occur. The principal stream (which I shall name N. O.) received some years ago a small affluent on its right bank. This affluent was also warm and ran intermittently every other year, but for the last seven years it has disappeared. The dry bed of the torrent is to-day called "Samogawara" (The dry river of souls.) A hot spring which rose vertically to the height of one metre from below the soil also disappeared in 1870. The Japanese regard it as the place of departed infant souls. On the numerous rocks of this dry bed they superstitiously heap up small stones which produce a very singular effect. Among these rocks is one which the Japanese regard and show with much curiosity. It is a rocking stone which can be set in motion with the hand and then regains its equilibrium. It is called Irugishi. The site is wild and suggestive of superstitions legend. At a short distance there is a natural circle in a lonely and silent spot. A number of stones ranged around suggest a wrestling arena. The place is named Omi-no Sumoba, "the arena of the devil's wrestlers." Beyond this, a path, leads through the grass to a place, distant about 3 kiloms. which the Japanese glorify with the name of the Koriba or Koridami glacier. There are rocks exposed to the full north, and in the crevices of which lurk small remnants of snow and ice, but I could not find as much as would weigh a pound. I have enlarged upon these details because they are the only curiosities of the country. Beyond this small excursion, at a greater or less distance, some picturesque site, some torrent or remarkable wood may be found, but the environs are but little known. The celebrated volcano, Asamayama, the crater of which, always emitting smoke, is to be seen at a distance of 6 *ri*, and the lurid glare from which may be seen on dark nights, is a further attraction to the tourist. The ascent has been made several times; it offers some few difficulties but attracts the natives but little.

In 1870 (or 1871?) the volcano ejected stones to a distance of 2 *ri*. Several houses were destroyed and lives lost. In the neighbouring mountains there are certain peaks which may easily be ascended, among others Shirameyama, but they afford only a small interest, the weather being rarely clear enough to afford a fine distant view.

It remains for me to speak of the warm waters, their composition and effects as well as the manner in which they are taken.

The subject, indeed, is wholly within the domain of medical science, and I can only be expected to give uncertain information upon it. There exists in the country

a very old work entitled "*Uin to annaiki*" which may be translated "the bather's guide," containing the names of the principal springs and the diseases which should respectively be treated at them, as well as a series of precepts for the use of the waters, precepts which contain among many false ideas some sound and wise counsels the justice of which I have learned by experience. Even in default of science the practice of several centuries has enabled these people, themselves ignorant, to discover some useful rules. I have deemed it useful to give as accurate a translation as I could of this little work, only adding to it a few observations and the registered temperatures.

Before entering upon this technical portion of my task which may not interest all my readers, I shall conclude this paper by observing that according to the national traditions these waters of Kusatsu and their virtues were discovered from 1000 to 1100 years back. The peasants were the first to make experiments with them. But subsequently, Yoritomo, hunting one day in the neighbourhood of Asamayama, and having fallen sick, heard from one of the peasants of their singular virtues. He used them with benefit to himself and thus became the author of a reputation for them which many centuries have not diminished among the people of Japan.

#### IV.

#### COMPOSITION AND EFFECT OF THE WATERS OF KUSATSU.

The waters would seem *à priori* and by the accounts of the natives, to contain the following elements:

Sulphur .....	<i>Yuwo.</i>
Alum .....	<i>Miyoban.</i>
Sulphate of Copper .....	<i>Campan.</i>
Arsenic .....	<i>Tosiki.</i>
Borax .....	<i>Hosha.</i>

either pure or mixed according to the springs. A scientific analysis made on some samples taken to Yedo will hereafter give more exact results.

The temperature of these springs or streams ranges from 38° to 55° 60° 70° and above. In each spring the temperature varies several times daily.

(To be continued.)

#### A CHRONICLE OF THE CHIEF EVENTS IN JAPANESE HISTORY FROM 1844 TO 1863.

(Continued.)

##### 3RD YEAR OF BUNKIU, (1863).

7th month, 2nd day.—On this and the two following days, the Satsuma men fought with the English at Kagoshima. The English were beaten and fled. On the 12th the Mikado expressed his admiration in an edict.

7th month, 5th day.—The Daimio of Maruoka was appointed Roju.

7th month, 12th day.—Troops were sent from Choshu to Kioto.

7th month, 12th day.—The Mikado ordered Shimadzu Saburo to be summoned to Kioto, as he had resolved himself to punish him.

7th month, 14th day.—Nakane Ichinojō was despatched by sea to Choshu, and Makino Sakon and Murakami Motome to Kiushu. On their way they were fired upon at Iwaya in Awaji. It was said that Nagazaka Sadaji of the Tokushima Han afterwards committed Harakiri on account of this affair.

7th month, 15th day.—A notice was posted up at the shrines of Takoyakushi and Benzaiten threatening with death the unprincipled officials of the Shgun's Government and the dealers in foreign wares.

7th month, 17th day.—The war Inspector and Imperial Envoy Higashizono Chujo and Shijo Jiju went down to Kii and Harima.

7th month, 17th day.—The Daimio of Okayama came again to Kioto.

7th month, 19th day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen murdered a Karo of Lord Tokudaiji named Shiga Umanodaijo.

7th month, 20th day.—A notice was posted up threatening Prince Nakagawa with an unwelcome visit for his opposition to the expulsion of the barbarians.



7th month, 22nd day.—Nakane Ichinojo and his companions arrived at Choshu, where on the 13th day of the 8th month Nakana and others were killed and also a man named Sudzuki Hachigoro.

7th month, 23rd day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen killed a merchant named Yawataya and set up his head on the notice-board at Sanjo with an intimation that four others were to be put to death. On the 25th the merchants and people of the lower class put up a petition at the same place. On the 29th a notice was put up on the gates in Muromachi and Anenokoji machi stating that this petition was granted.

7th month, 24th day.—The Mikado instructed Matsudaira Shikibu no Tayu to demand the expulsion of the barbarians.

7th month, 24th day.—Kono Shiro and Yagiu Hioyei of the Kokura Han committed suicide in Choshu. The reason was said to have been that they had accompanied Nakane Ichinojo.

7th month, 26th day.—At Kioto, the runaway clansmen killed Ofuji Yusō and set up his head on the public notice-board.

7th month, 27th day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen burnt the Temple of Kōdaiji, because the old Daimio of Fukui was lodged there.

7th month, last day.—The Mikado reviewed the disciplined troops of the Wakamatsu Han outside the Hi no Mon (Sun-gate).

8th month, 7th day.—The Prussians surveyed the Shinagawa sea.

8th month, 8th day.—The Mikado privately appointed Prince Nakagawa Commander of the army for the pacification of the West.

8th month, 12th day.—The Shogun himself ordered all the officials to come to the Castle to discuss the question of the closing of the ports.

8th month 12th day.—At Kioto the runaway clansmen burnt a warehouse belonging to Yamatoya Shōbei a dealer in foreign goods.

8th month 13th day.—The Mikado announced that he was about to proceed to Yamato, where having worshipped at the shrine of Jimmu Tenno, he would hold at mount Kasuga, a council to deliberate on the war for the chastisement (of Choshu); the Mikado himself to be the leader.

8th month 14th day.—The Daimios of Tottori, Okayama, Yonezawa, and the heir to the Daimio of Tokushima went to the Palace and begged that the above intention might be abandoned. Their prayer was not granted.

8th month 15th day.—At Yedo the ronins murdered the unattached samurai Sudzuki Shigetane.

8th month 15th day.—At Yedo the samurai of the Hagi (Choshu) Han murdered a spy of the Shogun's Government.

8th month 15th day.—The Daimio of Kokura was relieved of the defence of the Shinagawa fort No. 5, which was placed in charge of the Daimio of Matsuye.

8th month 16th day.—The old Daimio of Nagoya was ordered to superintend the defence of Osaka.

8th month 17th day.—A notice was posted up at the Kurabashi gate in Kioto stating that although the Daimio of Tottori merited the punishment of Heaven, in consideration of his father's zeal, his head would be given in charge to his father.

8th month 17th day.—At Kioto twenty two samurai of the Tottori Han murdered Kurobe Gonnoske and three others of the same Han.

8th month 17th day.—The runaway clansmen attacked the town of Gojo in Yamato; they killed Sudzuki Gen-nai and four others and set up their heads at the Sakurajji gate.

8th month 18th day.—Notice was given that the Mikado's intention to visit Yamato had been abandoned.

8th month 18th day.—The Mikado ordered the Choshu men to leave Kioto. Lords Sanjō and Nishi Sanjō, Higashi Kuze Shōjō, Mibu Shiri no Goutayu, Shijō Jijū, Nishiki no Koji Uma no kami, and Sawa Mondo no Shō left along with them.

8th month 18th day.—Lord Hitotsubashi paid a visit of inspection to the seas near Yedo in company with the Roju.

8th month 19th day.—The Mikado ordered the Shogun to expel the barbarians at once.

8th month 20th day.—The Mikado gave orders to expel the barbarians at once without waiting for orders from the Shōgun's Government.

8th month 20th day.—Makino Sakon and Murakami Motome returned to Yedo.

8th month 21st day.—A notice was posted up at the Gionyami Gate threatening with the punishment of Heaven the Daimio of Wakamatsu.

8th month 21st day.—The Hatamotos were ordered to wear hats with a circular hole surrounded by a gilt border.

8th month 25th day.—The Daimio of Wakayama came to Kioto.

8th month 25th day.—Tomioka Okurakio, Shigenoi Chujō, Hashimoto Shōshō, Made no koji, Karasumaru Tiju, and Higashizono Chujō were ordered to refrain from appearing in public and Lord Sanjo and the other six Court nobles were deprived of their rank and titles.

8th month, 25th day.—The Mikado gave orders to chastise the rebels severely. These orders were directed against the band of runaway clansmen.

8th month, 25th day.—The Daimios of Wakayama, Tsu, Hikone, and Koriyama were ordered to pursue and cut to pieces the band of runaway clansmen.

8th month, 26th day.—The Daimios living in Kioto and their chief retainers were summoned to the palace and informed by the Mikado himself that although there was some doubt of the genuineness of some late Imperial edicts those issued since the 18th were the authentic expression of the Imperial mind.

8th month, 26th day.—The runaway clansmen attacked the town of Takatori. They were driven back and assembled at Amanokawa.

8th month, 26th day.—The defence of Kioto was entrusted to the Daimios of Oshi, Shiakawa, and Shinjo. The Daimio of Oshi was relieved of the defence of Fort No. 3, at Shinagawa, its defence being transferred to the Daimio of Takazaki.

8th month, 27th day.—The Daimio of Tokushima was relieved of the defence of Shinagawa, which was entrusted to the Daimio of Mito.

8th month, 27th day.—The Daimio of Himeji proceeded to Kioto by sea.

9th month, 1st day.—A notice was posted up at the Nihonbashi threatening with punishment from Heaven the dealers in foreign wares. On the 2nd a similar notice was put up in Murumachi, and on the 3rd in Bakurochō.

9th month, 1st day.—The Mikado ordered Prince Dazai no Sotsu Akihito to proceed to Kwanto as Special Envoy to arrange for the expulsion of the barbarians.

9th month, 2nd day.—A Frenchman was killed at Hodogaya by some person unknown.

9th month, 2nd day.—It was notified that the office for the examination of barbarian writings "would henceforth be called the Kaiseijo, or institution for the spread of enlightenment."

9th month, 3rd day.—The Choshu people sent back Nakane Ichinojo's companions together with their ship.

9th month, 5th day.—The Daimio of Kameyama ceased to hold the office of Roju.

9th month, 6th day.—The command to furnish a special force as an Imperial guard was cancelled.

9th month, 8th day.—The Daimio of Kawagoye was called upon to the part in the Government.

9th month, 8th day.—The samurai were forbidden to frequent the houses of the Court nobles.

9th month, 9th day.—The troops of the Daimio of Hikone advanced from Yoshino. They had several skirmishes with the runaway clansmen, many of whom were afterwards arrested by the troops of the Daimios of Wakayama, Tsu and Koriyama.

9th month 13th day.—The Daimio of Nagoya was ordered to retire from public life.

9th month, 13th day.—The Daimio of Nagaoka was appointed Roju.

9th month, 14th day.—An interview took place with the Americans and Dutch at the office for Naval Affairs. The paper respecting the closing of the ports was returned and orders were given to close Yokohama.

9th month, 14th day.—The Mikado sent orders saying that in consequence of the troubles in Kioto on the 18th



of the 8th month the expulsion of the barbarians must no longer be delayed. These orders were brought to Yedo on the 29th by the Daimio of Himeji.

9th month, 15th day.—The troops of the Daimio of Hikone and of the other Daimios attacked the runaway clansmen and dispersed them.

9th month, 16th day.—A notice was posted up at the Nihonbashi stating that if the Gankiro at Yokohama was not removed the house called Iwatsukiya (owned by the same person) at Shinagawa would be burnt.

9th month, 19th day.—The English and French were summoned to an interview, but they refused to come.

9th month, 28th day.—Shigeno Konojo and his colleagues of the Kagoshima Han had an interview with the English at Yokohama. Afterwards several other interviews took place, and on the 28th of the 10th month they paid an indemnity for the Namamugi affair of 70,000 rios. The English had no reply to make respecting the Kagoshima business, nor did the Satsuma people discuss it among themselves.

10th month 3rd day.—Shimadzu Saburo came a second time to Kioto.

10th month 7th day.—The Mikado announced the abandonment of the plan of sending a special envoy respecting the expulsion of the barbarians.

10th month 7th day. The old Daimios of Fukui and Kochi were sent for to Kioto. Both proceeded there at once.

10th month 10th day.—The old Daimio of Nagoya returned home from Kioto.

10th month 11th day.—The Shogun was summoned to Kioto.

10th month 11th day.—An Imperial edict was issued stating that as negotiations for closing the ports were going on, the orders of the Shogun's Government should be awaited and nothing done lightly.

10th month 11th day.—The Daimio of Tottori returned to his province from Kioto.

10th month 11th day. The Daimio of Kawagoye was charged with the supreme control of the affairs of Government.

10th month 11th day.—Lord Hitotsubashi was sent to Kioto in consequence of the Shogun's being summoned there. He arrived there on the 18th day of the 11th month.

10th month 13th day.—The Daimio of Okayama returned to his province from Kioto.

10th month 13th day.—The runaway clansmen attacked Ikuno in Tajima. The next day they were routed by the local militia. Thirteen were killed and the remainder either taken prisoners or obliged to retreat.

10th month 19th day.—The Daimio of Fukuoka came to Kioto.

10th month 21st day.—The Daimio of Kawagoye was relieved of the defence of Shinagawa Fort No. 1, which was transferred to the charge of the Daimio of Hiroshima.

10th month 23rd day.—At Yedo the runaway clansmen murdered a Karo of Lord Hitotsubashi named Nakane Chojiro.

10th month 24th day.—A notice was posted up in several places in Yedo, threatening the punishment of Heaven if the prices of rice, silk, cotton, paper, oil, salt, charcoal and firewood were not lowered.

10th month 25th day.—At Yedo the ronins murdered several dealers in foreign wares.

10th month 25th day.—Notices were posted up at Shinagawa, Kawasaki etc. announcing that in order to make Lord Hitotsubashi abandon his visit to Kioto the official hotels along his route would be burnt.

11th month 4th day.—A notice was posted at Shimmei in Shiba, threatening the punishment of Heaven on those merchants who did not give up dealing in foreign wares within five days.

11th month 5th day.—The Shogun announced his intention of again proceeding to Kioto.

11th month 6th day.—Kuchiki Kiroku was sent on a mission to the Daimio of Kanasawa, and Matsudaira Tomozajuro to the Daimio of Sendai.

11th month 7th day.—The Daimio of Kawagoye was ordered to construct a castle at Mayebashi and to demolish the one at Kawagoye.

11th month, 10th day.—Orders were given to return to the ancient practice of wearing *Noshime* and *Kataginu* (kinds of dress) and on the 1st day of the 8th month *Katabira*.

11th month, 15th day.—The Chief Castle building was destroyed by fire. The Shogun removed to the Shimidzu yashiki, and on the 26th to that of Lord Tayasu.

11th month, 19th day.—The Americans presented a letter from their President saying, as was reported, that the closing of the ports would by international law justify going to war.

11th month, 20th day.—Notice was given that steps were being taken for the punishment of the ronins and forbidding all persons to go about within the moats without a lantern.

11th month, 22nd day.—The authority over the Shinchogumi was entrusted to the Daimio of Shonai.

11th month, 25th day.—Wakizaka Matazō and Wakizaka Hachiro, Karos of Lord Hitotsubashi, arrested Fuku-hara Otonoske and others of the Choshu Han in the Yashiki of the Daimio of Kariya. Otonoske was killed fighting.

11th month, 27th day.—A Prussian ship came to Shinagawa. On the 13th of the 12th month the ratifications of the nearly with that country were exchanged, and the ship thereupon went away.

11th month, 28th day.—Ikeda Chikugono kami, Kawadzu Idzu no kami and Kawada Sagami no kami were ordered to proceed to England, France and the other Powers to negotiate the closing of the ports.

About this time there were numerous notices posted up in Yedo threatening the punishment of Heaven, the burning of houses etc. One of the most impudent of these notice was to this effect "O ye ronins! the price of fuel has not yet come down." It is impossible to note them all.

12th month, 1st day.—Ihara Kadzui of the Hagi Han came to Fushimi and presented a petition respecting his lord.

12th month, 4th day.—The Daimio of Mito was relieved of the defence of Shinagawa which was entrusted to the Daimio of Nakatsu.

12th month, 8th day.—The unattached Samurai Momonoi Gihachi formed the Daimio of Kawagoye that more than 1,000 ronins were planning an attack on Yokohama.

12th month, 12th day.—Iwamatsu Manjiro went to Yedo without leave, and disclosed to the Government the intention of the ronins to attack Yokohama.

12th month, 13th day.—The Daimio of Mamoka left Yedo for Kioto.

12th month, 16th day.—In consequence of the project of the ronins, it was notified that the roads to the different provinces would be closed against all persons unprovided with passports.

12th month, 23rd day.—Notice was given of the commencement of building operations in the western enclosure of the Castle.

12th month, 24th day.—The Choshu men fired on and sunk a Satsuma ship at Shimonoseki.

12th month, 27th day.—The Shogun set out from Yedo and went to Kioto by sea.

12th month, 28th day.—A Swiss ship arrived at Shinagawa and requested that a Treaty might be concluded with them.

(Concluded.)

#### ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF YOKOHAMA.

##### ANNUAL AUTUMNAL SPORTS.

Friday, the 15th November, 1873.

The new running path on the Rifle Range was opened yesterday by the Amateur Athletic Association of Yokohama, an Athletic Club which was called into existence this year in consequence of the very successful meeting held on the race course in November, 1872.

The proposal to form a running path adapted to the purposes contemplated by the Association was first canvassed some three or four years since, and subscriptions were invited in its aid. At that time it was deemed advisable to employ the site of the cricket ground for this purpose, but owing to the releveling of the swamp the

project was for a time shelved and finally lapsed altogether. A meeting was held in the present year with a view to a full discussion of the subject and various proposals were presented for the consideration of the subscribers. It was finally decided—we believe, by only a small majority, as there were many dissidents from the plan—to form a path (building culverts over the creek wherever requisite) on the Rifle Range.

So soon as the numerous forms prescribed by Japanese custom had been complied with and permission to erect buildings and fences had been obtained, the necessary work was proceeded with under the superintendence of Mr. W. Brent at present acting as Secretary of the Association.

An oblong space has been fenced in with rounded angles a quarter of a mile in circuit, the path (formed by rubble and cinder) being firm and compact to the tread. A stand for spectators is erected at the winning post, and on the other side of the course a small bungalow fitted with bath rooms furnishes the members with a room for hanging their dress, &c. The cost of the whole work is, we understand, very slight. The Society seems to owe much to its Secretary who has identified himself very largely with the success of their new arena. The arrangements appear to be as complete as the means of a youthful Club would justify, and the funds have been administered so far as we can learn with judgment and economy.

The loveliness of the weather yesterday and the attractions of a varied programme of games tempted to the spot a large number of foreigners, and the native element was represented by a crowd of Japanese who entered, apparently with much zest, into the amusements of the scene.

Although this was the first meeting of the Association on its new ground, the entries for the various races and games may be considered fairly good. The dryness of the season admitted of the running path being maintained in the most favourable condition for the sports. It will, no doubt, in time be better as the made ground settles and consolidates, and some improvement in those parts where the creek is crossed by bridges may naturally be looked for. The path as it is, however, is in excellent condition and considering its recent formation leaves little to be desired.

The Sports commenced at 1.30 p.m. and the events followed each other in the order in which we name them.

1.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—Open. One Prize.

- 1 E. Abbott, 87 yards 2 feet.
- 2 H. F. Abell.

This was won by Mr. Abbott. Owing to the wind which was blowing at the time the throw was not quite as good as would have been made under more favourable circumstances.

2.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—For Members only. Presented by N. P. Kingdon, Esq. (First of each Heat).

FIRST HEAT.

- 1 W. Brent.
- 2 J. J. Dare.

Time 11 seconds. Mr. Brent secured the advantage at the start and won apparently without any difficulty.

SECOND HEAT.

- 1 A. T. Watson.
- 2 J. H. Sandwith, R.M.

Time 11½ seconds. The start was in favour of Lieut. Sandwith who, however, was unable to keep his position. He was soon overtaken by Mr. Watson who came in a winner.

THIRD HEAT.

- 1 E. Abbott.
- 2 H. B. Henley.

Time 11½ seconds. This was won by Mr. Abbott by several lengths.

3.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—1st Prize, \$10; 2nd Prize, \$7; 3rd Prize, \$3.

Five men of the Royal Marine Battalion viz: Privates Coombes, Dunn, Tarring, Barrett and Smale competed at this race. Private Coombes retired at the close of the first,

and Private Tarring after the second round although he had made excellent running. At the third round the lead was taken by Barrett, and retained until his reaching the corner of the course in the fourth round, when Dunn, who had been waiting behind the others, came vigorously forward, and pushing on, won by at least seventy yards. Barrett was placed second, and Coombes came in by a few yards after him.

4.—THROWING THE HAMMER (16 lbs.) Open. (any style). One Prize.

- 1 J. P. Reid—64 feet.

There were only three competitors for this prize. The winner's first throw was the best.

5.—150 YARDS FLAT RACE. For Members only. (First of each heat to run in the final.) One Prize.

FIRST HEAT.

- 1 J. J. Dare.
- 2 A. H. Dare.

Time 18 seconds. Four competitors. Mr. J. J. Dare lost some little time at the start which, however, his superior speed soon enabled him to recover. He won by about two yards.

SECOND HEAT.

- 1 E. Abbott.
- 2 J. H. Sandwith.

Time 17½ seconds. This was won easily by Mr. Abbott.

6.—RUNNING HIGH JUMP. Open. One Prize.

- 1 A. H. Dare, 4 ft. 6 in.

There were four entries for this, but Mr. Dare alone came forward.

7.—ONE MILE WALKING RACE. For Members only. Two Prizes.

- 1 A. T. Watson, time 8 in. 33 sec.
- 2 J. H. Longford, time 9 in. 17 sec.

Four started. In the first round Mr. Taylor, who had already walked one mile against time, led off at a rapid pace followed by Mr. Longford and Mr. Watson. After this round Mr. Taylor, having forced the pace for the latter, retired from the race. Mr. Watson here took the leading position which he maintained to the close, reaching the winning post some 140 yards before Mr. Longford. Mr. Abell retired before completing the second round.

Dr. Siddall and Mr. Pryor kindly acted as Judges.

8.—LADIES PURSE. 880 Yards. For Members only. Presented by the Ladies of Yokohama and Yedo.

- 1 W. Brent.
- 2 A. Ouston.

Time 2min. 18sec. Only eight of the fourteen members who had entered for this race presented themselves at the post. Mr. Brent took the lead at the start which he subsequently, during the first round, yielded to Mr. Ouston. Mr. Abbott, however, here took up the running and kept the lead for some time until Mr. Ouston recovered it, Mr. Brent taking second place. At about fifty yards from the winning post Mr. Brent made a vigorous dash for the foremost position which he secured, arriving at the post a winner by a few yards. This was an excellent race.

Miss Bingham presented the prize to the winner, accompanying it by a few complimentary observations.

9.—RACE FOR JAPANESE. Once Round. 1st Prize, \$5; 2nd Prize, \$4; 3rd Prize, \$2. Five competitors to start or no race. Entries on the ground.

Time 66 seconds. A good deal of amusement was occasioned by this race. The winner fell when about fifty yards from the post, upsetting the others who were following him. He was, however, soon on his legs again and notwithstanding his mishap came in a winner. Ten started.

10.—STEEPLE CHASE. About 1 Mile and a quarter. Open (with 2 Ditches and 1 Hurdle.) One Prize.

- 1 J. J. Dare.
- 2 W. Brent.
- 3 A. H. Dare.

Messrs. J. J. Dare and Smyth led off at the start. A jump some twelve feet wide was taken by the former, none of the other competitors succeeding in clearing it. The course here was marked off on the low spurs on either side of the Rifle Range and comprised some rather rough and trying country with steep banks. When the runners reappeared Mr. Dare was seen to be leading and won apparently with ease, Mr. Brent being second. In crossing the brook on their return most of the runners jumped short, and only Messrs. Hall and A. H. Dare succeeded in clearing it.

A pleasant day's sport thus came to a successful end. We cannot close without adding a tribute, (in which we imagine all will join), to the excellent arrangements made by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. W. Brent. He has been energetic and untiring in his efforts to place this little Society on a good footing and to render its aims popular, and few of those who were witnesses to his success in the various games of yesterday will grudge him the triumph which his skill and fleetness ensured to him.

Saturday, the 16th November, 1873.

A large concourse of visitors was again assembled to witness the sports which had been arranged for this day's proceedings. These were conducted without accident or hitch and the excitement of the various contests afforded the most ample gratification to those who were present. The presence of a large native contingent of spectators was a very noticeable feature of the scene. The first event of the day was the—

#### 11.—FINAL HEAT 100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

- 1 Abbott.
- 2 Brent.

Time 11 seconds. This was closely contested and was won by Mr. Abbott by about one yard and a half.

#### 12.—RUNNING LONG JUMP. Open. One Prize.

- 1 A. H. Dare.
- 2 S. Elder, 16 ft. 4½ inches.

#### 13.—FINAL HEAT 150 YARDS FLAT RACE.

- 1 Abbott.
- 2 J. J. Dare.

15.—FLAT RACE 440 YARDS HANDICAP. For Members only. One Prize presented.

- 1 E. Abbott, 15 yards.
- 2 Lieut. Sandwith, R.M. 35 yards.

Time 56½ seconds. Eleven started for this race Mr. Sandwith taking the lead. He retained this until coming down the home stretch when he was overtaken by Mr. Abbott who won the race by two yards. This was an excellent handicap.

#### 16.—HOP, STEP AND JUMP. Open. One Prize.

- 1 A. T. Watson.
- 2 J. J. Dare.

The length taken was 38 feet 7 inches.

17.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE. For Members only. Presented by Arthur Brent, Esq.

- 1 A. H. Dare.
- 2 A. Ouston.

Time 5 min. 35 secs. This race was well contested. Mr. J. J. Dare took the lead at the start and maintained it for the two first rounds of the course when he yielded to Mr. A. H. Dare. At the final round Mr. Ouston made a vigorous effort to gain first place but was beaten.

18.—STRANGERS' RACE. (For Non-residents only. Entries on the ground.) One Prize.

- 1 A. Sterling (Oxford.)
- 2 C. T. Layton (London.)

Time 17½secs. Three started one of whom, however, retired at the post. Mr. Sterling secured the leading position by dash and came in a winner.

19.—HOPPING RACE, 75 YARDS. For Members only. One Prize.

- 1 Ouston.
- 2 Henley.

This was contested by two members only.

20.—CHAMPION STAKES—300 YARDS FLAT. Presented by W. H. Talbot, Esq. For all Winners; optional for Non-winners. Entrance \$3; compulsory for Winners.

- 1 W. Brent.
- 2 E. Abbott.

Time 38 secs. This was a good race, all getting off pretty well together. Mr. Abbott had a good position but was delayed by running against the corner of the fence. Mr. Brent came in a winner by several yards.

21.—CONSOLATION. Once Round. One Prize. For all Non-winners at this Meeting.

- 1 C. P. Hall.
- 2 Sandwith.

Time 66 seconds. This Race was well contested by the first and second runners and was won, though not without considerable effort by Mr. Hall.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the last event, and the company assembled in front of the Grand Stand to witness the presentation of the prizes by Mrs. Grant of Shanghai. The winners were complimented upon their success and after receiving the fruits of their triumphs retired amid the cheering of their friends.

## Law & Police.

### OFFICIAL ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE P. M. S. S. *ARIEL*.

The following is the decision of the Court of Enquiry in reference to the loss of this vessel.

The Court of Enquiry called at the request of the Agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. at this port, to enquire into the loss of the steamer *Ariel*, having heard and carefully examined the testimony adduced do find as follows:

That the steamer *Ariel* left this port on the afternoon of the 26th October, 1873, at 5 o'clock p.m., bound for Hakodate.

That the usual northerly course was steered after leaving this bay, and until Cape Ineboye was passed, but at what distance from the shore the Court is unable to find.

That after Cape Ineboye was passed, the shore line was closely followed until off Toyama point.

That the same or nearly the same course had not only been steered by the *Ariel*, but has been pursued by other vessels.

That during the voyage moderate winds, sea, and currents were experienced.

That at the hour of 9.10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th October off Toyama point the steamer *Ariel* struck on an unknown reef, and became a total wreck.

That at the time the steamer struck she was from 3½ to 4 miles from the land.

That within 20 minutes after the vessel struck her entire stern was under water, and that the rapidity with which she filled and the danger of her immediately sliding off the reef prevented the saving of property of any considerable value.

That the reef upon which she struck, is not laid down in the Marine charts.

That from the time the steamer struck, and until all the passengers and crew were safely landed, excellent discipline was maintained.

And the Court is therefore of opinion. That in view of the fact, the same, or nearly the same course had been taken before; not only by the *Ariel*, but by the other vessels, and in view of the fact that the reef which the *Ariel* struck is not laid down in the Marine Charts, the Court is of opinion that no blame can attach to Captain Newell. But while it exonerates him, it cannot but think that upon a coast so little known, and so poorly surveyed as the coast of Japan, unless so compelled by stress of weather, Captains of vessels cannot be too careful in keeping a good distance from land even where the charts do not indicate danger.

The Court is also of opinion the conduct of the Captain, which resulted in saving of every person on board the steamer at the time of the disaster is very praiseworthy, and also that the discipline maintained on board his vessel, and his zeal in trying to save property, is commendable.

U. S. Consulate, Yokohama, Japan,  
November 10th, 1873.

GEO. N. MITCHELL,  
*Vice-Consul and President of the Court.*  
CHARLES J. McDUGAL,  
*Commander, U.S.N., senior U.S. Naval officer present.*  
J. D. CARROLL, M.M.

Assessor J. M. BATCHELDER declined to sign the finding and opinion of the Court.

GEO. N. MITCHELL,  
*Vice-Consul, and President of the Court.*

#### IN CHAMBERS.

Before N. J. HANSEN, Esq., *Acting Assistant Judge.*  
Tuesday, 11th November, 1873.

KENT v. BLACK.

This was a motion to compel defendant to shew cause why he should not pay certain monies, to wit, \$620 that he was indebted to Mr. Vernede into court for the benefit of the plaintiff, who has obtained a judgment against Mr. Vernede. Defendant denied indebtedness to Mr. Vernede. The Judge ruled that cause had been shewn, and dismissed the case.

#### H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before N. J. HANSEN, Esq., *Acting Assistant Judge.*  
November 11th, 1873.

Christopher Lanahan, marine, was charge with assault.

A. A. Sisco, sworn, deposed that on the 1st November he entered the British Queen on business. That whilst there, he was assaulted by several English soldiers. It was just as he was coming out. The first was the defendant, who gave him a blow in the face with his fist, saying something at the time which prosecutor could not understand. Witness said, when he was struck by the prisoner, in English, "You must have made a mistake," for he could not understand why he had been struck. Shortly after he had received a blow from a loaded cane, on the forehead. He had two black eyes as a result. The defendant was the first who commenced the assault. Another was going to strike him with a belt, when feeling somewhat stunned, and seeing that a row was about to commence, he went out by another door to the house of a baker, for protection. He had never had any dispute with the soldiers in question. On Saturday morning he had gone to see the Colonel, to make a complaint. On entering the Camp met the defendant, who said "If you will not say anything to the Colonel about my affair, I will tell you who it was who struck you with the loaded cane." He persisted, however, in seeing the Colonel. Was certain that the defendant was the man who had first struck him. He demanded no compensation, but wished that these men should be punished according to law, as an example to others.

Prisoner, in reply to Court said that he had no questions to ask the prosecutor. He had never seen him before the Sunday morning mentioned. He would like to call witnesses, however, but some of them were not present.

William Lawrence, sworn, said he could tell at what time prisoner arrived in the barrack room on Nov. 1st. It was past nine at night.

Prosecutor to Court: The affair occurred at between half past eight and nine at night.

William Ratcliffe, sworn, said the prisoner's bed was next to his. He could say for certain that he entered the barrack a little before nine o'clock. He was perfectly sober at the time.

Prisoner in reply to Court, as to whether he had any other witnesses to call, said that he had left the Lone Star of Chili at nine o'clock.

The case was adjourned to Saturday, the 22nd inst., for the production of further testimony, as well as for the production of the characters of the men concerned.—*Herald.*

#### Extracts.

##### HAIR DRESSING BY LAW.

The *Hiogo News* publishes a communication from a correspondent which throws a good deal of light upon the subject of hair dressing. The communication appears to have been suggested by the following Government proclamation:

"The *Mage* of every male who has not, on or before the 25th of present month (January, 1873,) adopted the European manner of wearing the hair, will be cut off by the policemen at the time and place of apprehending such offenders, for which purpose said policemen will be provided with scissors, &c."

A Government notice, of which the above is a translation, was posted on the Municipal Notice boards at the open ports at the beginning of the year, and since then has gradually been posted in every town and village of the Japanese Empire, the places farthest removed from Foreign intercourse being the last to receive it. Of course, if this Notification be carried out, its effect will be to do away with many most curious old customs in connection with hair-dressing in this country.

My only object in writing to you now is to give a short account of the manners and customs of the Japanese in connection with this matter of hair-dressing, as it seems quite probable that it may soon become one of the things of the past, concerning which information may be difficult to obtain. I will begin with the child directly after birth and follow it up to manhood.

As soon after birth, then, as it is considered practicable, the head of every male child is shaved. The time when it is considered quite safe to do this varies very much in different parts of Japan,—in some places it is not done for thirty days, and in other places it is done as early as three days old. The ceremony was called the *Ubu-yore*, or first shave, and was generally made the occasion of a family gathering, the hair which resulted from the operation being disposed of in some fanciful manner;—in Yedo it was thrown under a certain bridge; in the province of Kishiu it was the custom to bury it under or near the threshold of the entrance door; in other places it was the custom to throw it into a river. From this period till the age of three, the child's head was kept clean shaved, with the exception of one small tuft above the nape of the neck. The next change, which commenced from the child's third year, was that he was permitted to wear on his head three tufts, or rather two tufts and a "whorl," the latter being situated on the crown of the head and the two former one on each temple, just above the spot where phrenologists place the organ of ideality. (We commend this fact to the notice of phrenologists generally;—the special protection of these "bumps" during the early years of life may, it has been suggested, have something to do with the acknowledged talent of the Japanese in the matter of decorative art.) The child's head was kept in this state till between the ages of seven and nine, from which time the whole of the hair of the head was allowed to grow, except on one small oval patch between the crown of the head and the forehead, which was kept clean shaved, and when a sufficient length of hair had been developed it was combed backwards and fastened up into the national queue or "*mage*," which Japanese word simply signifies a bend or curve. The practice of tying up the hair at the back or top of the head appears to have arisen originally as a mere matter of convenience, as in Japanese pictures which represent events of very ancient times, the hair of many of the persons portrayed does not appear to have had the benefit of as much combing as could have been done with a three-legged stool.

No further changes than those described above took place in the method of wearing the hair, till the youth had reached his fifteenth or seventeenth year, when the ceremony of *Gempuku* was performed, which is something equivalent to coming of age amongst Western nations. The sixteenth year was considered an unlucky one, so that one of the two above-mentioned was chosen, according to the size and appearance of the candidate for manhood, and a lucky day having been fixed upon, a great feast was prepared for all friends and relatives. The hero of the occasion, if entitled by his rank to wear clothes of ceremony, donned them for the first time that day, and then went through the principal ceremony of the occasion, namely, having the top of his head shaved from the forehead to the crown, leaving the hair on the back and sides of the head intact. Of course this important operation was performed by no ordinary person, the



operator being always if possible a person of some celebrity and at the same time not a relation of the family, and he was from that time forth entitled to some token of remembrance from the youth on every occasion of rejoicing, he of course giving his patronage and protection in return. The hair shaved off was placed on a piece of white paper supported by crimson and gold threads stretched across a peculiarly shaped wooden stand, elaborately lacquered. The ultimate fate of this hair differed both according to locality and the idiosyncrasy of the person shaved; some buried it, some threw it into a river and some preserved it. The youth was also at this ceremony re-named, unless it happened, as was sometimes the case, to be his godfather who officiated on the occasion. The hair was then gathered up at the back of the head, well oiled and waxed, and then tied up into a queue with a peculiar string made from paper, and this queue, generally worn of a length of from eight to ten inches, was further oiled, waxed and compressed till it resembled a stick of black sealing wax, next bent forward over the shaven crown and then tied down into that position with the ends of the same string which had been originally used to hold it together. The youth was now considered by himself and others to be a man, and was entitled to a man's

x privileges.

It has been already mentioned that the origin of this system of fastening the hair into a queue was simply convenience, but it was afterwards continued to meet the necessities of the peculiar head covering worn by all Japanese officers in ancient times. This was of such a curious shape that it refused to remain on the head without something to steady it in its place, and the queue (which was then worn upright) did service for a peg, and thus secured the head-dress from falling off. This head-dress was abolished about three hundred and fifty years ago, at which time the practice of shaving the crown of the head was commenced. The Japanese account of the origin of the introduction of this practice into general use is as follows:—The Shogun then in office, Ashikaga Yoshiye, whose supineness did not please his followers, was murdered by his chief officer, Matsunaga Hisashide, who elevated to the rank of Shogun. Ashikaga Yoshiyaka, Yoshiakiro, who was only a tool in the hands of this Matsunaga Hisashide. The latter, who had the prosperity of the army really at heart, and added greatly to its efficiency by abolishing many useless customs and introducing some useful ones, wished, after committing the above deed, to have some plain proof of his popularity and power, and accordingly issued an edict that all those who were devoted to him and his cause should shave the crowns of their heads. An enormous proportion of the population did so, and though Matsunaga Hisashide soon afterwards lost his own life, the custom has ever since prevailed. The ceremony of *Gempuku* (coming of age) is however, of a much more ancient date than the head-shaving, which was one of the principal ceremonies of late times, and was previously observed in a different manner.

Of course, in such a country as Japan, where for so long a time so much has been thought of condition, state and ceremony, different methods of wearing the hair were sure to be introduced, and we accordingly find that it soon became to some extent a distinguishing mark of rank, which was indicated principally by the thickness of the queue and the angle at which it pointed forward over the head. Daimios wore it sometimes several inches in circumference, reaching forward over the forehead and bound round with purple silk braid. Priests kept and still keep their heads clean shaved and doctors do not shave their heads at all.

One of the results of this extremely artificial method of wearing the hair has been that nearly every Japanese has had to employ a hairdresser, no man being able to dress his hair properly for himself. The process, as might well be imagined, was a tedious one, occupying generally nearly an hour; and fond gossip of as the Japanese are, they could not put up with this invasion of their time every day,—which brings us to the origin of the national pillow, which had to be made of a shape which would not derange the hair. It consists of one or more pieces of lacquered wood, constituting a block about eight inches high, six inches long and two inches wide, and in a groove on the top of this, cut for its reception, is placed a small cotton bag shaped like a "German sausage," and filled with rice husks or some kindred substance, so as to form a kind of pad. Many Japanese, it may here be mentioned, get so used to this singularly uncomfortable (to look at) way of sleeping, that they consider it no particular hardship to have to use a wooden block without any pad at all. Another result of the system is that hairdressers in Japan visit their customers,

as a rule, not the customers the hairdressers; and it is no uncommon sight of a morning to see a Japanese merchant and his clerks sitting in the house and conversing with customers, while the peripatetic hairdresser attends to their heads consecutively.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Japanese would unquestionably be gainers by the carrying out of the edict which is the opening sentence of this article. They would gain time, save money, sleep more comfortably and be able to wash their heads, supposing that, amongst the foreign fashions they have an occasional "rage" for adopting, they should ever adopt that one.

#### THE SCHUMANN FESTIVAL.

It is two years since Bonn, as the birthplace of Beethoven, was chosen as the scene of the musical festival which (after being put off for a year by the war) commemorated the centenary of one of the very greatest musicians whom the world has yet seen. A concert-hall was built specially for the occasion; artists were collected from all parts of Germany, and worked together for the common end with a zeal, fidelity, and diligence worthy of such an occasion. The result was eminently successful. It is no exaggeration to say that the performance of Beethoven's masterpieces attained unprecedented excellence, and it excited an interest and enthusiasm which must have been an ample reward to both leaders and followers for all the toil which bore fruit in three days of perfect music. The impression made by the Beethoven Festival was one never to be forgotten; and it was natural that Bonn should not be content to wait for a second centenary of Beethoven to see other such three days. The Beethoven Halle remained standing; the organization once called into existence for the Beethoven celebration was ready at hand; nor was a new object far to seek. The most creative and original musician of the generation following Beethoven's passed his last days in Bonn, and lies buried there. The reputation of his works, which for some time suffered from the intolerance of those who demand that all music shall conform itself to their understanding of its principles, and from the impatience of those who do not care for music that requires any understanding at all, has since his death been steadily increasing within and without his own land. The time has not been long, but it has sufficed for the full establishment of Schumann's fame; and when the word went forth for a Schumann Festival after the pattern of the recent Beethoven Festival, the success of the undertaking was assured beforehand. And, in fact, the enthusiasm excited on this occasion has been even greater than in the case of the Beethoven Festival. Whether this was due to the way having been so effectually prepared by the brilliant success of two years ago, or to the personal interest of Schumann's life and works being so recent, may be left to conjecture; but the manner in which the artists performed their part was certainly, if possible, more perfect, and the sympathy of the audience more spontaneous and complete, than in 1871.

The effect of the Festival on the general aspect of Bonn is certainly very singular. A peaceful, and in ordinary times somewhat commonplace, Rhineland town is converted for half a week into a scene of enthusiasm to which it would be difficult to find a just parallel in any other country. There is an odd mixture of solemn exaltation and simple, almost childish, gaiety, which however seems quite natural for the time and place. An Etonian reader may perhaps form an approximate notion of this disposition by imagining the Fourth of June at Eton to be still a serious and veritable commemoration of King George III.'s birthday, and all its fireworks and other diversions to be gone through with a deep sense of duty and an almost religious reverence for King George and his works.

The celebration was made up of two evening concerts on the 17th and 18th, and a morning concert of chamber music on the 20th of August. Many of the artists were naturally the same who had been prominent two years ago. Chief of these must be reckoned Herr Joachim, who is the acknowledged master of all who handle his instrument, and who has also, by the result of a difference with the Prussian ex-Minister of Education, Von Mühler, supplied a practical illustration of the principle that it is better to play the fiddle well than to govern a nation badly. On this occasion his principal function was that of conductor, though his violin was at last heard in its usual, or something more than its usual, power, in the final concert of chamber music. Straus was there again too, in his place of first violin—a worthy lieutenant of such a commander; and Madame Joachim came as before with her gift of song, clear and strong, as if to match the tones which her husband draws out of strings and wood. The most notable change among the leading personages was a natural, and indeed indispensable,

one. At a feast of Schumann's music, given in honour of Schumann's memory, only one person could be thought of as the interpreter of his compositions for the pianoforte. The office fell, as a matter of right, one may say, to Madame Schumann, the power and beauty of whose playing are well known to all English lovers of music. On this occasion she surpassed herself, and it is almost needless to add that the active part she took in the Festival contributed in no small degree to its interest and success. Two of the leading singers were also new to the Beethoven Hall; Madame Wilt, of Vienna, and Herr Stockhausen, of Stuttgart. Herr Stockhausen's finished and dramatic rendering of German song has during some recent seasons become familiar to the English public. Madame Wilt, we believe, is very little, if at all, known in England. Together with a voice of rare quality, she has the artistic cultivation without which no natural gifts can be rightly developed. These whom we have named, with other worthy companions of whom we are forced to omit special mention, and an admirably trained orchestra and chorus, making up the whole tale to something over five hundred, were the fellow-workers who met together to do honour to Schumann in these three days of August. The results obtained were such as to give a full reward for their endeavours. It was impossible to come away from the Festival without a heightened appreciation of the composer, and a sense of gratitude to the artists who had so perfectly realized his best conceptions.

The general effect of the music was indeed not to be compared to that of Beethoven's at the former celebration. Schumann has not the volume or universality of Beethoven. In the handling of music as an instrument to express particular moods and emotions he is hardly to be surpassed; he can be intense, exquisite, discursive; but he is not comprehensive. He seldom rises above the sphere of the emotions which supply the motive of his work to the serene position of the mastery from which every part of the artist's world is seen in its due harmony with the whole. This final satisfaction and reconciliation, which is the rule with Beethoven, and is most conspicuous in his greatest works, is the exception with Schumann. He never fails to stir, but he rarely satisfies. The symphony which opened the first concert at Bonn is fiery and restless throughout. It is a conflict brought to an end at last only by main force. If there is a note of triumph at the end, it is the triumph of some overbearing and destroying destiny which strikes us with astonishment, but does not command any worship; some force which we acknowledge as irresistible, but cannot reverence as good, or even understand as necessary; and we are left bewildered witnesses of a great event the importance of which cannot be realized at the time. We miss the perfection and sufficiency of the greatest masters. Beethoven is lord of all the elements, and develops a world out of chaos; Schumann is for the most part a Demiurgus fighting with chaos and uncertain of the issue. Perhaps this is the reason why Schumann's most satisfactory works are those in which he elaborated motives already determined by a poetical text. Such are the scenes from *Faust*, of which the final part was given at the second concert of the Festival. Goethe's poetry is pre-eminent in the quality of completeness which is wanting in Schumann; and on the other hand, the exalted vision with which the second part of *Faust* comes to an end strains the powers of articulate language to the very utmost, and may be fairly considered to stand in need of musical interpretation—the only kind of interpretation perhaps which is likely to throw much light upon it. The raptures of the *Doctor Marianus* and of the glorified Gretchen, the joy of the angels who bear up *Faust's* immortal part to heaven, the mystery of the final chorus—

Alles Vergänglichhe  
Ist nur ein Gleichnis,  
Das Unzulängliche,  
Hier wird's Ereignis;  
Das Unbeschreibliche,  
Hier ist es gethan,  
Das Ewig-Weibliche  
Zieht uns hinan—

can hardly be explained by any commentary; but they are sympathetically illustrated by Schumann's music. Madame Joachim, Madame Wilt, and Herr Stockhausen were all admirable in this performance. One exquisitely sung passage of Herr Stockhausen's solo was followed by a storm of applause and a shower, which might almost be called a storm, of bouquets. It appears to be the custom on these occasions to aim the complimentary missile, not vaguely in the direction of the artist's feet, as we do in England, but straight at his head, which is much more impressive to look at, but must be now and then embarrassing. The peculiarity which we have noticed in Schumann's genius is, however, not without splendid exceptions.

A notable one is the concerto which Madame Schumann played on the second day. In this the composer lifts himself to the region of pure and consummate mastery. The impression given by this piece may indeed have been partly due to the performer, for whom it was doubly a triumph. We doubt whether Madame Schumann has ever yet put forth her powers so completely and successfully as at this Festival.

The artistic constellation has now dispersed, and Bonn resumes its usual aspect of a polyglot halting-place of Rhine tourists, where travellers diffidently address waiters in English-German, and waiters confidently reply in German-English. But the memory of the festival days remains, and we do not suppose the Beethoven Hall will be long allowed to stand idly vacant.

#### LAW REFORM AND JUDICIAL REFORM.

(*The Nation*—New York.)

The judicial power of England consists of eighteen Common Law judges, four Equity judges, one judge for Probate and Divorce, another for Admiralty, and about half a dozen whose duties are exclusively those of an Appellate Court. There is also a Court of Bankruptcy, several criminal tribunals, and a few local or city courts of limited jurisdiction. The county courts we need hardly name, for their jurisdiction is little more than that of an American Justice of the Peace, though they are presided over by barristers who receive salaries about equal to that of a United States Circuit Judge, and do a really large and useful business in adjusting differences, and making peace, and enforcing, but easing, the payment of small debts among the poor. Laying aside these inferior tribunals, we find, then, that the entire judicial power of England rests upon the shoulders of about thirty men. That this mere handful of men—not enough to half-fill an American railway-car—should do all of the judicial work of a great and wealthy manufacturing and commercial people down to disputes involving less than £50; and that their official utterances and conclusions should be looked up to and styled "authority" by the keen, critical, logical profession of two nations, are facts which seem overwhelming evidences of the wisdom and perfection of a system that can extract such comprehensive results from such exceedingly narrow means. To this statement it should be added, that these judges' conclusions are not the mere result of individual wisdom and discretion, like those of an Oriental kadi, but that, on the contrary, their decisions are guided and restricted by preexisting rules, requiring that kind of continuous study and reflection which is termed legal learning, and requiring, also, that the decisions shall be so uniform that it will make little or no difference to which of these thirty men a given state of facts shall be presented, and that the utterances of all shall blend into one harmonious system, which will not only serve to settle disputes among men, but will reach the higher and more important end of settling them before they grow into the wasteful evil of litigation.

Whatever may be the complainings of the English newspapers, and the chronic discontent of the English people, and the ridicule thrown on the law by humorists and novelists, it must be evident to any rational mind that administering justice according to a comprehensive and uniform standard is an immense task and that the facts which we have enumerated constitute an immense result. An active manufacturing and commercial community, whose daily transactions run through every form of human device and extend to every quarter of the habitable and uninhabitable globe, and which is, moreover, embarrassed by greater accumulations of wealth than any other community in the world, is necessarily one that abounds in all of the causes of litigation. These new and intimate and complex transactions of men, involving mutual dependence and trust, and aiming always at the acquisition of wealth, must lead to novel conditions and unforeseen occurrences, and may be said to breed disputes. When, therefore, such a people can reduce the judges of their superior courts to less than one for every million of inhabitants, and find that all of their litigious business is disposed of without accumulation, they demonstrate beyond all reasonable doubt that, notwithstanding a few exceptional cases, the mass of their disputes is disposed of in advance of legal proceedings, and the remainder with such certainty and rapidity that men cannot afford to resort to the law as a mere speculation in which something may turn up to their advantage, and delinquent debtors cannot invoke its aid as a roundabout form of injunction, which by the ultimate payment of costs will grant them several years of dishonest delay. Such a result is certainly a very great achievement of human intelligence, and may be said to be the direct fruit of an intelligent perseverance which has been content to learn by experience, and to

improve and perfect without resorting to the revolutionary remedy of hasty destruction.

In the caustic novel called 'Piccadilly,' an American millionaire in London, being congratulated on the immense amount of money he has made in one of his New York transactions, says, deprecatingly, that the profits were not so large as is supposed; first, he had to the press, bribe which cost him one-fifth, and, next, he had to keep his own judge to grant and vacate injunctions, which was very expensive. If modern society, with its great accumulations of capital and its intense desire for wealth, were to accept as sound philosophy all that is against the law, and were to go back to an Oriental system of individual wisdom and discretion, it would very soon result in every large operator having his own kadi at the gate. The tribute of praise which is paid in the oldest book in the Bible, and in the comparatively modern Eastern tale, to him who does justice in the cause of the poor, shows that such a system was never, as a rule, one of even-handed justice. The modern court has for its glory the fact that it is placed above the plane of individual discretion, and is designed to administer justice irrespective of the amount involved in the controversy. Senator Carpenter, who is certainly a much better lawyer than legislator, while persistently shutting his eyes to the English civil service—of which he knows nothing—bears this testimony to the English administration of justice, as to which he knows, like every intelligent lawyer, a great deal:

"I am no admirer of the British Government; but with all her injustice, with her oppression of Ireland, and the blood that stains her garments in India and her other possessions, yet to her glory it must be said, that in no other nation on earth is the law, after it is made, so impartially applied to all classes of society as in England. Wealth and influence, even noble blood, give no immunity to crime in a British court. The rich and the poor, the nobleman and the peasant, a prince of the blood and a scavenger of London, stand on a perfect level at the bar of justice in a British court."

With a state of things existing, apparently, so satisfactory to all concerned, it must cause some surprise on this side of the Atlantic that the advancing spirit of modern reform has laid its hand on the English judiciary, and even appears to be overturning courts which on the one hand have done their work so well, and, on the other, go so far back into English history as to have become a part of it. In one sense, the change is remarkable. The "Queen's Bench," direct descendant of the  *Aula Regis*, the "Common Pleas," the "House of Lords," are names of legal antiquity which we are hardly prepared to see swallowed up in our familiar, modern, American titles of "Supreme Court" and "Court of Appeals." But aside from the external matter of names, there is no overturning. It is improvement without the revolutionary element of destruction, and is, in fact, merely the consummation of a change whose slow and steady growth goes back nearly thirty years. The establishment of the Court of Probate was an important step toward the unification of the English judicial system. Law reform, which is something entirely distinct from judicial reform, came along between 1850 and 1860, when, by the Common Law Procedure and the Law of Evidence Acts, Parliament, with the co-operation of the judiciary and the bar, entirely changed the legal practice of the country. These statutes were so carefully considered and slowly elaborated as to have remained almost wholly free from the usual blemishes called amendments. When the system of legal practice was simplified, and the change well established, the public mind travelled on to the subject of perfecting the judicial machinery. The order of events has been a succession of natural sequences in which the mediæval instruments have been refitted, part by part and piece by piece, for the multiplied necessities of modern society. The process has been thus: First, the law itself, civil and criminal, under the great law-reform movement of Brougham; next, the methods for administering the law, which come under the term of practice; finally, the tribunals which administer the law. This last is the change which for three years and more has largely filled the public mind of England—the mind of her legislators, judges, lawyers, merchants, editors, and has called out intelligent discussion from every class, going down to its minutest details. In our own experience in this State, we reversed the method and have failed to reach the result. The Convention of 1846, though legal in form, was revolutionary in method of proceeding. It is the characteristic of revolutionists to destroy first and build up afterward—to accomplish everything by a blow instead of a process—and to think that things will be excellent for no better reason than that they are the opposite of the things that went before. The Convention, sitting but a few months and doing work which was beyond practical revision or repeal, abolished the distinctive practice of law and equity, and by one blow struck down every existing court in the State from the local Common

Pleas up to the Chancery and Court of Errors. Immediately afterward, and coincident with the establishment of the new courts, came the destruction of the old system of practice and the new system of practice committed to a new system of courts, and it was difficult to tell to which system many perplexing mistakes belonged. Added to these difficulties was the fact that the changes provoked the hostility of bench and bar, and, instead of being their work conjointly with the legislature, were thrust upon them by the younger politicians of the State. Having thus sown the seed of uncertainty and delay, we are now reaping the crop—on the civil side of our courts in chronic procrastination; on the criminal, in series of trials like those of Foster and Stokes. Our State courts are much less the courts of poor men than those of England, for an involved system and a weak bench make the result too dependent upon the ingenuity and skill and audacity of counsel. A New York "scavenger" employing a single mediocre attorney would be very far from standing "on a perfect level" with Mr. Vanderbilt in a New York court. Our Federal courts are substantially in the position that the Judiciary Act placed them more than eighty years ago, and thus far their advancement seems to be a matter beyond the comprehension of Congress.

There is, however, one change about to be made in the English system which is of peculiar interest, and to some extent an apparent exception to what has been said, viz., the removal of judicial power from the House of Lords. The court of last resort has been the House of Lords in name, but not in fact. It would be nearer the truth to say that the judges of the highest appellate court have been *ex-officio* members of the higher legislative body. The system is not a bad one which brings a few leading judges to aid with their learning and experience the work of legislation, or which confides the responsibility of final judicial review to a few men who have been eminent as lawyers and pre-eminent as jurists. When a Lord Chancellor retires from office, he receives a pension of £5,000 per annum, but continues for life a judge of this court of last resort. But the judicial duties of the House of Lords have overgrown the court, and the court is one liable to grow weak when it most requires additional strength. For instance, the present court is composed, first, of the Lord Chancellor (Sir Roundell Palmer), one of the ablest and most accomplished of living lawyers; but he is obliged to act as Speaker of the House and as Chancellor. Next come the Chancellor of Ireland, who, we believe, is almost entirely occupied with his own duties. Then come four ex-Chancellors, Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford, Cairns, and Hatherley. Finally, there are Lords Colonsay, formerly Justice-General of Scotland, Penzance (better known as Sir James Wilde), late Judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, and Romilly, well known to American lawyers as Master of the Rolls. Some of these are men of great age, like Lord St. Leonards; others retired, like Lord Hatherley, because of broken health. Out of the list of nine, probably Lords Cairns and Penzance are the only men able to give to the court of last resort the daily attendance and hard work which it demands.

Behind these measures of judicial advancement are others for the establishment of Tribunals of Commerce, to assure merchants of simpler and cheaper means for judicial redress; and behind them again are others for trying patent rights, etc., etc. With such advancement going on by our side, how long, we would ask every intelligent American, can America afford to stand still in the path of Governmental progress and trust in the assurance of her political demagogues that she is "the most enlightened nation ever known?"

#### SCIENTIFIC.

**ACTION OF NITROUS OXIDE.**—Joylet and Blanche (*Archives de Physiologie*) have obtained the following results from their experiments on this subject. Chemically pure nitrous oxide will not support the respiration either of animals or plants, as they cannot decompose the gas. When breathed in a pure state by animals, it causes asphyxia and death, with all the symptoms usually occasioned either by strangulation or by the respiration of an inert gas, such as nitrogen or hydrogen. Nitrous oxide causes death in nearly the same time as these other asphyxiating agents. Nitrous oxide has no special anæsthetic action. The anæsthesia which it may produce when inhaled in a pure condition is only due to want of oxygen in the blood. Insensibility appears when the oxygen in arterial blood is reduced to less than two or three per cent. Arterial blood is then very dark, and contains 30 to 40 per cent. of nitrous oxide. Animals can live and show no alterations of sensibility while breathing mixtures of nitrous oxide and oxygen, in the same proportion as nitrogen and oxygen in air. The arterial blood then contains about 30 to 35 per cent. of nitrous oxide. Birds placed under a bell-jar filled with this mixture, behave exactly like those placed in a jar of the same size filled with air, and die after having exhausted the oxygen to a similar extent and formed a similar amount of carbonic acid. As nitrous oxide is an irrespirable gas and does not possess the anæsthetic properties which have been attributed to it, the authors conclude that its employment cannot but be dangerous, and ought, on this account, to be excluded from medical practice.



## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 8, *Avoca*, British steamer, Andrews, 1,006 from Hongkong. October 31st, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 Nov. 9, *Sobol*, Russian Gun-boat, Captain Sedensner, 450 tons, from Hukodate.  
 Nov. 11, *Golden State*, American ship, Berry, 944, from New York, June 28th, General, to Smith, Archer & Co.  
 Nov. 11, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 4,000, from San Francisco, October 16th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S.  
 Nov. 11, *Maud*, British steamer, Brittain, 843, from Kobe, 9th November, Rice and Saki, to Captain.  
 Nov. 12, *Mikado*, German barque, Lempferdt, 340, from Hamburg via Kobe, General, to Van Oordt & Co.  
 Nov. 12, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai and Ports, November 4th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Nov. 13, *Windhover*, British ship, Findlay, 846, from London, 5th July, General, to Strachan & Thomas.  
 Nov. 15, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemerofsky, from Hakodate, 590, November 10th, General, to Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Nov. 15, *Volga*, French steamer, Flambeau, 960, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 8, *Clarisina*, British barque, Rickaby, 461, for New York, Tea, despatched by Cornes & Co.  
 Nov. 9, *Amoy*, Swedish barque, Healing, 283, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by The Captain.  
 Nov. 10, *John Nicholson*, British ship, Grierson, 685, for China, Ballast, despatched by Gilman & Co.  
 Nov. 11, *Nil*, French steamer, Samat, 1,006, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Nov. 11, *Endeavour*, American ship, Warland, 967, for Foochow, Ballast, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.  
 Nov. 12, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 4,000, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Nov. 13, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,870, for Shanghai &c., General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Avoca* from Hongkong.—Messrs. J. W. Parish, Jones, Naganity, Bolmida, Reli, Netto, Ohl, Hahuman, Webber, Schmidt, and Silveira, Commander Leet, R. N.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *China*, from San Francisco: For Yokohama.—Messrs. George Greville, A. Stirling, E. G. Prince, U.S.N., W. H. Taylor, J. A. Spoor, H. D. Littlefield, Arthur C. Macley, G. Mayer, Rev. H. H. Leavitt, H. Nakai, H. E. Kawamorro, Tanemoto, Gnyekawa, T. Matamulla, R. Kuki, Henry Powell, Tocka Ho-he, David Robertson, Robert Holburn, Mrs. Gefney and 3 Children. For Shanghai and way Ports.—Rev. C. J. Blanchet, Rev. W. B. Cooper. Rev. Jno. Hykes, Rev. W. F. Walker, Wife and 2 Children, Rev. J. H. Pyke and Wife, Rev. A. J. Cook, H. H. Plagge, Miss Buller, Rev. B. E. Edgill and Wife, R. A. Garside, C. T. Layton, Miss Edith Freeman, Miss Eddie Mayfield, W. B. Pryor, Mrs. J. A. Perkins and Ch., Mrs. E. C. Hart and 3 Children, Mrs. F. F. Hardy, E. G. Lapham, Jyokitsi, Miss Onatsu, and Chas. H. Fisher. For Hongkong.—Wong Shing and 5 Children, Julio Leatch and 500 Chinese.  
 Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—H. E. Viscount San Januario, Portuguese Minister to Japan, Mr. P. G. Messier, Secretary, and Mr. A. Moran Carvalho, Attache, Bishop Zanol, Rev. N. J. Plumb, Rev. Dr. Brown, Messrs. Pearson, W. H. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Rev. J. Errord, Mr. and Mrs. Minami, Mr. C. Rasch, and 5 Japanese, in the cabin; 3 Europeans, 49 Japanese, and 7 Chinese, in the steerage.  
 Per American steamer *Oregonian*, for Shanghai &c.—Messrs. H. McGregor, Rev. V. C. Hart and family, H. Foss, Lt. H. A. Digby, Rev. W. F. Walker, S. Churchill, Kulin, wife and servant, Rev. M. D. Plumb, Keg, T. Thomas and family, F. Haskell and wife, Rev. H. D. Cook, Rev. John Hykes, Rev. H. Pike and wife, Mr. Hunter, Rev. B. E. Edgill and wife, Lt. Com. Shepard, U. S. N., Mr. W. P. Mangum, Miss Freeman, Mr. Perkins and son, Geo. C. S. Southworth, Edward W. Southworth, M. L. Southworth, Miss Mayfield, Mr. Joseph, Rev. H. Leavett, and 3 Japanese, in the cabin; and 14 Japanese, in the steerage.  
 Per French steamer *Volga*, from Hongkong.—M. and Madame Thissen, Messrs. Namoura, Dubosquet Larigree, Nishimima, Lee, Y. Lee, Kondo, Isuda, Dumertier, Macpherson, De Groote, wife, sister in law and 4 children, M. le Baron D'Anethun, M. De Boissosinade de Fontarabie, M. Hammonstade, Ischibani, Ynagaki, M. James, les Sœurs Mathilde, St. Ephraim, St. Marthe, St. Gregoire, M. Vesterviel, wife and child, Zamada, Uchima, and Nezamaya.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai:—  
 Treasure ..... \$498,424.

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 Treasure ..... \$498,424.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai:—  
 Treasure ..... \$498,424.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer *Avoca* reports strong monsoon gale, with sea, as far as Tung-Ying; thence to port, moderate Northerly wind and fine weather.  
 The *Golden State* reports having crossed the equator July 28th. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 2nd; South Cape of Van Diemen's Land Sept. 28th, and crossed the equator in the Pacific October 21st. Sighted Cape King on the 8th inst. Spoke the following vessels during the passage:—

July 6th, lat 35 deg., 28 N. long., 40 deg., 12 min. West, British barque *Albany*, Iquique to Cork. July 9th, 33 deg., 21 min. N. long., 43 deg., 55 min. West, French barque *Jean Paul*, Montreal to Monte Video. Aug. 24th, 32 deg., 42 min. South long., 16 deg., 56 min. West, American whaler *Charles Colgate*, cruising. Aug. 24th, Dutch barque *Ada*, Amsterdam to Batavia, Aug. 24th, Dutch barque *Tree Cornet*, Caid ff to Singapore. Oct. 8th, 24 deg., 25 min South, 170 deg., 10 min. East, American ship *Cashmere*.

The P. M. S. S. *China* sailed from San Francisco October 16th, at 12.15 P.M., with 39 Cabin passengers and 509 in the Steerage; \$337,596 Treasure and 345 tons freight. Had pleasant weather, and easterly winds the entire passage.

The steamer *Washi* returned to Port last night, her engine having broken down after leaving here 8 days since. The accident happened near Vries Island and after driving along the Coast near to Cape King, she was finally brought to anchor in Tatiyama Bay, on Sunday morning, and was towed up here last night to the Yokoska Bay.

The British ship *Windhover* reports: left London on the 6th July. Pilot left the ship off Portland 10th July, in Channel westerly winds; crossed the Equator 6th August. Light variable S.E. trades: rounded the Cape 31st August, strong gales from thence to St. Pauls Island with a heavy confused sea, passed St. Pauls 11th Sept. from thence to Christmas strong winds. Sighted Java Head 22nd September, 11 p.m. Up the China sea light northerly winds and calms. Passed through the Palawan passage, ship averaging about 30 miles per day. From abreast of Manila a continuation of strong N.E. winds. Passed through the Bullingtery Channel. Strong westerly currents to the Loochoo Islands and from thence to Yokohama strong gales at times with heavy gusts, but several sails. Off Cape Sagami 12th November, 5 a.m. Anchored last night inside of Lightship.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

	Destination.
<i>Avoca</i> ... ..	Andrew ... .. Hongkong
<i>Courier</i> ... ..	Lemerofsky ... .. Uncertain
<i>Maud</i> ... ..	Brittain ... .. Uncertain
<i>Menzaleh</i> ... ..	Mourrut ... .. Hongkong
<i>Naruto</i> ... ..	DuBois ... .. Hiogo
<i>New York</i> ... ..	Furber ... .. Shanghai and Ports
<i>Volga</i> ... ..	Flambeau ... .. Hongkong

## SAILING SHIPS.

<i>Burnside</i> ... ..	464 Pendergrace ... .. Uncertain
<i>Caroline</i> ... ..	274 Paulsen ... .. Uncertain
<i>Golden State</i> ... ..	944 Berry ... .. Uncertain
<i>James Paton</i> ... ..	394 Cotter ... .. Uncertain
<i>James S. Stone</i> ... ..	710 Phinney ... .. Uncertain
<i>Lord Ashburton</i> ... ..	879 Mosey ... .. Uncertain
<i>Mikado</i> ... ..	340 Lempferdt ... .. Uncertain
<i>Shulimar</i> ... ..	Walker ... .. London
<i>Thurmerlane</i> ... ..	768 Kerr ... .. New York
<i>Windhover</i> ... ..	846 Findlay ... .. Uncertain
<i>Xaca</i> ... ..	132 Callsen ... .. Uncertain
<i>Zenobia</i> ... ..	1,190 Hutchins ... .. Uncertain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s gun-boat...	Thistle ... ..	Captain H.A. Digby
American corvette...	Idaho ... ..	Lieut. Com. Nelson
American gun-boat...	Saco ... ..	Captain McDougal
gun-boat...	Palos ... ..	Lt. Com. E. M. Shepard
Iron-clad...	Belliqueuse ... ..	Captain Libaudiere
Russian gun-boat...	Sobol ... ..	Captain Sedensner

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## S A I L E D .

## FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—"Shanghai" str. "Olympia" str.; "Glenlyon" str.; "Nankin" str.  
 FROM LIVERPOOL.—"Ulysses" str.; "Glaucus" str.

FROM LONDON.—

FROM GLASGOW.—"Mikado" str.;

## FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Ceylon;" "Fiery Cross;" "Flying Spur."  
 FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Eme" "East-tern Chief."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—

"Walton" "YOKOHAMA.—"Vanguard."

FROM HAMBURG.—"Jan Peter" "Diamant."

FROM NEWPORT.—"Dorothy."

FROM NEW YORK FOR YOKOHAMA.—

FROM HONGKONG.—

FROM SYDNEY.—

## LOADING.

## FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—"Tartar" str.; "Cheops" str.  
 AT LIVERPOOL.—"Nestor" str.; "Achilles" str.; "Sarpedon" str.; "Deucalioneta."  
 AT GLASGOW.—

## FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Elizabeth Nicholson."  
 AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Sarah Scott" "Westminister."  
 AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Ada Iredale."



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1873.

THE Mail arrivals during the past week have been the *Avoca*, from Hongkong, on the 8th instant, *China*, from San Francisco, on the 11th instant, and the *Volga* to-day from Hongkong, bringing London Mails to the 19th, 25th and 26th September respectively. The *Nil* sailed for Hongkong, on the 11th instant.

The *Mikado*, from Hamburg; *Golden State*, from New York, and *Windhover*, from London, all these sailing vessels, have also arrived during the past week.

**Treasure.**—The following treasure has been received:

Per <i>Golden Age</i> , from Shanghai, ... ..	\$498,424.
„ <i>China</i> , from San Francisco, ... ..	\$337,596.

**Cotton Fabrics.**—During the closing week a larger business has been done in Shirtings of 8½ lbs. weights at the quotations undernoted than in the preceding week, but the aggregate transactions reported do not exceed 20,000 pieces, a certain portion of which is sold to arrive. In other fabrics no business of importance has been done and the native trade exhibits an indisposition to enter into transactions of moment.

**Yarns.**—There is no business worthy of notice to be reported. Prices are nominally the same.

**Woollen Goods.**—The reports of the condition of the woollen business are generally most unfavourable. There is an almost total absence of demand, and quotations are nominal.

**Iron and Metals.**—Stocks of *nail rod* have received an accession of 120 tons by the arrival of the *Windhover*. A good enquiry had set in for this class of iron at old prices, and but for the arrival of this vessel stocks would have been materially diminished. We have to report *bar iron much neglected with heavy stocks*. Other iron is unchanged. Settlements reported comprise 420 piculs of *flat* and *round* and 3,360 piculs of *nailrod* iron.

**Sugar.**—Increased arrivals have still further depressed prices for Formosa kinds, and there is scarcely any demand at our quotations which are nominal. China Sugars remain unchanged.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		ditto (plain) ditto ..	\$4.50 to 6.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	nom. 2.27½	Alpacas 43 yds. 31 in. ...	6.50 to 8.00
8 „ „ 44 „ 45 in. „	2.60 to 2.70	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ...	Nominal.
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. „	2.65 to 2.75	Mousselines delaine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in peryd.	0.16 to 0.19½
9 lbs. „ „ 44 in. „	3.15 to 3.25	ditto (printed) ...	0.24 to 0.35½
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in „	Dull.
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal „	2.40 to 2.65	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in „	„
64 to 72 „ ditto... „ „	2.70 to 2.90	Long Ells (Assorted) ... per pce.	„
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. „ „	1.45 to 1.55	Blankets ... saleable per lb.	0.42 to 0.45
7 „ „ „ „ „	1.80 to 1.85		
Drills, English—15 lbs. „ „	3.30 to 3.35		
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) ... „ pce.	3.50 to 3.75		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. „	1.25 to 2.30		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. „	2.40		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. „	9.00 to 9.50		
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. „	0.90 to 1.00		
Taffanelass 12 yds 43 in „	2.40 to 2.85		
ditto (double weft) „ „	2.80 to 2.90		
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
No. 16 to 24 ... „ „ „ „ „ per picul.	38.00 to 40.00	Iron flat and round ... „ „ „ per picul.	4.50 to 5.50
„ 28 to 32 ... „ „ „ „ „ „	40.50 to 42.00	„ nail rod ... „ „ „ „ „	4.50 to 5.50
„ 38 to 42 ... small stock nom. „	45.00 to 49.00	„ hoop ... „ „ „ „ „	5.00 to 5.10
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		„ sheet... „ „ „ „ „	6.00 to 7.00
Camlets 38 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce	nom. no stocks.	„ wire ... „ „ „ „ „	12.00 to 13.00
ditto Black... „ „ „ „ „	14.50 to 15.00	„ pig ... „ „ „ „ „	2.00 to 2.05
ditto Scarlet ... „ „ „ „ „	18.00 to 18.50	Lead ... „ „ „ „ „	Nominal.
Union Camlets ditto ... „ „	Nominal.	Tin Plates... „ „ „ „ „ per box.	9.00
Lastings 30 yds. 31. „	13.00 to 14.00	Formosa in Bag ... „ „ „ per picul.	4.20 to 4.35
Crape Lastings ditto ... „	6.00 to 8.00	in Basket ... „ „ „	4.10 to 4.15
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... „	4.00 to 6.00	China No. 1 Ping fah	9.00 to 9.20
		do. No. 2 Ching-pak	8.00 to 8.40
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak	7.50 to 7.80
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah	7.00 to 7.30
		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw	6.50 to 6.90
		do. No. 6 E-pak	5.80 to 6.20
		Swatow... „ „ „ „ „	3.70 to 3.90
		Daitoong ... „ „ „ „ „	4.20 to 4.40
		Sugar Candy... „ „ „ „ „	10.00 to 11.20
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ...	16.0
		do. ( do. old) ...	14.75 to 15.00

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**Silk.**—Since the 31st ultimo arrivals are 1,300 bales and settlements may be estimated at 1,100 Bales. In spite of unfavourable news of the money market at home the demand on this side is well sustained, and the prices which we quoted in our last show no signs of weakness.

**Silk-worm's Eggs.**—Since the departure of the French mail on the 11th instant, arrivals have been daily decreasing and the season may be considered as drawing to its close. The settlements of the past week are nearly 75,000 cards of all descriptions, which with few exceptions were the refuse of the whole season and found buyers at prices varying from \$0.75 to \$1.50.

Total settlements to date are estimated at 1,250,000 cards.

**Tea.**—Our tea market has been steadily supported during the past week, settlements amounting to 1,800 piculs. Supplies have come in on a more liberal scale, and for the last two days, owing to the chief buyers holding aloof, prices close decidedly weaker though no actual decline can be quoted.

Our market still continues poorly supplied with low-class teas, although we understand there is no lack of them in the interior, but producers hold them for too high prices to allow the Yokohama native dealers to operate.

**Rice.**—We are unable to record that any transactions have had effect in native grain. No good shipping qualities are on offer here, and in the absence of these our quotations must be considered purely nominal.

Saigon.....Unsaleable. | Japan.....\$2.10 to \$2.20 (nominal).

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.			PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.52½ @ 6s.
Silk:—			per picul		
HANKS.	{ Maëbaashi and Shinshiu	Extra none. ...	\$710.00 to \$720.00	27s. 8d. to 27s. 7d.	frs. 75 to frs. 78
		Best ...	\$670.00 to \$690.00	25s. 9d. to 26s. 6d.	frs. 71 to frs. 73
		Good ...	\$630.00 to \$660.00	24s. 3d. to 25s. 4d.	frs. 67 to frs. 70
		Medium ...	\$600.00 to \$620.00	23s. 2d. to 23s. 10d.	frs. 64 to frs. 66
		Inferior ...	\$500.00 to \$570.00	19s. 5d. to 22s. 0d.	frs. 53 to frs. 61
OSHIU	Extra ...	...			
"	Best ...	...			
"	Medium ...	...	\$550.00 to \$600.00	21s. 3d. to 23s. 2d.	frs. 59 to frs. 64
ECHIZEN	Good ...	...			
"	Inferior ...	...			
HAMATSKY	Inferior to Best ...	...			
Tea:—			Nominal.		
Common ...	...	...			
Good Common ...	...	...	\$25.00 to 27.00		
Medium ...	...	...	29 00 to 32.00		
Good Medium ...	...	...	33.00 to 35.00		
Fine ...	...	...	37.00 to 41.00		
Finest nominally ...	...	...	42.00 to 46.00		
Choice ...	...	...	47 00 to 55.00		
Choicest ...	...	...	55.00 up.		
Sundries:—					
Mushrooms...	...	...	\$29.50 to 32.50		
Isinglass ...	...	...	\$30.00 to 35.00		
Sharks' Fins ...	...	...	\$28.00 to 52.00		
White Wax...	...	...	\$14.00 to 16.00		
Bees Do. ...	...	...	None.		
Outtle fish ...	...	...	"		
Dried Shrimps ...	...	...	"		
Seaweed, ...	...	...	\$ 1.50 to " 4.20		
Gallnut ...	...	...	None.		
Tobacco ...	...	...	\$ 6.50 to 12.00		

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

**Exchange.**—The business of the past week has been smaller than the last. Rates have slightly improved and show a somewhat higher tendency.

Rates close as follows:—

Sight.		6 Months' Sight.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank .....	½ par cent discount.
On London Bank .....	4s. 1d.	4s. 2½d.	" " 10 days' sight Private ...	1 per cent discount,
" " Credit .....	4s. 1d.	4s. 2½d.	" San Francisco, Sight, Bank .....	
" " Documents .....	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	" " 30 days' sight Private .....	
" Paris, Bank .....	5.20	5.33½	" Berlin, Bank sight Thalers .....	
" " Private .....	526½	5.40	" Hamburg, " Reichs Mark .....	
" Shanghai, Sight, Bank .....	73½		Gold Yen .....	
" " 10 days' sight Private .....	73½ nominal.		Kinsatz .....	

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

## THE GREAT CURE ALL! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

## THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

## THE MEDICAL HALL.

## J. THOMPSON & CO.,

*Wholesale and Retail Druggists,*

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & CO., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

**Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.**

All the English, American and French patent Medicines of repute,

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus  
Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

**SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS**

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation:

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Caverl's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

*Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,*  
&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

**YOKOHAMA.**

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

4.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

## KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all

Chemists.

**CAUTION.**—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



26 ins.

## Phoenix Fire Assurance Company. LONDON.

Established in 1782.

THE undersigned, as Agents of this Company, are prepared to accept risks on buildings and contents in the Settlement and on the Bluff at current rates.

**NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.**

Claims payable here or in London.

Local Sub-Agents, Messrs. BROWNE & Co.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.

Yokohama, Feb. 22nd, 1870.

## La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Français and la Compagnie  
Française d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

No Policy Fees charged.

HECHT, LILIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

## La Neuchateloise Societe Suisse d'Assurance des risques de Transport a Neuchatel.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world at current rates.

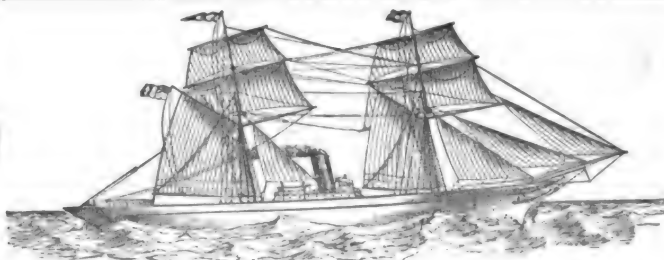
SOCIETE ANONYME FRANCO JAPONAISE.

No. 91.

Yokohama, March 4, 1872.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

**COLE BROTHERS,**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.



**SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS**

Have proved beyond question that  
**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL**

In the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. Perfectly from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of life, it prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Prince 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s., 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

**CAUTION.**

Each Bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the Cork as formerly. All with CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO,**

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.**

An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patronised and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout China and Japan.

**ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE**

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden-London.

Yokohama, September 1872.

12m.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**  
**CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES**  
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS,  
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.  
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS  
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR  
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.  
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
PICKLED SALMON.  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.  
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.  
PURE SALAD OIL.  
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.  
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.  
EAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES  
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.  
PRESERVED BACON.  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.  
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.  
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.*

**CAUTION.**

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL**

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 47] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1873. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## Notes of the Week.

THE entertainment given to Mr. De Long by the American and Dutch residents on Saturday evening last was an entire success, and deserved to be so as no pains were spared to ensure it. The late Minister's speech had a capital ring in it, and though we have elsewhere indicated such points of difference as exist between us in regard to its subject matter, no one can have listened to or read it without hearty appreciation of the sentiments which animated it.

It would be unfair to analyse any of the other speeches without analysing all, and to do this would probably lead to the opening of wounds now happily closed. These wounds, which it is so easy to say were inflicted voluntarily and gratuitously, were rather the results of surgical necessity; and those who would prevent or delay their healing are neither friends to this community nor to the nationality Mr. De Long has represented with so much approbation from his fellow citizens.

It would be a serious misfortune if anything should obstruct the course of such a movement as was initiated on Thursday week last at the Temperance Hall. But we have such a dread of the quasi facetious form it assumed, a form not easily distinguished from the ridiculous, that we shall say a few earnest words on the subject, in the hope they may assist a cause deserving the support of every man who has the interests of society at heart.

Excessive drinking has been called the vice of the Christian nations, though we should rather say it is the shameful and characteristic vice of the Anglo-Saxon race. Whatever splendid qualities that race possesses, it is almost the monopolist of a tendency to intemperance which is not confined to any special class, which education alone certainly has not successfully dealt with, which degrades it and detracts largely from its useful powers, and which seems almost ineradicable in it. The Celtic race, where it is settled in northerly latitudes, has successfully disputed the palm in this questionable pre-eminence with the Anglo-Saxon race, and the Scotch, the best educated and certainly the most religious people in Europe, are said to consume a greater quantity of spirits per head annually than any other people. Whether there is more actual drunkenness among them than among the Irish and English, or whether their climate, *physique* or habits permit of this excessive consumption without its producing the odious results of intoxication commonly seen among the former, we have no statistics on which to base any opinion. But it is certain that this intemperance is the great bane of the people of the British isles and the race and colonies which have come from their loins. If we could only deal successfully with it we should make half our goals and reformatories unnecessary, enormously reduce the heavy expense of administering justice, and save ourselves from the reproaches of other nations who envy our wealth and position, but find a gratification in pointing out our vices.

The singular want of perception of the congruous and fitting which Dickens has immortalized in the proceedings of the Brick Lane Branch of the National Teatotal Society, seems observable in the proceedings of last Thursday week. The enthusiasts of our great novelist sang a hymn to the tune of the "Jolly young Waterman," and the members of our local Society performed "No. 70 of the Hymn Book" to the tune of "Nelly Gray." The "Spider and the Fly," "Come, come away" and "God save the Queen" seem also to have come in for ingenious adaptation to the necessities of the occasion, and

with the exception of an excellent speech from the Revd. Mr. Maclay there was little to boast of in the form and substance of the proceedings. Yet we frankly confess that all these are minor objections, and we only allude to them because men are often deterred from supporting movements of this nature by the idea that they are animated by evanescent enthusiasm and pervaded by baneful fanaticism. This idea is, we are certain, without much foundation. A fastidious and well regulated man who has never even skirted the dangerous and seductive domain of excess, is repelled by violations of æsthetic propriety and prone to turn aside from exhibitions of them. Instead of becoming a supporter of the movement he turns his back upon or sneers at it, and the assistance he might otherwise easily have been induced to give is alienated by mistakes which bear but a small relation to the penalty exacted for them. Any proceeding therefore which can be reproached with such effects should be avoided, and we should have been better pleased had the recent meeting eliminated from its inauguration something which it would be unjust to characterize as intentional levity, but which certainly savours of it.

On the other hand we hope everything will be done by the promoters of the movement to make the virtue necessary for its maintenance as easy and agreeable as possible, and to associate it with every available and legitimate form of recreation and amusement. There should be chess, books, newspapers, magazines, bagatelle, music if possible, bowls and everything which stimulates the healthy activity of mind and body. The appliances necessary for all this need not be very expensive, while the pleasure derivable from an establishment so provided will be very great. Above all we hope that a large part of the management of the Institution will devolve upon those who have been mainly instrumental in establishing it, assisted by one or two of those who have given their advice and countenance to the men.

AN announcement was made elsewhere during the week that the Central Government had admitted the illegal character of the Ki-ito Aratame Kaisho, or native Silk Guild of Yokohama, and that this admission must necessarily involve its abolition. But this is wholly premature. We believe that the Government has promised to examine into its mode of procedure and course of action, with a view of seeing how far it violates any treaty stipulations; but this is all. Considering how large and important is the principle which underlies the whole question, how powerful is this Guild, how much it pays for its privileges, and how completely the guild system is bound up with Japanese notions of trade, we must not hope for too easy and rapid a solution of the difficulty before us. But on a sound decision of the question all the health and vigour of our future trade largely depend.

THE Government is said to be a heavy sufferer loser by the loss of the *Arict*, as there was a considerable quantity of machinery on board, besides a fair sum of money in gold and paper, all uninsured.

As a rule Governments are their own insurers, and it is quite clear that in view of their enormous business they are right in this course. But regard being had to the more restricted operations of this Government, it may be a fair question how far it would do well to insure its material, treasure, &c., on sea voyages. The great misfortune connected with a loss of machinery is the delay necessary to replace it, and the idleness meanwhile of a department in all probability amply officered.

WE should have been quite content to leave the late unhappy blunder made by the local Commissioner of Customs without further remark, had not a rickety defence been made for it bearing every trace of kinship with the original folly.

The defence consists in a charge that the courtesies and equal rights of diplomacy were violated by the notice issued by H. M. Consul at the instance of H. M. Minister. But if the author of that defence had been at the pains to consult clause VII. of the Convention of 1866, he would have seen that in order to avoid controversies connected with Custom House management and regulation it was provided that *the Governor—or local Authorities, as the text runs in an analogous clause in the Austro-Hungarian Treaty of 1869—should confer with the Consuls* in regard to such matters, in order that their sanction might be obtained to any new regulations. In the teeth of this clause, the Commissioner of Customs, without one word of conference with the Foreign Authorities, issues a regulation that "no claim for a refund of duties overpaid will be entertained after ten days from the date of such payment." Had the regulation provided some term like that customary with the Western nations, and which in England, by Sec. 25 of Act. 16th and 17th Vict. Cap. 107, extends over six years, (*vide Lett's Diary* for 1872, small edition) the promulgation of it by the Commissioner of Customs without conference with the Consuls would have been informal indeed on this account, but not otherwise objectionable, except in as far as it is well to check the disposition to disregard the wholesome rule of the Convention. But when, regardless of the Convention, of clear obligations, and of the courtesy due to the Foreign Authorities, a rule was issued, as ignorant in its provisions as it was arbitrary in its form, the refusal to recognize it was natural and inevitable, and the form in which this refusal was conveyed, though doubtless extremely irritating to the author or abettor of the rule, precisely that which was most striking and effectual.

THE following letter from Lord Granville to H. M. Consul has been handed us with the permission to publish it.

FOREIGN OFFICE, September 22nd, 1873.

HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL, KANAGAWA.

SIR,—I have received your despatch No. 7 of the 11th of March, forwarding the Yokohama Church Accounts for 1872, and calling attention to the debt which has been incurred by the Community and to their hope that the continuance of the Government grant may be sanctioned.

In reply, I have to state to you that I sanction a grant of four hundred pounds (£400) for the year 1872, and that I shall be prepared to authorize a similar payment for the years 1873 and 1874; but you will state to the Members of the Church Committee that Her Majesty's Government have decided that, after the year 1874, no further contribution shall be paid out of public funds to the expenses of the Church at Yokohama.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,  
GRANVILLE.

The seat-holders will therefore see that unless H. M.'s Government can be induced to alter its recorded decision on this subject, the entire expense of maintaining the Church fabric and providing the salary of the Chaplain will fall on themselves.

It behoves the Trustees to take immediate steps to ascertain the feelings and views of the seat-holders upon this decision. It may be a question whether the Government should be memorialized to continue its grant for yet a year or two until the Church is out of debt and in a stronger position than at present, or whether any other course should be adopted calculated to strengthen our hands in an emergency the seriousness of which it is well to look fairly in the face.

THE Directors of the Bluff Gardens have circulated a statement in regard to the financial condition of their trust, which is sufficiently lamentable. The Gardens have broken down under the weight of the ground-rent, and the plan proposed is, that of the three years rent now due, two-thirds shall be paid by subscriptions to that extent already promised, while the Japanese Government is to be requested to forego the other third

and all future claim to ground rent, on the condition that the original subscribers abandon all such proprietary rights as they may possess or suppose themselves to possess in the property, and hand it over unconditionally to the public in perpetuity for the purposes originally contemplated as set forth in the title-deed.

WE learn that Mr. W. VON WECKHERLIN, H. N. M.'s Minister resident in Japan, having returned to Yokohama per P. M. S. *Costa Rica*, went last night, accompanied by his staff, to wait upon the Hon. C. E. DE LONG, to officially inform that gentleman that his MAJESTY KING WILLIAM III. has been pleased to create him a Knight Commander of the Order of the Netherlands Lion. Mr. DE LONG acknowledged in suitable terms the honour conferred upon him. The Order of the Netherlands Lion was instituted in 1815, by WILLIAM III., and is conferred for "merit."—*Herald*, 19th November.

WE learn that Mr. De Long's pair of carriage horses, which were sold at auction yesterday, have been purchased for the use of H. M. the Mikado for the sum of \$3,500.

There was a severe Tornado or typhoon lately in Bungo, a province in the north-eastern part of this island. Many houses were blown down, and several people were killed.—*Gazette*.

It appears that at a meeting of the Creditors of the estate of Glover & Co., held last Saturday, the 1st inst., the sum offered by the Gaimusho or department of Foreign Affairs was accepted. This would transfer the share of Glover & Co., in the mine together with all the machinery thereon, to the Japanese for \$400,000.

A lease of half of the mine was given to Glover & Co., in June 1868. The other half owned by Hizen is now held by the Kobusho or Department of Public Works.

It is rumored that the creditors will not realize more than from 30 to 35 per cent. by this sale.—*Idem*.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

18th November, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday November 16th, 1873.

Passengers.....	28,266.	Amount.....	\$8,635.63
Goods and Parcels.....			704.79
Total.....			\$9,340.42
Average per mile per week			\$518.91.
Miles open, 18.			
Corresponding week 1873.			
No. of Passengers 26,445.		Amount	\$8,618.67.

#### THE DEPARTURE OF MR. DE LONG.

(From the Japan Mail Summary.)

THE entertainment given to Mr. DE LONG on Saturday evening last by the American and Dutch residents in Yokohama gives us the opportunity, which we embrace with sincere pleasure, of saying a few parting words to and of him previous to his leaving this country for America. Our attitude towards the late American Minister has been one of no disguised or equivocal character, it has exposed us to a large amount of very unfounded misrepresentation in regard to our feelings towards the American portion of this community, and it would be a mere affectation on our part to pretend that the allusion by the Chairman to the adverse criticism encountered by Mr. DE LONG shortly after his arrival in this country, was not pointed at ourselves,—an inference which might savour of self-assertion, were it not that, to the best of our knowledge, we had neither competitors nor coadjutors in our ungrateful yet most necessary task. But courtesy demands that we should give the *pas* to Mr. DE LONG, and we shall reserve until later any references to ourselves.

We cannot, then, do better than take Mr. DE LONG's speech of Saturday evening as the text of our remarks.

In its frankness, its warm-heartedness, impulsiveness and transparent honesty, it was eminently characteristic of him. The almost total absence of preparation it displays—at least as regards form—of all straining after effects, the homeliness of its thought and diction, its unrestrained and unaffected warmth of feeling, afford a lively picture of a speaker who would disdain to be other than himself, and whose political career found and has left him an acute, ingenuous, warm-hearted and sincere man; while the contrasts he drew between the state of the country four years ago and that in which he now leaves it, afford irrefutable evidence that the progress it has made during this time justifies some of his sanguine hopes in regard to its future, but in entertaining which he confessed himself to be out of harmony with his audience. We are much with him when he enjoins on too many impatient critics the duty, too much neglected, of observing forbearance in criticising the acts of this Government. It should be remembered, and Mr. DE LONG reminds us of it, that more than a score of millions of men have to be convinced of the necessity for change and reform before the Government can safely move in any given desired direction, and every thoughtful man will admit that grave dangers attend the action of that government which attempts to drag a people forward by force instead of attracting them onward by persuasion and sympathy. The triumphs of diplomacy in Japan are not to be purchased by enforced concessions, demanded and yielded in a day of victory yet drawing so much upon the present strength of the nation as to leave it enervated and helpless; but rather by that amicable conference which seeks to adjust the knowledge on which our own Western civilization is founded to the condition of a nation far behind yet striving to come abreast of us,—a nation struggling with difficulties of which we have no accurate knowledge, yet calling ever more loudly and incessantly for more light, and shrinking when it comes from the blinding effect of that very light for which it is clamouring. We can imagine no just intercourse between nations which does not promise, so far at least as our reason enables us to forecast its results, to give equal advantages to both; and warm as is our incessant advocacy of a broader commercial and international policy between this country and the Western nations, it is based on the conviction that Japan has at least as much to gain from it as ourselves. And in view of this, it seems to us that Mr. DE LONG greatly increases the difficulties of those he leaves behind him to fight the battles of the Japanese people—for this is what it really amounts to—by allowing his last words to sink into the mental system of their rulers rather as an opiate than an astringent or irritant. So far as we remember no man has ever yet advanced the permanent interests of a nation who has not dared to stand up when it was necessary and withstand it to the face as regards its besetting and cherished misdeeds. A side must be taken by every man who desires to see some permanent results from his work, and he who does most for the future is certain to be most unpopular in the present. With all Mr. DE LONG's merits, he is somewhat of an illusionist, forgetting too often, as it appears to us, that the future will be according as men lay the present foundations of it. He too fondly cherishes the idea that all will come right by and by, and that if it do not, it can be put so. Our philosophy is wholly different. We have no belief in any future for society, whether regarded as man in the aggregate, or as the individual nation under consideration, which rests upon the idea of inevitable improvement. By toil and pain, by knowledge and courage,

by patience under misapprehended motive or course of action, by clear insight into the source of evils and intelligent application of the remedies which alone will cure them—by these methods only will advance be made and secured. It is pleasant to an amiable man to prophecy smooth things, and Mr. DE LONG obeys but the instincts of a genial and kindly nature in taking leave of the Japanese with gracious words on his lips. We do not for a moment impeach his sincerity; but we largely doubt his judgment in this. The chloroform which is so grateful to the sufferer should only be prescribed by him who is about to perform a painful and dangerous operation, and the greatest benefactor of the over-drugged patient—for we greatly fear the flattery to which the Japanese have been subjected has produced some action analogous to this—is he who does not hesitate to disturb a lethargy which is dangerous and may be fatal. There are times when the most tender physician will veil his nature under tones of the utmost sternness and severity, and we greatly mistake if the present moment does not demand some such course. It may seem ungracious in us, at this moment when Mr. DE LONG is leaving us and we are animated by none but good feeling towards him, to write in these terms; but time will show how far the very words uttered by Mr. DE LONG at this entertainment have increased the difficulties which the Foreign Ministers have now on their hands in regard to the revision of the treaties, or how far they may have laid or consolidated the foundation of those disappointments which may yet easily be in store for us in regard to this weighty negotiation.

Whatever may be said by our opponents, we will trust the answer of the late American Minister himself to our question:—Is this hopeful view one which he entertains without misgivings? Are we not, in the main, more right than he is? Will he dispute with us our respective interest in this country—we mean our unaffected desire for its welfare—and will he assure us he is satisfied with his mere admonition to give it time, “to be patient and kind” in regard to its policy? Our firm belief is that much more is needed. We think that without a broader commercial policy in its external relations its internal difficulties will increase, and the weight of taxation which now presses so heavily and causes so much discontent among the agricultural classes will be felt so severely that serious trouble must ensue from it. The country is poor and has been further impoverished by great and unusual expenses in its attempts to carry out the programme of internal improvement drawn up by its leaders. And whatever may have been the mistakes made in carrying it out, those leaders, as he says, deserve great credit for their attempt. But the true supplement and mainstay of this programme is an enlarged commercial policy by means of which its expenses can be defrayed without increasing the internal taxation. It is as wrong and as misleading to sing paeans over the present condition of the country as it would have been four years back, the time at which Mr. DE LONG arrived here, and of which he has drawn the picture. The special difficulties of that date are not the present difficulties; and we are undoubtedly farther on the road than we then were. But not the less has the present its difficulties, and the retiring Minister might have made their weight lighter for those whom he leaves behind to deal with them, had he insisted more gravely and earnestly upon their magnitude and his own views as to the best method of treating them.

And now we must say a few brief words in regard to ourselves and our relations with the late Minister.

Mr. DE LONG admits that he came here without diplo-



matic experience, and was directed and sustained by little else than a desire to do his duty honestly and courageously. That he was animated by these views we are perfectly sure, but was not the very inexperience which he admits the cause of errors which it was our duty to point out? And when, in our opinion, Mr. DE LONG subsequently erred in dealing with a question on which his own nation are passionate partizans in the cause of right and freedom, could we avoid pointing out where he seemed to us so to err? Where Mr. DE LONG, on the other hand, has appeared to us sound in such part of his action or views as came before the public and became the legitimate subject of criticism, who has acknowledged this more freely than ourselves? As his experience became wider, did not his views undergo a change? And when this was apparent we were entirely with him. When one of the most powerful papers in the States attacked him, it was in an article from this Journal, which that very paper had the manliness to publish subsequently, that his best, because his most obviously disinterested, defence was made. When his character was impeached, our whole endeavour was to rescue it, and we are as certain that it was unjustly impeached as that no motive but a sense of justice urged us to repel the indictment. That on one occasion very early in his history here we did him an unintentional injustice, we admitted frankly when we were convinced of our error, and we thus have nothing to reproach ourselves for in regard to the retiring Minister. Rather the contrary, indeed; for we claim to have done Mr. DE LONG some service. The inexperience which he pleaded in his speech soon brought him into contact with criticism the very object of which was to point out errors, and he is far too shrewd a man not to know the value both to society and to individuals of adverse criticism, however bitter, if just. It is the business and duty of the press to guard jealously the approaches to power, to watch those who aspire to or attain it, and fearlessly to criticize their use of it. Under this discipline the strong advance and the weak retreat; and when the strong man has won his way, it is not for those to object to it who are protected by the very rigidity of the inspection he has undergone. It is thus and by this means that men who have so fought their way are ascertained to be worthy of their position, and we have no idea of smoothing those approaches to power, for it is certain that were this done they would soon be choked with unworthy men. If any of the old Puritan lore lingers in Mr. DE LONG's mind he will hardly forget the picture drawn in the greatest of allegories of the men in armour who guarded the door of the palace to restrain from admission those who were unworthy of the honour, and of the success of him who, not discouraged, fought his way through them, and, pressing forward, was greeted by the pleasant voices of those already within.

We have done our duty; he has done his; and we part on terms which are so far better than those on which he leaves many who have always been his friends, that our early antagonism has conduced to a better appreciation of the motives of action on both sides, and left neither in doubt of the sincerity of the other. And thus we bid him very cordially farewell.

## EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

### I.

#### FOREIGN TEACHERS.

IN the articles descriptive of the Educational Institutions of the Japanese capital which have lately appeared in the columns of this journal, we confined ourselves to plain statements of facts, refraining from comment or criticism, so far as it was possible to do so. We shall in this, and future numbers, point out what we believe to be defects in the system of education in Japan, and shall endeavour to show how they may be remedied.

The statement will not, we think, be challenged by any one competent to judge it, that in a system of education, the most important instruments are the teachers.

We need spend no platitudes in this article to prove the vast influence of a teacher upon his pupils. We presume all our readers to be familiar with the significance of the teacher's position in England and America. The very mention of such names as Ascham, Arnold, Temple, and Nott, Wayland and Hopkins will do more to serve our purpose of magnifying the teacher's calling than columns of argument. The simile of the bended twig becoming the inclined tree is photographed on the memory of all whose speech is English. When, however, the teacher and the pupil are of different civilizations, the tremendous significance of the position of an instructor of the young is many-fold enhanced. If a people living under a state of national life which is fixed and not liable to change need the best of teachers, what shall we say of Japanese? We see a people busy above all else in destroying their past. We see their old ties broken, their old sanctions weakened, and their old virtues defamed. To their foreign teachers, more than to any other men, they look for help and guidance. Upon them may depend the future of this nation; whether of sound growth and fruitful maturity, or of reaction, stagnation and decay.

We must be pardoned for attempting to sketch an ideal of the true teacher, such an one as should be charged with the well-nigh sacred office of assisting to lead the rising generation of Japan into a new life.

Among the qualifications of a teacher of Japanese youth, that of a sound moral character should be the first. Among a people who put etiquette above morality, the foreign teacher, as a representative of a different, and as he believes, a better civilization, should put morals before etiquette, and be himself a moral man. In truth, honor, devotion to duty, purity of life and personal chastity, temperance in eating and drinking, loyalty to his country, to her principles and best traditions, the spurning of all shams, the refusal of all bribes, detestation of flattery, and disdain to pander to the vanity of his employers, the foreign teacher should be firmly established. He should have a sensitive pride in his profession; he should magnify his calling; he should have thorough command of his tongue and temper; he should conscientiously perform his work, shirking no disagreeable parts of it, and never allowing his enthusiasm to flag under the monotony of daily and often very prosaic toil in the class room. Though these virtues should be cultivated and exemplified more than etiquette, yet in this, the teacher should not be found wanting, and should be as polite as his scholars. The interchange of daily courtesies, patience with halting pupils when the spirit is willing, but the brain is weak; the avoidance of all personal epithets and coarse language, and attention to the amenities of dress, posture and conduct, are absolutely necessary, and help to make the teacher what he ought to be. Besides



having these moral and social virtues, the teacher should be a real teacher. He should be trained to his business, or at least have a natural fitness for it. He should know and understand his subjects, and should use the best methods of imparting knowledge, of disciplining the minds of his pupils, and of arousing in them that thirst after and enthusiasm for learning which is worth vastly more than a loaded memory or any number of acquirements. The teacher should be a student of human nature, and should suit his ministrations to the varied characters, dispositions, infirmities, or excellencies, of his pupils. A teacher of such an eager and inquisitive people as the Japanese should have no narrow mind, but should be well read, and should keep abreast of the general knowledge of the day.

All this, a teacher can be, and a large part of it he ought to be. If the Japanese can understand what manner of man our ideal teacher is, (which we doubt very much) they can get men like him;—but not with money alone.

Whether our ideal be accepted or not, let us see how far the actual *personnel* of the Japanese educational system approximates to, or diverges from such a standard. We shall draw our facts mainly from the Capitals, though we are familiar with the situation in other parts of the Empire.

The study of western languages in Japan was of a sporadic and desultory character until about three or four years ago, when the Department of Education was established. It would be as idle as unfair to charge the educational officials of that period with profound ignorance of their duties, and to sneer at them for acting like children, or a class of persons not so wise. Our only wonder is, that in this sixth year of Meiji, and of the Japanese Empire the 2533rd, with all their vast experience, they have learned so little. Assuming that any foreigner could teach his own language, and that the very fact of an adult's being able to speak so difficult a language as English was proof positive of his ability to teach it, the Japanese accepted as instructors of their youth the men of whatever sort who applied for positions, and when applicants failed, Yokohama and Tsukiji were scoured for "professors."

We should feel quite happy, were it possible to exaggerate the case, and to be accused of libel and slander, but it is unalloyed truth to say, that the majority of the "professors" in the schools of Tokei were graduates of the dry-goods counter, the fore-castle, the camp and the shambles, or belonged to that vast array of unclassified humanity that float like waifs in every sea-port. Coming directly from the bar-room, the brothel, the gambling saloon, or the resort of boon companions, they brought the graces, the language and the manners of these places into the school room. A great variety of trades and professions were represented by these gentry, yet the only known instance in which Japanese pride revolted, and by which the reputation of the *Mom Bu Sho* was endangered, was after a report had been circulated that one of the "professors" in the school was a butcher by trade. Some lingering religious prejudice doubtless had something to do with this objection to a man who had formerly slain beeves; for wherein a butcher is less qualified to be a teacher than a sailor or tinsmith does not appear to a foreign eye, though it may be perfectly clear to a native official. It is not wonderful that the smoking, chewing and plentiful expectoration of tobacco in the recitation rooms were common, and that swearing at interpreters and scholars, and the calling of such names as "fool," "idiot," "stupid" etc. were more than occasional. Four years

ago, no lady could live in the chief foreign compound in Tokei, on account of the native mistresses openly kept by foreigners. As for the incompetency of many of these persons, it were only to waste time to give instances, and besides, it is unnecessary to recount these to old residents in Japan, who know of them.

There has been some reform in these matters. Professional gentlemen trained to their work are more numerous now than of yore. The schoolmaster is abroad in the land, and he comes from, and goes to, his own place. Yet even now, things are not as they ought to be, and the *Mom Bu Sho* is bound to see that they are made so. It is the duty of the Japanese officials, and power should be placed in the hands of their chief foreign servant, to weed out all incompetent and unworthy men and replace them with trained teachers from Europe and America. It is simply an insult to bring out a professional gentleman and teacher from home to Japan and place him among men whom he cannot make his associates, and whom no school directors or trustees at home would tolerate for a day. It is a sore wound to professional pride, and a dishonour to the teacher's calling, to allow the Japanese schools to have the reputation, so long enjoyed, of being the refuges for the incompetents of every trade, and the intelligence-offices and ateliers where anybody can seek and find employment. A reform in this direction would doubtless disappoint some tradesmen who look kindly on the time-honoured system, because, through them, many a slippery creditor becomes able and willing to settle his neglected bills. The ease and grace with which so many incapables leave their old haunts, dive into oblivion, disappear into parts unknown, and emerge as "professors" in the government schools, vividly reminds one of the tactics of that aquatic fowl called a teal.

In using the term "professional teacher," we do not wish to be misunderstood. We are far from saying that no one should attempt to teach who has not actually been a teacher, or who does not intend to follow teaching as a life-long work. We are too well aware that a man can easily get inside of a very little circle of petty school-room learning and plume himself on being a "professional" teacher, while we know that a few very successful teachers in Japan have entered upon the work of teaching from necessity, or from a real desire to help in the work of civilizing this most interesting people. So far from censure, such men should receive honour and praise, and should feel justified against all narrow cavillers by their own conscientious labour and the proved results of it.

We would not fan any flames of that jealousy which is so apt to arise between the "regulars" and the "volunteers" in any service, but we wish to show that the teacher's profession is a high and honourable one, and the Japanese are in duty bound to respect it. If they wish to prove that their educational "system" is not a sham, and that all their grandiloquent assertions abroad, that they believe "education is the basis of all progress," let them do as civilized nations do, and put the proper man in every place in their schools now occupied by an improper person. Let them cease to dishonour the teacher's calling by hiring men who in mind and morals are unworthy of their post. Let them learn to value a good instructor more than they value jewels. Let them cease from the wretched economy that prompts them to pay niggardly salaries which must of necessity deter the right men from their class-rooms. Let them offer such contracts as do not make a true teacher blush to sign. Let them cease to make regulations which no man with any

self-respect can or will obey. Let them put competent officers in charge of their schools. If such are not to be found, let them confess their ignorance and ask help from men whom they can trust. Until they do these things, their system of education, now so admired by those who remain in benevolent ignorance abroad, will not cease to merit the contempt of those who know the facts.

## ITINERARY OF A JOURNEY FROM YEDO TO KUSATSU, WITH NOTES UPON THE WATERS OF KUSATSU.

By Captain DESCHARMES, of the French Military Mission. Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan, October 22nd, 1873.

(Continued.\*)

### RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN TAKING THE WATERS.

'On arriving at Kusatsu after a long journey and fatigued, it is well to repose for some days before commencing the treatment. The baths must not be resorted to in excess at first. During the first three days of treatment not more than three a day should be taken. After five or six days one may advance to five or six baths but never more than this. In general it is well for a given number of baths to take an increased number of days. (The text here is obscure) (*Do kadzu oki yoriwa hi kadzu okiwo yoshi to sa.*) The ordinary duration of the cure is three weeks, and for more serious cases from seven to ten weeks. For the gravest cases from 100 to 150 days. It is well to repeat the treatment the next year at the same season, in order that the germs of the disease may be uprooted. The number of baths should be limited, and their effect is diminished if this rule be neglected. During the first six or seven days, simple bathing should be resorted to, after this period the action of the *douche* may be submitted to. It is most dangerous to take this too early.

In order to take the bath, the water must not be entered at once. The skin must first be moistened with a towel or sponge soaked in the warm water; the hands, feet, armpits and breast. The hair must be allowed to float unfettered (this is for the natives and for women) and a *hishaku* (bowl) should be used to pour water over the knees, shoulders and head. Only after this preparation should the bath be entered. It is not well to remain too long immersed. If this is done the blood mounts to the head, the lungs become congested, vertigo ensues and consciousness is lost. It is not uncommon to see accidents of this nature happen to persons who use the baths without these safeguards. (I have been a witness of this; the natives often lose consciousness while taking excessively hot baths.)

Generally speaking, and if the virus is diffused throughout the body and into the members, syphilitic patients on taking the bath should place a folded cloth upon ulcerated portions of the body and dab them repeatedly with another cloth. In this manner the virus can be quickly expelled from the body. (Text is obscure here.)

In spite of adherence to this treatment it sometimes happens that fits of shivering are experienced, headaches, intolerable irritation of the skin over the whole body, eruptions on the skin and slight excoriations which produce distress. But these need cause no disquietude; they are signs that the disease is diminishing; the impure blood is disappearing. (Irritation of the skin more or less acute almost invariably accompanies the treatment. It is well to intermit the baths for a few days in case this irritation becomes very severe and to wash the parts most affected with white rice water. After a stay of proper duration at Kusatsu it is customary to pass a few days at

the neighbouring villages the waters of which have the property of allaying the irritation produced by the waters of Kusatsu. When the skin is irritated, and in general, it is not well on coming out of the waters of Kusatsu to rub it with force as is customary among Europeans. It must be dried by light dabbing, and hot clothes should not immediately be put on, practices recommended elsewhere by the Japanese author. It is even well to remain unclothed for a few minutes.)

It also happens at times that the sight becomes disturbed, as if foreign bodies had got into the eye or small specks, and this is very distressing. But neither need this cause disquietude. In four or five days the trouble disappears and the sight becomes stronger than before the period of treatment. In general every species of malady seems to increase at the commencement of the treatment. This arises from the fact that the malady is commencing to disappear.

In regard to the vertigo and faintings of which mention was made above, no anxiety need be felt about them. They are favourable symptoms. If the irritation of the skin under the armpits and between the thighs really become very distressing, and even if, on the patient trying to allay it, a yellowish fluid appears, this arises from the virus of the gall (*Hizen*) coming from the body. No heed need be given to this.

### METHOD OF TAKING THE DOUCHE.

The water must first be entered as above described and the patient can then go under the douche. The soles of the feet, the hams, the shoulders and head should be submitted to it: not so the chest, belly or back, for this is dangerous in each case. It is bad only to douche the affected part, or to remain under the influence of the douche too long. It is best to remain in it but a short time.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF LEPROSY, &c.

For different phases of leprosy *Raidiyô*, *Namadzû*, *Tamushi*, a cautery (fire) (*issoku*; lit. one hundred points of fire, by the moxa) must be placed around the discolored spots so that the virus cannot spread. For lepers it is of small consequence to place the moxas on any part of the body whatsoever. (This phrase can only be understood after it has been explained that the Japanese only put fire to certain fixed parts of the body) the moxas are applied to each affected spot on the body and on the surface comprised in this perimeter. Four kinds of moxas are used respectively called, large, middling, small and "moxa for the face." The last is used for the face alone.

On the day fixed for this operation, a bath is taken before noon, and then interdicted. The moxas are applied at 8 o'clock (2 p.m.) The use of the bath is suspended until the following day at 10 a.m. If a bath were taken immediately after the operation the fever caused by cauterization would be exacerbated and this would be dangerous.

Whatever may be the gravity of the leprosy, the cautery must not be applied without intermission. After each application there must be an interval of five days when the moxas must be placed between the former blisters.

Be the gravity of the malady what it may, the preceding rules must absolutely be adhered to.

(A great number of the unfortunate victims of this dreadful disease are to be met with at Kusatsu. It is easy to recognize them by the sight of their bodies which are literally covered with the scars of cautery. In such numbers, indeed, do these scars exist that but for their regularity it would be imagined they were due to a natural eruption. It is pretended that no pain is felt during these cruel operations, and that a complete insensibility of the skin is one of the characteristics of leprosy. The Japanese do not regard it as contagious except through sexual contact. They add, however, that women are then attacked with leprosy.)

\* A portion of Captain Descharmes papers intervening between the section published last week and the opening of the present section enumerates the diseases for which the several waters of Kusatsu are recommended as specifics. The list is here omitted, but will be found in the Journal of the Asiatic Society which contains this paper.

One of the first symptoms of leprosy consists in a whiteness and unusual brilliancy of the skin. The disease is virtually incurable, and the severest treatment arrests its course but slightly. Its frightful effects in Japan must be known to all.)

In conclusion, the sick of all the provinces (of Japan) who require to take the waters can go to Kusatzu when they will. The inhabitants return to the mountain on the 8th day of the 4th month of each year (May). Still it would be an error to imagine that the place can only be visited at that time. If a malady takes a very aggravated form, the waters may be taken from *Shigatsu* (January—February) and even before this. But at that time of the year bathing must only be indulged in by day.

The above rules have been epitomized in the service of bathers.

#### "Me arai yu." SPECIAL SPRING FOR THE EYES.

'This spring is to be found behind the "Gozanoyu" where the water issues from a small rock-cleft. The other warm springs of Kusatzu cause a painful smarting of the eyes—probably owing to the presence of sulphate of copper. The water from this source, on the contrary, causes no smarting. Immediate benefit to the sight accrues from its use (This assertion is actually true) All cases of ophthalmia are positively cured by this water which is truly a gift of the Gods.

#### ENUMERATION OF PROHIBITIONS TO BE OBSERVED

##### WHILE UNDER TREATMENT.

Excess in eating and drinking or in any other form must be avoided, as well as too prolonged a fast; the use of the baths must be temperate and they must not be remained in too long; no bathing from mid-night to sunrise or during heavy rains or typhoons or severe thunderstorms, and the patient must not shout or sing while in the bath. He must avoid covering himself, on leaving the bath, with warm clothes which cause perspiration. (This observation would appear of questionable wisdom; but it is sanctioned by experience, and I have found myself much the worse for disobeying the rule. Excessive eating or drinking after the bath must also be avoided, as has been said above.

Those who are too fond of wine (*sake*) are not good subjects for treatment (lit. it is not advantageous, &c.) Yet it is well to banish melancholy and to keep the mind free.

To those who ordinarily digest well nothing is interdicted; but digestions which are delicate and fastidious must not be forced. During the period of treatment food must not be taken which the patient knows disagree with him in his disease.'

Thus ends this curious little work of which I have given as accurate a translation as possible, a translation which has been reviewed by Mr. Satow to whose courtesy I am indebted for the itinerary to Kusatzu (in July 1873).

I will conclude by advising travellers going to Kusatzu to finish their course of the waters by a stay of a few days at Sunawachi and Ikao, villages in the neighbourhood also possessing warm springs, and to return to Yedo through Nikko, striking the "Reiheishi kaidō" at Takasaki, or more directly, through the mountains from Ikao to Nikko. But this latter route which saves only 9 or 10 *ri* is very difficult and impracticable with luggage.

The waters of Ikao are hot (40° to 45°) and do not appear to me to contain any salt. Those who have gone through a course of treatment at Kusatzu are recommended to stay at Ikao to get rid of the eruptions and distressing irritation caused by the former waters. This assertion is well founded. The stay at Ikao is also extremely agreeable in view of its pleasant climate.

LEON DESCHARMMES, CAPT. 4TH CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE,  
*French Military Mission of Japan.*

TABLE OF TEMPERATURES\* OBSERVED FROM THE 1<sup>st</sup> TO 31<sup>st</sup>  
AUGUST 1873.  
(From Yedo to Kusatzu—Station at Kusatzu—from K'su to Nikko.)

Date.	Morning.	Noon.	Night.	Water.	Winds.	Observations.
1	28.5	32	31	16	S. S. W.	Morning Misty. Fine.
2	27	31	31	16.50	...	...
3	25.5	29	30	15	...	...
4	25	28	27.5	15	None.	Fine; Storm in the evening (Sannokura).
5	23.5	23	23	14.5	S. W. light	Fine; Misty at night (Kusatzu).
6	20	25	20.5	15	S. S. fresh	Fine (Warm Springs 37 to 55.—70°).
7	20.5	24.5	22	14	...	...
8	21	25	24	12	None.	...
9	23	26	22	...	S. S. W.	Fine; Storm and rain at 3 p.m.
10	21	25	24	...	...	Fine.
11	22	26	23	...	None.	Cloudy. Storm at night.
12	25	26	23	11.5	Variable.	Cloudy. Incessant rain.
13	22	23.5	23	...	...	Fine; cloudy.
14	21	25.5	22	...	S. fresh.	Fine; Storm; rain.
15	20	25.5	23	...	S. W.	Fine; Storm and rain at 4 p.m.
16	20	23	30	...	Variable.	(cloudy; Great rain.
17	18	20.5	30	...	...	Constant rain.
18	18	21	21.5	...	S. W.	Uncertain.
19	20	26.5	25	14	...	Fine; Storm (at Sawatari a p.m. Warm Springs 37 to 60.
20	22	27	24	14	...	Fine; Storm (at Ikao 6 p.m. Warm Springs 40 to 45.
21	23	25	24	...	S. W. light	Overcast (Ikao).
22	25	27	28	...	S. W.	Rain (Takasaki).
23	27	27	28	...	None.	Rain Stormy (Ota).
24	23	31	28	16	...	Fine (Tochigi).
25	27	22	26.5	...	S. & S. W.	Fine, Rain at Night. Itabashi).
26	23.5	25	25	...	None.	Overcast, Rain at 6 p.m. Nikko).
27	22.5	...	25	...	...	Fine, Cloudy, Rain at 7 p.m. (Nikko).
28	21.5	22	21	...	...	Incessant rain "
29	22	23	23	...	E. & N. E.	Violent Storm (Typhoon?) (Nikko).
30	23.2	...	26.5	16	S. S. W.	Rain, fine. (Otsunomia).
31	22	...	30	...	S. W.	Fine.

The indicated temperatures are Centigrade.

(Formula for reducing Centigrade to Fahrenheit.) Multiply the degrees of Centigrade by 9, divide the product by 5, and add 32. This will give the degrees of Fahrenheit.

#### OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

##### PART V.

*Ad sepulchrum venimus.*—Terence.

*To the grave we come.*

The traveller journeying westward through "Our Neighbourhood," as he leaves the Main Street of the village behind and reaches the open country, will observe upon his left hand a pathway winding through the cultivated uplands—past fields of rustling barley—between tall hedgerows of Indian corn—along patches of flowering cotton,—by vegetable gardens, and under ropes of straw stretched between bamboo poles, and bearing scraps of tin, or bits of glass attached, the musical tinkle of which when agitated by the breeze is meant to warn from off the crops in the gentlest of tones the forward sparrow and the depredating rook. Beyond this cultivated ground, the pathway, plunging through a grove of dark pines and feathery bamboo, emerges in a graveyard, which is situated upon the extremity of the mountain spur on which our village stands. Here, sheltered from the bleak north wind, and kissed by southern breeze, nestles—at least so says the legend which is inscribed upon the large stone which fronts the intruder as he enters by the pathway just described—"the burial place of the Imai family from generation to generation." From the man who first "parted the grass," as he set his foot upon the field, before he turned a sod, thro' ages of tillers of the ground until the present date, when the requirements of a great city, swal-

\* The temperatures given in our last number were erroneously given as Reaumur. They should have been, as these, Centigrade.



lowing up plot and field as its suburbs extended, has absorbed amongst its population the quondam husbandman, who by force of circumstances, compelled to abandon his old occupation has turned his talents or opportunities to account in other pursuits—to the present head of the family, the *saké* merchant, and mayor of Our Village, the bones of every branch of Imai have found their resting place here. In the early morn when the sun's bright eye, peeping over the blue crest of the mountains opposite looks across a slumbering world, his earliest glance lights upon this spot, and the dew drops glistening in his light, smile back a gladsome recognition, whilst yet the blue mist hangs suspended in the valley beneath, and the spiders webs look white and solid from the moisture which is entangled in their meshes. And when the sun has climbed the hills, and the shadows shorten, and the mist has cleared away, and the sound of children's voices, and the shout of the husbandman at work, and the carol of the lark, are heard, the graveyard looks its best and brightest. The fresh pure air of morning and the sounds of life about are just as when the sleepers knew them last, ere they closed their eyes in death. These silent ones have never left their homes; they sleep amongst their friends. What are to such as they were, death's terrors? No dismal hearse, no nodding plumes, no cold and ghostly tomb distort their fancy, but when their turn comes to rest they're laid to sleep where they lived and laboured as a mother wraps an infant in her cloak and lays it down beside her, as she does her work a-field.

When the shadows lengthen out again, and the sweet-scented Narcissus, and the graceful lily bow their perfume-laden heads and close their petals, and the declining sun is sinking in the West, his last lingering look seems to rest upon the old graveyard. And when the pale moon reigns, and the noiseless bat alone is on the wing, and the evening breeze sighs through the pine-trees, and bamboos bow their graceful heads and whisper, and the tinkle of the priest's bell rises from the valley below, a feeling of sweet melancholy pervades the place. But when the wild wind raves, and rugged pines dash their gaunt arms about, and the rain-laden bamboos, bending low, bedew the graves as if with showers of tears, a grievous and overpowering sadness chokes the heart, and drives the loiterer back to seek the haunts of men. Then when the storm is over, and the morning sun breaks forth, and the smell of the bruised pines imparts a fragrance to the air, it is sweet to ruminate amongst the graves; pleasant memories of happy childhood come again; faces of dead friends appear.

The headstones of the graveyard do not differ much in shape. They consist for the most part of four-sided blocks set upright upon square bases, and either bear inscriptions only on their faces or are ornamented with figures of Jiso Sama, an effigy having a glory round his head, and carrying in his right hand a representation of an iron rod called *Shaku jō* which is strung with rings on the top thereof and in his left a ball. These last—alas! how numerous!—betoken children's graves, beside which many time a sorrowing mother may be seen in silent prayer.

The inscriptions on the stones, do not record the names by which the dead were known in life, but tell instead the date of death, and the *Kaimiō* or Buddhistic title which is conferred by the priest on every true believer after death. These titles are in many instances very fanciful and generally highly poetical. In that group of three, for instance, near the bank where grow the ferns, the stones having been recently erected, are easily read. The group consists of two parents and their child, the father is described as a "believer in the dream tomb"—the mother as "one remarkable for wifely virtues"—the infant as "a young child of the law." And again, a girl is described as "a child of promise born but to die" (lit. "the young girl who was born in vain and fell into the grave.") Another yet is called "the true believer" (lit. "the purple cloud and strains of music believing woman.") True Buddhists believe that those who live in sanctity hear strains of heavenly music and see purple clouds of glory when dying.)

The bases upon which the headstones stand have each a little basin hollowed out in their front, intended to hold water for the spirit's drinking, on either side of which is a hole

in which to stand a bamboo joint containing sprigs of evergreen called *Shikimi*. These sprigs are frequently renewed by mourning survivors, and sometimes flowers in season are substituted for them. A fresh mound having by the side thereof a tall lath (inscribed with Chinese and Sanskrit characters), and a tea cup on the top, betokens that death has lately been at work amongst the Imai. These laths or *tōba* are furnished by the priest, and a fresh one is supplied every seven days, until the forty-ninth when eight *tōba* may be seen surrounding the grave. The tea cup contains water, as being the purest offering which can be made, and is daily re-filled. When the number of *tōba* is completed, this part of the ceremonial is finished and the next step is to erect the headstone, which must be placed by the hundredth day. The *tōba* however are not taken away when this is done, but remain until removed by decay or laid prostrate by the wind. Persons of means place a small monumental tablet in their temple and another on their *butszdan*, or family altar-shelf, at home, and on the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 13th, 17th and 33rd anniversaries of the festival of *bon*, (12th day of 7th month) lights are burned before them. Each corpse interred is placed cross-legged in the coffin, and is dressed in walking costume with sandals on feet, and stick in the hand, and is supplied with six cash to pay the toll at the six cross roads which he will meet before he can pass the river which bounds the confines of Hades. Three thousand six hundred million *ri* the poor soul is supposed to travel on his way to heaven, but as he visits this earth of ours on the 12th night of the 7th month of every year, it is difficult to conjecture when his journey ends. It is said that this is one of the Buddhist mysteries which true believers must not question. The festival just alluded to is called *bon*, and is kept by lighting fires of hemp refuse before the doors of such as have dead relatives, and hanging lighted lanterns in the windows, to guide the spirits to their quondam homes and back again. Nor is it the only time on which they are supposed to revisit their friends, for it is a popular superstition that a butterfly out of season, or flying in an unusual place, is a spirit coming back to hover round his loved ones.

Yedo, 18th November.

#### REVIEW.\*

A work of this sort, copies of which are now freely circulated in Yokohama, is calculated to command more attention by the novelty and ingenuity of its methods, and the dexterous simplicity by which it appeals to the common intellect, than by the present amplitude of its development or the minute accuracy of its treatment. For although we find it frequently touching upon the broadest grounds of philological comparison—nothing less, indeed, than the reduction of the entire English tongue to a basis from which it may be swiftly and surely transformed into a popular and picturesque dialect of Japan—it does not in all respects indicate the manner in which the design is to be carried to its full completion; while in the second place, either from editorial oversight or accidental typographical confusion, its clearness and directness are too often impaired. Errors like these can not be dismissed without at least an expression of surprise in the case of a treatise intended to serve so high a public purpose as the present.

In the process of thus reducing the English language to a foundation from which it shall be rapidly converted into the lucid phraseology of another tongue or, it may be reversibly said, by which that other tongue, the modern Yokohama dialect, shall be instantaneously trans duplicated to English, we find a simplicity of method which might well mislead a hasty observer. The unknown author modestly adopts the system of Ollendorf, the one now recognised as best suited to the intellectual requirements of the masses. The plan is to introduce, in swift gradation, illustrative examples that shall lead to a complete and absorbing grasp of the minutiae of this Eastern dialect in all its broadest applications. Its narrower applications would doubtless have received attention, but for the circumstance

\* Exercises in the Yokohama Dialect, etc. Yokohama, 1873.



that none such exist. The patient followers of the pages of these "exercises" will soon discover that in the applicability of the dialect of Yokohama, all is breadth and nothing is checked by the vexatious trammels of ordinary usages of speech. As regards the execution of the plan, we find that the author aims chiefly, and in peculiar ways, at absolute simplicity, and appeals at all times rather to the pulses of the populace than to the ganglions of the learned. The adroit art by which this art of limpidity is sometimes concealed baffles the equality of most and the superiority of any. His purely original expedient for the transfer of Yokohama sounds into English vocables is an instance in point. The high theory in this matter is that the use of Italian vowel sounds, and a close restriction of the consonants to their simplest properties, is the essential practice. The author of the "Exercises" overrides this theory, for the sake of standing squarely up to the popular sense, and striking it, upon occasion, as it were, full between the eyes. He employs just such orthography as he considers best suited to his special object. More than this, when he can hope to help the memory of a student by using familiar words commonly spelled, he does so equally without fear and defiant of reproach. An example of this appears at the very outset of the lessons. The pronoun "your" is rendered "*oh my!*" solely, we are persuaded, with the view of fixing the equivalent immediately in the learner's mind, by means of a brief phrase intimate to his ears from childhood; whereas the more strictly classical "*omaye*" might require half-an-hour to fix itself in the memory, during which last time nearly the whole of the remainder of the book could be absorbed. This principle, as a rule, pervades the entire treatise, and where we detect a variation, we shall not hesitate to denounce it fearlessly, since, painful as it may be to stand for even a moment in a hostile attitude towards an author of this stamp, the interests of truth are paramount, and, whether they come first or last, must be first served. We find, to resume, the practical innovations of "*cheese eye*," which, it is useless to deny, has to the tender beginner a much clearer effect than "*chisai*," "*it suite*," which opens to the eye of struggling scholarship a far more intelligible vision than "*itsutsu*," "*ohio*," instead "*ohayau*," "*oh, you!*" "*pshaw*," "*yachts*," "*cocoa-nuts*" "*toe*" and "*coots*," instead of "*oyu*," "*sha*," "*yotsu*," "*kokonotsu*," "*to*" and "*kutsu*." Without now entering upon the old dispute of orthography, we hasten to admit at once the presence of strong advantages in the new idea. We have been informed of the case of an American gentleman, who, in a moment of choler, projected a plan for applying the most offensive epithet of his own nation to a Yokohama servant. With some effort of memory this was accomplished. The epithet, having a similar sounding prototype in Japanese, passed unheeded, but the "*Oh you*—" with which it was preceded, being misunderstood as an order, was instantly responded to by a supply of hot water, a circumstance which led to immediate scenes of painful violence. Now if the American gentleman had reflected, or rather if the fact had been well established in his mind, that "*Oh you!*"—as the present author has it—is significant of hot water, the last and most disastrous consequences of this domestic catastrophe would have been averted. He would have omitted the prefatory vocative pronoun, and contented himself with the epithet alone; the water would not have been brought, fresh ire would not have been stirred. The expense of the physician for healing the scolds would never have been incurred, and the disgraceful exposure in court would have been averted. Similarly a gentleman not long ago discharged his servant in wrath for not responding to his demand for "*Kusute*." What he wanted was his boots, which he would have got, and the servant retained his place, if the gentlemen's elementary knowledge of the dialect had been derived from this treatise. "*Kutsu*" might lie forever a germ of confusion in the mind, but "*Coots*" once mastered would never be forgotten.

But here arises a question of evasions. We insist that the author who establishes a new, perhaps a valuable theory of this sort, should maintain it pure and undefiled, whereas we have one example of open retention of the old method. Open

retention! We had almost said barefaced! We will say barefaced! The syllables "*piggy nai*" appear in place of what should obviously be "*piggy nigh*." It is useless to assail us with objections. We are totally indifferent to clamour. Collateral evidence of the analogous correctness of our position appears in the phrase "*Sigh oh*," which settles the matter beyond a doubt. On a point like this it is necessary to be explicit and imperative. We therefore protest against the "*nai*," and call for its expurgation and the substitution of "*nigh*" in future editions. In a work which may be called a cluster of gems, the single jewel of consistency must not be wanting. There must be no spots upon a sun of erudition like this. Cæsar's wife, or to follow, as gracefully becomes us for the moment, the author's new device: Seizer's wife, must be above suspicion.

The attribute of this volume that will strike the student with greatest amazement is probably the unlimited comprehensiveness of the dialect he brings to light,—which is indeed the chief condition of the velocity with which translation becomes possible. The pervading potency of a single verb, *arimas*, is clearly defined. Of another, hardly less boundless in its functions, certain specimens are introduced:—

To remove ..... *Piggy*.  
Take away ..... *Piggy*.  
Carry off ..... *Piggy*.  
Clear the table ..... *Piggy*.  
Get out of the road ..... *Piggy*.  
Etc., etc.

This multiplicity of single words is not the only startling quality of the dialect. There is also the rich and eloquent fulness of expression to which it may be brought with singular brevity. The Japanese has been accused of being a loose and floral speech. With the characteristics of that tongue in its old original and complete form, we will not now deal; but as regards this dialect, no person can deny its marvellous compactness when finding the amount of multum it is capable of reproducing by so slight a parvo as the following:—

"Where are the small cabinets you showed my friends from England last week? *Cheese eye doko?*"  
"Unfortunately they were purchased on Tuesday by a party of tourists from San Francisco ..... *Arimasen*."

The work advances, as we have said, in regular order, to the closing suggestion of how the fullest ideas existing in either language may be, without thought or anxiety, exchanged into the other. The final lesson proposes a series of English phrases to be transformed into the dialect, and, various and complicated as these are there is no greater difficulty in accomplishing the labour, upon the principles laid down, than in executing the progressive passages of the earlier pages. Last of all, a few specimens of the Yokohama language are presented for reproduction into English. Some of these are direct quotations from Shakespeare, others re-arrangements of the great poet's original lines, upon the plan of Colley Cibber. We find, for instance, the soul-rending cry of Richard thus paraphrased:—

*Ginrick-pshaw motty koy—ginrick-shaw arimasen, mar motte koe! Mar sick sick, betto drunk drunk. Oh my higgy jig jig, watarkshee pumguts sinjoe arimas. Which we will delicately venture to re-translate, as follows:—*  
"A chariot! My kingdom for a chariot! or, if the chariot be absent, a horse, according to standard editions." To which the trusty Knight replied, "My King! his horse has fallen, bleeding from a hundred wounds. As to his faithful squire, after life's fitful fever he sleeps well." To which the King—"haste, haste, ye all, or mine shall be the hand to deal forth vengeance!"

Having now laid the general outline of this remarkable work before the reader, we would fain give utterance to a few passing observations which it suggests, but, for the present, lack of space forbids us so to do. We take leave of it with regret, presenting only as a final idea of the impression it produces on our mind, that it seems to refute the declaration of Euripides, that "One who abandons his own country to dwell in another, becomes there a citizen in name, but in

speech and deed, never." We are firmly of the belief that if Euripides had seen the "Exercises, etc," he would not have ventured so hasty an assertion. It is clear that in the "Erechtheus," the author writes under the impression that no fusion and harmony of thought are possible where perfect interchange of speech is unknown; and that such interchange is beyond the accomplishment of human art. But this was two thousand years ago, when Japan, with its dialects, was yet unknown. For an utter, overwhelming, crushing refutation of the Greek poet's asseveration we have now but to turn to this new light of philology, who for the present hides himself under a bushel, but whom Fame will soon lead forth to crown with public honours.

#### BANQUET TO THE HON. C. E. DE LONG.

A large number of the American and Dutch citizens now resident in Yokohama and Yedo assembled at the Grand Hotel on Saturday evening for the purpose of entertaining the late Representative of the United States in this Country, the Honble. Chas. E. De Long at a farewell banquet prior to his departure by the *Alaska* on Thursday. The following is the text of the invitation.

YOKOHAMA, 11th November, 1873.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY CHAS. E. DE LONG,  
*Late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.*

The undersigned citizens of the United States desire to offer to you, before your departure from Japan, an united expression of their esteem for your character; of their appreciation of the energy and fidelity with which you have defended and advanced American interests in Japan during the last four years; of their personal regard for a Minister who has been so invariably considerate and friendly towards his fellow-citizens; and of their regret at your withdrawal from the position which you have filled with so much advantage to your country and so much honour to yourself.

It has occurred to them that such an expression of their sentiments towards you might be most conveniently made by means of a public dinner, and if this would be agreeable to you, they would suggest SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., as a time at which they would be happy so to entertain you, if you would kindly promise your presence with them.

(Signed)

GEORGE E. LANE, Esq., *Chairman of Committee.*  
HENRY ALLEN, JR., Esq.  
J. D. CARROLL, Esq.  
HOWARD CHURCH, Esq.  
GUSTAVUS FARLEY, JR., Esq.  
C. A. FLETCHER, Esq.  
GEORGE HURLBUT, Esq.  
H. P. LILLIBRIDGE, Esq.  
P. E. PISTORIUS, Esq.  
P. A. RAMEE, Esq.  
E. A. SCHOYER, Esq.  
JOHN G. WALSH, Esq.  
AND SUBSCRIBERS.

To which Mr. De Long replied as follows:—

Yokohama, Nov. 15th, 1873.

TO GEORGE E. LANE, Esq.

*Chairman and Members of the Committee.*

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous invitation to partake of a public dinner with you on to-morrow evening, which invitation I gladly accept.

In response to the generous sentiments you have expressed in connection with the invitation permit me to say: that you as my immediate constituency have enjoyed superior opportunities to judge of my career as the Representative of the United States in Japan; practically you represent the bulk of the commercial interests I have had subject to my charge; your commendation must satisfy all uninformed persons, and forms for me a testimonial of exceptional worth which I shall for ever treasure.

The pain caused by separation from you is alleviated in a great degree by the knowledge that I shall be remembered by you with respect; and by the further consideration that I leave your interests in most able hands; when they will be even more jealously guarded than they have been by myself.

Accept Mr. Chairman and gentlemen the assurances of my high consideration.—Yours most truly,

C. E. DE LONG.

At half past seven o'clock the company numbering some ninety gentlemen sat down to table, Captain Lane of the

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's service in the chair, supported on either side, by the guests of the evening, the Honble. Mr. De Long; the Honble. Mr. Bingham; Mr. Bauduin, Representing His Netherlands Majesty and Captain McDougall, U. S. Navy, commanding U.S. war-ship *Saco*.

After due justice had been done to the excellent dinner,

The Chairman rose to propose the first toast, "The health of the President of the United States of America and that of H. M. the King of the Netherlands." Drank with cheers.

The Chairman next proposed the health of Mr. De Long in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN,—We have assembled this evening to bid farewell to a Minister who has long been known to all of us; whose public acts have won for him respect of men of all nations; whose private character we have learned to esteem, and whose intercourse with us has been marked by a cordiality and an earnest desire to promote our happiness and prosperity which has made us all his friends. It is now more than four years since Mr. DE LONG arrived among us to assume the duties of American Minister. He then had little knowledge of this country and he found it just emerging from the disorders of a revolutionary change in its system of Government, and in great uncertainty about its policy towards foreigners. Without much diplomatic experience, armed only with his own earnestness and ability, and with the confidence of his Government, he had to undertake the difficult task of practically re-establishing American relations with Japan under unforeseen and embarrassing circumstances. The old Treaties were his only guide, and these he had to maintain with a Government composed of men who had but recently gained power, and whose real purpose with regard to Treaty obligations were but imperfectly known. This task was arduous enough, but he brought to it the energy and clear-sightedness which he had acquired in our Western Mountains, where life and fortune depended less on the protection of Society than on individual courage and ability, and where every circumstance combined to develop a man's inherent superiority rather than to favour his accidental advantages. Among the strong men who composed that community he was a leader by common consent, and it was because he was so that he was selected for the honourable position of United States Minister in Japan. As Minister here he has honourably fulfilled the task which he undertook, and has more than met the expectations of his friends. He has conducted American affairs with so much devotion to his country's honor, with such untiring zeal for her best interests, and with such willing sacrifice of his own ease and comfort, as to restore American influence to its just position in this country and to earn for himself the esteem of all his countrymen. At the same time he has been so considerate and just in his dealings with the Japanese Government, that he has made personal friends of many of the chief men of the Empire, has persuaded them of the sincerity of American friendship to this nation, and taught them to confide in the character of an American Minister. And, if there were formerly, in this little community, some severe critics who could find little worth praise in such a man, it must be very agreeable to Mr. De Long to know, that to-day, as he is about to leave these shores, he so fully enjoys the respect of all foreigners here, that some of them now only complain that it has not been possible to admit them to participate in the honours which we this evening offer to him. So much of success ought to console our friend for whatever disappointments have attended his career here. Let us hope that in the future as in the past, difficulties and discouragements will find him always with force and patience to overcome them, and that his path may be as prosperous everywhere as it has been in Japan. He is leaving us at a moment when his experience and intelligence could not fail to prove valuable to all concerned in the welfare of this country and of the foreigners living in it; and we cannot but regret his departure, however high may be our hopes of his distinguished successor. As a Minister who has laboured most faithfully and most earnestly to advance and defend American interests in Japan, as a man who has proved himself worthy of his high office,

and as a friend whom we have all been glad to have among us, we could not allow him to leave us without expressing to him our hearty respect and regard, and our sincere wishes for his future happiness. We have met to-night with this purpose. Let us now drink to his health and prosperity and to that of his family, wish him a safe and pleasant voyage across the ocean, and, in saying farewell to him, express the hope that he will not, in the warm welcomes which await him at home, wholly forget the faithful friends he will leave behind him here.

Mr. De Long, in reply, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. Words are inadequate to describe the emotions which animate me now. A little over four years ago I landed in Japan, a stranger to you all—a stranger to the people—to this Government,—and inexperienced in the duties which lay before me. I then met many who meet here to-night to greet me, who were kind enough then to welcome my arrival. Upon that occasion I asked of those who were there, that they would give me their confidence and lend me their counsel. I am here to say to-night that those who were present then have done so with the cordiality and honour that is becoming to men. I promised in return that if they would so do, I would put forth my best energies and devote my time to advancing American interests in Japan. By this assembly here to-night, by the speech which your Chairman has made, and which I hear you so unanimously applaud, I am led to understand that you consider I have redeemed my promise to the best of my ability. (Hear! Hear! Bravo!) The pain of the occasion which calls for friends to bid each other “good-bye” is materially palliated whenever we can drown the thought of separation in a scene of joy, and to-night we are doing so. I feel that though I am no longer empowered to speak for and represent your interests in this land, I leave them safe in the hands of my most worthy and honoured successor. We are all of us in a strange country and dwelling with a strange people. Before I take my leave of you, however unpopular may be my views, however much alone I may stand in the expression of the opinions I am about to utter, I feel that this is the time, perhaps the last occasion on which I may be heard, when I should speak the convictions which are in my heart. I discovered upon my arrival here, this strange condition of affairs in Japan: that this, the last of all the nations on the earth to enter into international relations with other States, was, by the agency of steam and electricity, to be placed fully in the pathway of progress, that its people had felt its thrill through the core of their hearts, that they were awaking, as it were, to its march, but yet that they were like men dazed by too sudden light, that they were groping in the dark, and reaching out on every side for assistance—and some of them, grasping at broken reeds, and unworthy supports. I so consider them to-day, and they have my fullest sympathy. There are those who complain of Japan, because she has not advanced fast enough. There are others who complain of Japan because she has advanced too fast. Between the two I stand as their advocate and moderator. I have found that every material advance that we have made in this land has been by the united efforts of the gentlemen who represent the various powers, and I deprecate any act either on the part of the press or an individual which would attribute to one the credit for acts which are certainly the offspring of the labours of us all. (Applause) I found that America had in this land no interests that were not common with those of other nations of the world, and that what I had to do, was, first to win confidence and respect, and then act conjointly with my associate representatives of other foreign interests. Next to win the confidence and respect of Japan, and then I should have accomplished all that could be expected. That has been my aim; and I believe that I have Japan with the confidence and the respect of my colleagues, and with the confidence and respect of the Japanese. One means I took to gain that respect was this:—I never assumed to know anything I did not understand. I never gave any advice on any subject that I was not familiar with, then I endeavoured to give such advice in every case as I would give to my brother. (Hear! Hear!) In short I have attempted to gain success here by an example and programme of honesty, and willingness to work at all times—as I believe most of

my friends will admit. I had rather stand for the time being in the opinion of the Japanese as knowing less than they expected I ought to know, than assume a knowledge of matters about which I was uninformed. Now there are those who say we have made no progress. Let me draw you one or two little pictures. When I arrived here and requested an audience with His Majesty it was with very considerable difficulty I obtained it. With the co-operation of my honoured predecessor, General Van Valkenburgh, a very worthy and distinguished gentleman, it was at last granted. How do you imagine I obtained it? I was told I might have an audience, but that his Majesty would not be observable. He would be behind screens, or tapestry. How then was I to know that he was there? (Laughter) I replied by stating that I held a letter from the President of the U. S. A. which was addressed to the Mikado, that I understood it to be my duty to deliver it into the hands of the Mikado of Japan, and that I could not deliver it unless the Mikado was there. Therefore I must insist on his receiving me in person. I must “see” him. After a long time this course was conceded. He was to appear. Then the next innovation was that the Prime Minister was to take the letter at a certain place. They had had a programme drawn out shewing the whole palace, shewing how you were to get in and how you were to get out, and where every body was to stand. I said “no, my instructions were to deliver this letter to the Mikado, and if I cannot, I am going to keep it. You understand what “keeping it” means. That means suspending relations. If you think you can afford that now, all right.” After great deliberation, I was granted an audience. I went to the old castle (which is now no more) and on entering it I threaded through corridors to an extent unknown, to the sound of the most weird and dismal music that ever saluted the ears of man; and when, finally, I reached the audience chamber, I found the whole building filled with courtiers abasing themselves on the ground with their hands upon their swords, His Majesty sitting on a throne backed by a perfect arsenal of weapons immediately within his reach,—and his swordbearer having his sword about three inches drawn out of its sheath. That was the nature of that reception. A few days ago it was my fortune and my pleasure to present my successor, the Hon. Judge Bingham. I say this for the purpose of shewing what Japan *was* and what it is *is*. On the first occasion I was escorted to the palace by perhaps five hundred troops; the corners of the streets were protected by ropes to keep back the thronging multitude, and as my predecessor and myself passed in their midst, we heard numerous uncivil remarks addressed to us and to foreigners in general. Let us now compare the circumstances of the recent audience. Judge Bingham and myself proceeded to the Palace without any escort. There were no ropes necessary to confine the people at the corners of the streets, foreigners mingled with the crowd, mechanics pursued their callings undisturbed at our approach, we reached the Castle safely and were there received by the Ministers—all in foreign dress—and afterwards by the Mikado, standing on the same level as ourselves dressed in an uniform like that of a Hussar in foreign services with cocked hat and plume. Only a few days before, too, it was my pleasure to be at the Palace with the Duke of Genoa, who was similarly received by the Mikado, who himself escorted us through the grounds, promenading for several hours with us, and finally took breakfast there, when the Emperor, who a few years ago was too great to be seen, sat down with us in foreign style with foreign knife, fork and spoon, and the same musicians who had made such hideous noises formerly were playing “Wearing o’ the Green,” the “Marseillaise,” and “Sherman’s March through Georgia.” Now I turn to a more serious subject. I claim that there has been all the material and political advancement in Japan any practical man has a right to expect within the length of time that her people have been subject to foreign intercourse. Let us take their religious question. Here I touch upon a question on which men change more rarely than perhaps upon any other. Less than four years ago, my colleagues and I attended a convention at Yedo, to endeavour to persuade this government not to persecute 4000 people at a place called Urakami on account



of their religious faith. The President of that convention was Sanjo Daijin, the present Prime Minister. The second was Iwakura, the present U-Daijin. After all our arguments had been used, we were finally told by Mr. Iwakura that this Government rested upon the Sintoo faith which taught the divinity of the Mikado; that the propagation of the Christian faith and religion tended to dispel that belief, and that consequently it was the resolve of this Government to resist its propagation as they would resist the advance of an invading army. In other words, it was none of our business what they did with their own people, and that they had determined to persecute, slay and crush any Japanese who became a convert to the Christian religion. Since then, nearly four years have rolled by, and now we know that this same Iwakura was the man who recommended this Government to release those same Christians, to restore them to their homes and liberty, and to allow them freedom of conscience; that this same Prime Minister is he who signed the decree restoring them to their rights; (Hear, Hear); that these same officers were those who ordered that the hateful edicts which stood at every corner in the streets of cities and at every crossroad in the country, denouncing Christianity and threatening punishment to those who avowed it, should be taken down out of regard to the feelings of their foreign friends. But the success did not end there. There is another and more important proof of it. We further were told at the time that these Christians should be restored and the edicts should be removed, that no man should hereafter be punished in Japan for professing the Christian religion. A short time afterwards the Rev. Mr. Ballagh called my attention to the fact that a Japanese had been arrested and punished for no other offence than having become a convert. I drew the attention of the Government and called upon them to either make known what the offence of the man was or else fulfil their promises. In reality this was a full, "square" test. That man was unconditionally released. I claim upon that one circumstance that every man, I care not what his faith may be in religious matters, will admit that as a more substantial proof that progress has been made than could be shewn to have been made in the same length of time in any other country on the globe. There is a spirit of impatience in dealing with this people shewn by some. Some say "How is it that Iwakura and the other Japanese who have travelled round the world and who have seen the advantages of civil and religious liberty should come back here impressed by them, and yet that we see no evidence of progress?" Please view this for one moment from a Japanese standpoint and imagine that these men have come back, convinced of the superiority of our civilization over theirs. Then remember that they have thirty millions of men to convince of the same thing before they can move forward in the line we would like to have them move? Give these men time. I argue that in the logical sequence of things, Japan must fall into the path of progress and march with its advance. The rosy fingers of Progress are pulling aside the dark curtains of ignorance and shewing her what true progress is, but it cannot be expected she should march as rapidly as we, possessing our fuller ideas of civilization. We come here seeing them slow to adopt our opinions. We find them saying "Mionichi" when they ought to do something to-day. (Laughter.) I have obtained such a suspicion of mind that I shall hereafter mistrust any man who tells me he is "very sorry" about anything (renewed laughter), and when any individual shall hereafter draw a very long bow I should not wish to offend him, but I shall feel very much like saying "Naruhodo." Still I look upon their theory of action as somewhat similar to the action of two men running a race. I can't possibly outstrip you, and I know it, still it is my duty to endeavour to do my best, and perhaps I may succeed in retarding you. I think these men profess to be ignorant of several things which they fully understand but feel it impossible to admit. I say then, Be charitable, be kind. Give these men a chance, and you will yet see developed in Japan results which will encourage and perhaps astonish us. In speaking to you, I speak to you as men who are performing a part in the history of this country. A minister may come into contact with the higher class, but the merchant and tradesman in their

relations with the lower classes, equally affect them, imparting education in business and teaching them our own idea of it. We have a great work to perform here, and our great stumbling block is the fact that this people are brought up according to Oriental ideas, and that the Government is unjust to the people. They farm out monopolies, and impose restrictions on trade, and it is the duty of a minister to teach them that they are following a false system, that true government is the success and happiness of the people and not the slavery of the labouring classes, that instead of taxing them one half their earnings, instead of interfering with trade, instead of debasing coins, they must withdraw from the channels of trade, and by equitable laws levy equitable taxation, bearing upon all alike. And when they have learned that great lesson, then I hope the tradesmen and merchants of Japan will have become qualified to discharge their respective trusts in accordance with the laws which govern trade. You have been kind enough to allude, Sir, to my having been one of the pioneers on the Western Coast. So I am, I am happy to boast. And if there is any one lesson taught a pioneer by his life it is that of generosity to the weak. You are pioneers in Japan, and I trust will hereafter look back upon your history here with pride and pleasure. Now, try to be generous to these men, acknowledge that whilst they may appear at times stupid, at times unwilling to keep up to what we would have them do, they have yet to teach 30,000,000 of men what they themselves have become convinced of. In a short time you will see the schoolbook and the Bible carried into Eastern Asia under the flag of Japan. We have already seen her envoy in China, the first to be received at the Court of that Power. Who would have thought that possible not long since? How can one be dissatisfied with the progress of to-day? I understand that this is a great nation—a good nation—a country filled with great resources, and (if we will be patient and kind, honest and just), with a great future before it. I have already detained you too long, but I had become interested in my theme. ("No! No!", "Keep it up!") No, I can't do it, my judgment protests against it. The curtain has dropped, so far as I am concerned, upon my connection with Japan. I am no longer representing anybody but Mr. De Long, and I feel fully competent to represent him on all occasions, but I little dreamed when I entered upon the discharge of these duties four years ago I should ever achieve such success as would entitle me to a noble meeting of gentlemen like this, representing not only one, but two powers. No matter how long or how brief my life may be, this meeting here to-night will always be treasured by me as one of the greatest joys I have experienced and as one of the richest honours that have ever been conferred upon my name (applause). If I can point to no other signal success in the world I can point to this assembly. Contrast it with what could have been assembled four years ago. You could not have assembled a corporal's guard of this meeting then. In leaving Japan, in turning over to my distinguished friend Judge Bingham and retiring from the duties which have been in my hands, I can say that I leave behind me no feelings of anything but friendship and goodwill for any man on this soil. I thank you for this generous honour, for your attention, your kindness, your confidence in me as your Minister, and your friendship when I ceased to be such. (Loud and continuous applause.)

The Chairman next proposed the following toast:

GENTLEMEN,—I have now the honor to introduce to you the Honorable JOHN A. BINGHAM who has just arrived among us to represent the American Government in this Empire. Since it was necessary to replace the Minister to whom we this day bid farewell, we can but felicitate ourselves that one so worthy to succeed him has been chosen. Our guest's distinguished career at home, his acknowledged ability and experience in public affairs, his intimate acquaintance with our National policy and legislation, and his high personal character, all qualify him for the eminent office which he has recently assumed, and we may depend on these qualities for the maintenance of the honourable position which our Country now holds in Japan. No one of us can be more anxious to have that position maintained than the retiring Minister who has so faithfully laboured to establish it, and we have his authority for



believing that in his successor's hands it is in no danger. Let us now, in the presence of the Minister whom we would have been glad to retain among us, heartily promise to his honourable successor whatever support our united and cordial goodwill can afford him, and assure him that we, citizens with him of a country to which we all look with love and pride, are ready with him to maintain the honour and good name of that country here as elsewhere, and that, under his guidance, we will make every effort to lighten his task, and by all our actions induce him to regard us with the respect and confidence that we now cordially extend to him. I propose Gentlemen, the health of the Honourable MR. BINGHAM and success to his mission to Japan.

Judge Bingham replied in the following terms :

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen : The flower of my manhood has been given to the service of my country, the land which you happily said, Mr. Chairman, is dear to us all. During the years of my public service, whether I stood at the bar of the Senate, or before the tribunals of justice, pleading for the vindication of violated law ; or whether I stood in the Assembly of the Commons of the People, witnessing and aiding the enactment of their laws ; or whether I stood in the presence of assembled thousands of my countrymen, giving assurance anew of their readiness to surrender all things save their trust in God and the hope of a life to come, rather than surrender, that sacred and beautiful heritage, our common country ; never have I stood in any presence which more deeply impressed me than that before which I stand to-night. (Applause.) Here in this distant "Land of the Morning," are assembled an hundred men, who would grace any board in Christendom, syllabing the words of my native land, pledging their goodwill to the retiring representative of their country and my country, and assuring his successor of their hearty support in every endeavour to maintain the honour and good name of his country. It is a good name. It is a name above every mere earthly name. America ! the child of the earth's old age, the hope and the stay of struggling nations, the days of the years of whose life are no more than the days of the years of numbers of her citizens. America ! the first realization of what had been foretold by the tongues of prophets, and had been seen only in the vision of seers—a nation born in a day. Centuries are but the years of national growth, and national development under the constitutions of the old world. But four and eighty years have come and gone since that day when Washington, first of Americans and foremost of men, took the oath, never before administered, to preserve, protect and defend that Constitution of Government which placed America in the family of nations, and made the American colonies one people, with one country and one destiny. On that day America numbered no more people than London numbers to-day. They were gathered upon the Atlantic slope, beyond the crest of the Alleghenies. Since that day the children of the old world have come annually by tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands, to join in the grand experiment of representative Government. In this new immigration of the nations, the people have recovered their liberties. In these eighty four years France and Germany, Austria and Russia, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, all have sent their tribute of good men and true, who, casting their lot with us, and with us following the sun westward have borne our banner and the symbols of our civilization and religion into the wilderness, and have founded new commonwealths until the republic, which eighty-four years ago, numbered but three millions, to-day numbers forty millions and covers a continent, keeping watch and ward for Liberty and Justice, looking out upon Europe from her eastern and upon Asia from her western shore. (Applause.) All honour, then, to my honourable predecessor for bearing himself so well as the representative of America, the youngest and one of the foremost of nations, in this land, awakening, we trust, to a new and nobler life. I tender to him my grateful acknowledgement for having by his labours made my task here as his successor so much the lighter. I also thank the good people here assembled, citizens of the United States of America, for their words of cheer, and for their assurance that it shall be their endeavour to

aid me in maintaining the honour and good name of our common country. I have lived long enough to know that though the citizen must perish, the State may endure. The Apostle of American Democracy, when his race was run and he was about to enter into his rest, uttered a thought that should live forever when he said, "I commit my spirit to God, and my child to my country." He understood right well that the citizen is but for to-day, while the commonwealth is for all time. For myself I would have my country to be, in some sense, immortal, so that when we are gone, those that are near to us may have a country surviving us, to watch over them to be to them father and mother, and to shelter them with her impenetrable shield. (Loud and continued applause.)

The Chairman again rose and said :—

GENTLEMEN.—The desire of the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to recognize the services of Mr. De Long as Acting Minister for their country during some time past, gives us to-night the pleasure of seeing many of them here, and allows me now to introduce to you, Mr. Bauduin the Dutch Consul at this port, and Mr. Van Den Broek Chancellor of, and representing, the Dutch Legation ; and I am sure you will heartily join in drinking the health of His Excellency Mr. Von Weckerlin, His Netherlands Majesty's Minister in Japan, now absent from Yokohama, and those of our guests who represent him.

This toast was responded to as follows by Mr. Bauduin :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I rise in order to thank you, Mr. Chairman, most sincerely for your kind toast to H. N. M.'s Minister in Japan, and to those representing him here, and you, Gentlemen, I express to you also in the name of Mr. Van Weckerlin and Mr. Vanden Brock our gratitude for the friendly way in which you have responded to the invitation made by the Chair on our behalf. We feel much flattered by this distinction. Please allow me, Mr. Chairman, to address myself also to Mr. De Long, to whom I wish to communicate some information which I hope may also be received with pleasure by the company here present.

Mr. De Long, when you handed to Mr. Von Weckerlin, the charge of the Dutch Legation, I had the pleasure of writing to you an official letter expressing to you the thanks of the Dutch residents, of myself and other Dutch Consulate Officers in Japan for the faithfulness, zeal and kindness with which you have been watching over their interest. That letter is still of such recent date that I may remain convinced that its contents may yet be fresh to your memory. I am thankful to the Committee of this entertainment for having invited me and I wish to renew verbally before all here present the expression of our sympathy with your acts. During the time you were in charge of the Netherlands Legation, many interesting incidents happened in Japan. Your reports on them to the Home Government were found, I am told, so full of interest that some of your despatches have been brought to the more direct notice of His Majesty. This, however flattering it may be for the author, would be in the eyes of many from the side of a Government a cold recognition of much disinterested and valuable service, and I am glad that H. M. Government has done more. I have been informed on good authority and I have no doubt, but that the news will reach you within a few days, that it has pleased H. M. the King to confer upon you the Cross of Knight Commander of the Neth. Lion, and I sincerely hope that this distinction may be agreeable to you. This decoration I beg to inform you is one not lightly bestowed. It is a *reward of merit*, only granted upon recommendation of the Cabinet, and as such I trust you will receive and appreciate it. Allow me to congratulate you upon this mark of satisfaction of the Neth. Government and Gentlemen, you will please join me in giving three cheers in honour of the new Knight Commander.

This was replied to by Mr. De Long as follows :

Gentlemen, I beg to assure you this is a night of pleasant surprises. When a fortunate accident left me in charge for a time of the affairs of H. N. M.'s subjects, I felt more than a usual degree of hesitation in assuming that position. The extraordinary correctness with which the affairs of that Government are adminis-

tered must be gratifying to its representative, everything being conducted in most methodical and business-like manner, so that I might have feared as a Western American diplomat in Japan lest I might suffer by contrast when my acts became criticized at such a Court as that of the Hague. But I undertook it, though beyond the desire to do right which generally runs through the American composition I had nothing to guide me. I esteem myself extremely fortunate to have gained the friendship of the Dutch subjects in Japan; and, of the Dutch Government and above that, of the King himself. I can only say that I feel I have now some little heritage in that nation, and when I see the Dutch flag floating in some other country wherein my lot may fall, I shall imagine that I discover a smile of recognition in its glance, and that I have really been so fortunate as to win my spurs of knighthood. (*Long cheers*) Gentlemen, I really don't know how this will be understood in the Valleys of Nevada. I tell you it will be a hard thing to explain. I shall feel I have won them by fair service and I shall always endeavour to wear them with honour—both to them and to myself. But I shall have to ask the consent of the great American government about this affair. ("We give it you.") There's a little principle which runs through the constitution of the U. S. about legality and so forth, and it may be a question how an American can take any prize or decoration if he is true to his own party and his Government. When a man has a boy who has gone to school and brings back a prize, that is *prima facie* proof his boy has been a good boy while there. I shall consider this as a *prima facie* proof that I didn't abuse the trust of my own government, and I consider they ought to trust me as the best boy. I feel deeply grateful for this. I beg also to call your attention to another thing. There's a little touch of romance, of poetry, in this united gathering of the Dutch and Americans in Japan. It was from the Dutch that Japan received her first touch of civilization away back in the misty centuries, but the attempt did not prove completely successful, nor hold out bright hopes till the arrival of Perry's fleet when we became pioneers with them to conquer this country for Christianity, civilization and progress. So the Dutch and Americans are the true pioneers in Japan. Am I right? For if so those two flags should float together in Japan. Gentlemen, I thank my Netherlands friends, I deeply appreciate the honour extended to me, and I shall endeavour to deserve it in the future as well as I have striven to earn in the past. (Applause.)

The Chairman rose to give the next toast:—

GENTLEMEN.—We have the pleasure of seeing here to-night Officers of the United States Navy, who desired to unite with us in honouring a Minister whose good offices and hospitality their service has frequently enjoyed, and at their head is one whose name recalls that of his gallant father who as Commander of the United States *Wyoming*, made many friends in Japan some years ago, and, at the Straits of Simonosaki showed very strikingly that he also knew very well how to deal with those whom he had to regard as enemies. I beg leave to propose to you, Success to the American Navy and the health of Captain McDougall.

Captain Mr. Dougall replied: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: In response to the last toast given, I rise with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret—pleasure at the high esteem in which the Navy is held by all present—regret at my inability to make a proper response. It is right that I should take this opportunity to express to Mr. De Long now that he is about to leave us the sentiments towards him of the Navy. He has endeared himself to the hearts of all naval officers by his kindness, his hospitality and more especially by the attitude he showed at the time of the sinking of the unfortunate *Oneida*. Let me assure him that in leaving here, he carries with him the good wishes of all the naval officers who are here, or have been on the Asiatic Station during the last years. In the allusion to my father Commodore McDougall I feel great pride. At that time his services were acknowledged and appreciated in a substantial manner by the residents in Japan, and I feel peculiarly gratified to find them so vividly remembered at this late date. At the Naval School the art of speechmaking was never taught, and since leaving it I have not cultivated that accomplishment: I will therefore conclude by simply returning thanks for

the great honour conferred upon the U. S. Navy and myself as one of its humblest representatives. (Applause.)

The proceedings then concluded by Dr. Brown pronouncing the blessing.

The following telegram and letter were received from General Le Gendre, Yedo, and Revd. Mr. Ballagh, Yokohama, explaining the causes of their inability to attend the Banquet:—

Yedo, November 15th, 1873.

To GEO. E. LANE, Esq.,

Chairman of Public Dinner to

HON. C. E. DE LONG.

SIR,—Mr. De Long is aware that I have not been informed until this afternoon of the hour at which our American friends were to meet him this evening at the Grand Hotel, and I now find it impracticable to join them. But I could not pardon myself were I to allow the ceremony to pass without giving expression to the wishes I make on this occasion for our late Minister's welfare, happiness and safe return home, and I beg that you will assure him that it is not without a deep feeling of regret that I am unable to do so personally.

I beg the privilege to drink with you from here the Hon. Chas. E. De Long's very good health.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. W. LE GENDRE.

Yokohama, November 14, 1873.

To GEO. E. LANE, Esq.,

Chairman of Public Dinner to HON. C. E. DE LONG.

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the honour of an invitation to share in a complimentary dinner to our late distinguished Minister to Japan, and have sincerely to regret that my salary as a Missionary will not allow me to participate in testifying my hearty appreciation of the great services the Honble. Mr. De Long has rendered to his country, and to the cause of Christianity and Humanity in this land.

In these sentiments I am joined by the whole body of resident Protestant Missionaries, and we hope in some humble way to assure him of our sincere regard for his noble services in the past and our best wishes for his every prosperity in the future.

With best wishes for your present fitting farewell dinner.

I am,

Very truly yours,

JAS. H. BALLAGH,

Miss. of Reformed Church in America.

#### THE KI-ITO ARATAME KAISHA.

THE text of the address of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce to the Ministers of the various Treaty Powers is as follows.

SIR,—In accordance with a Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of this Chamber, held on the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to address you on the subject of the powers exercised by the Ki-ito Aratame Kaisha, or native Silk Guild of Yokohama.

Enclosed, I beg to hand you a copy of this Resolution, and of the preamble attached thereto. This latter will convey to you the grounds on which this Chamber invokes your aid in connection with Article XIV. of the Treaty with Japan; and, I do not hesitate to think, that however beset with difficulties the task of proof positive may be, I shall be able to lay before you such a case as will leave no doubt in your mind that Foreign merchants are actually subjected to certain inconvenience and damage from which the Treaty is able to protect them.

The Ki-ito Aratame Kaisha is a corporation composed of the native Silk houses, dealing in Raw Silk in Yokohama; no native who is not a member of this Corporation is allowed to deal in Silk, and everyone wishing to become a Silk-dealer must first be admitted to be a member of this Kaisha.

While partaking of the general character of similar associations rife in this country, this Guild has of late developed into a Corporation exercising powers such as belong only to the Government of the land, or at least able to invoke magisterial authority in the same way as if itself possessed it. Either by a Committee or a majority, it passes Laws and Regulations, and is able, apparently, to enforce them under penalty: and in this respect it exhibits a feature which there has been more and more occasion of late to observe in this and similar bodies, viz.:—that of being rather the outward organism of a Governmental department than a purely social commercial union.

On different occasions the Regulations of the Guild have given annoyance to Foreign merchants, as much from the arbitrary, and, apparently, discourteous manner of their promulgation, as from the way in which they have affected business transactions.

The immediate cause which has given rise to this representation to you, is a change made after the above fashion in the custom of allowance in weighing off Silk, followed by a refusal of a proposition of this Chamber, to commute the allowances to a fixed per centage. I need not trouble you with technical details on this head, further than, in passing, to submit that the claims of Foreign buyers are not unreasonable, in that, by reason of the moisture inherent to Silk, and other causes, buyers suffer a loss by weight of in average from one and a half to three per cent, when their shipments are re-weighed in Europe.

Every member of the Guild, that is to say, every native Silkman, has been forbidden to sell any Silk to a Foreigner, unless that Foreigner shall submit to these new Regulations: and as a fact, bargains already completed have been set aside owing to the Foreigner's refusal to submit.

And I may here state to you, that although naturally it is impossible for the Chamber to obtain any formal declarations to that effect, yet that members of the Chamber have been continually assured by various individual Silkmen, that they would gladly weigh off their Silk in any way that might be mutually convenient, if they were but free to do so.

I come now, therefore, to a point at which these deductions from the foregoing may be made:—

No Japanese has unrestricted liberty to sell Silk to Foreigners.

Before he can sell Silk to Foreigners, he has to obtain admission to the Silk Guild.

To obtain admission to the Silk Guild he is compelled to bind himself down to certain Regulations, and in support of these Regulations the Guild puts in force the laws of the land.

And, as the converse:—

It is impossible for any Foreigner to buy Silk unless he submits to do so on the terms which the Guild dictates.

A corollary to which, and unfortunately not a visionary one, is, that any day fresh Regulations, more and more obnoxious may be imposed.

I submit, therefore, on these considerations, that the powers possessed by the Ki-ito Aratame Kaisha, are a standing violation of the spirit of Article XIV. of the Treaty, and that the exercise of those powers produces obstructions to Commerce.

In conclusion, I would venture to suggest, in view of the approaching revision of the Treaties, that even should the country not be completely opened to trade, the root of these grievances would be effectually cut, if every Japanese had the right, without the intervention of the Guilds, in either the sale or delivery, to dispose of his produce direct to the Foreign buyer, either by coming himself to a Treaty Port, or through the medium of a native employé of the Foreigner sent into the country.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. J. WILKIN,  
Chairman.

Yokohama, 6th November, 1873.

### Extracts.

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION ON SERVANT GIRLS.

(The Spectator.)

The discussion on Tuesday, on the great Servant question, by the British Association, was very natural and very amusing, but did not tend, we fear, greatly to edification. It was a capital subject to take up in the range of Economic Science, and we do not smile because Mr. Forster was President of the section, for if the Association ever achieved any direct and palpable result which all human beings could understand, it would be far more respected than it is, and we wish it to be respected. No doubt the proper subject of the Association is the Ultimate Atom, but still as there are a million of servants of all kinds in London alone, and nearly half a million of employers who would like to be in better relations with them, even a serious society may have a word to say about their status. Mrs. King had a good many words, but in spite of Mr. Forster's praise, we do not think they were precisely words of wisdom. She spoke too much from the American point of view, and ignored the peculiarities of Britons with too complete a superciliousness. She wants, as reported in the *Times*, to help both employers and employed, especially employed; and her idea for the purpose is that the middle-class in towns should give up separate residences, "which are failures," and lodge in huge co-operative clubs, or mansions, or hotels, where everything that could be done without servants should be done, and all service, strictly so called, should be performed by women arriving in relays of three,—the first the clean up, the second to cook, and the third to be the guardians of the night. That would, she says, in the end be cheap; servants living at home would

have time for the piano, and the mistresses would be much relieved from labour. Indeed, Mrs. King does not want the better class even to understand domestic management, saying that servants will never be good while their employers know anything about service. Well, we have no particular abstract objection to all that. The work of the huge barracks called houses in Vienna is actually done in that way, each household subscribing for sweeping, cleaning, cooking, and so on, though not, unfortunately, for those sanitary arrangements on which Mrs. King lays a slightly ridiculous, though it may be necessary, stress. [She is all wrong, as any doctor would tell her, and her theory very nearly killed the Prince of Wales.] The club arrangement, however, is possible; and we believe that trained indoor servants, living at home, could be created as easily as trained coachmen, and would, in some few cases, be much happier, while the apparently nonsensical rule about the mistresses' ignorance is full of sound sense, no servant being worth a halfpenny who needs more than general directions, or is ever "driven around." All that is, in the main, sound, as are most of Mrs. King's ideas about the way in which her clubs or mansions should be organised; but she entirely fails to meet two or three rather serious points. In the first place, she has not met the grand difficulty, the national character, which is as inherently opposed to living in these clubs, as it is to living in the grand hotels which their unfortunate shareholders thought would pay so well, and which in New York do pay, though often at a price Englishwomen will be loth to risk. The Englishman does not want a joint stock co-operative phalanstère, however perfect in its organisation, or however economical or useful to promote flirtation between the sexes; but a house of his own, where he is master, where things go his way, and not the community's way,—where he can live in slippers, play with his children without dread lest his childless neighbours should resent the riot, and be to all intents and purposes in a separate planet. He detests hordes of spies such as the relays of educated charwomen would be, wants to see as few new faces as possible, declines to introduce promiscuous lodgers to his wife, and would rather dine in the hall on a mutton chop, than have his own tastes superseded by half-cold relays of food he does not like sent up from a co-operative restaurant. He wants isolation, and would as soon not live, as have to live practically *en pension*. His club? Stuff about his club. A married man likes his club well enough, on occasion, just as he can live at the *table d'hôte* on the Continent? But his life is in his home, and his object in heaping cash together is to have his home to himself, of the kind he likes, and as secluded from external influence as money and management can secure. That is very weak, and unphilosophical, and un-Continental? Very much so, but that is English; and if co-operative living were as cheap as it is expensive, the Englishman would still rather live in a sanded kitchen of his own, seeking cheapness as the old farmers used to do, than be told that he must stick to a certain dinner-hour and be waited on by servants he will never see again. Mrs. King is only recommending well-managed lodgings, and anything more inferior to home than well-managed lodgings can hardly be conceived. Mr. Forster, indeed, rather approved an experiment which he was careful to say he was too old to try for himself—he would be a nice inmate of co-operative chambers, if we understand him at all, like the helmet in the Castle of Otranto!—but almost every Englishman and every Englishwoman is too old also. He wants his ways and she wants her economies and extravagances to be separate, to be screened from observation, to be their own business alone. What is to become of the children, for instance? Just imagine relays of professional day and night nurses for them, the faces they would make, the treatment they would receive, and the general effect upon their characters. Most men, and we think, all women, like all close service to be done by people they personally like and respect, and not by relays of women whom they could know nothing about, and whom they would trust about as much as they would trust cabmen. Mrs. King would be horrified if anybody suggested relays of wives, but really most motherly women would be almost equally aggravated by relays of nurses, whom any properly disposed child would pronounce "horrors," and try to put emphatically down. If bachelors and spinsters like to make boarding-houses gigantic, let them do it; but if such houses do not grow notorious for spies, quarrels, and scandals, English human nature must be very different from American.

But, says Mrs. King, the arrangement would be so nice and comfortable for servants, who now are made almost slaves. We question if female servants would find the arrangement nice at



all. In the first place, two-thirds of them would be dismissed, being superseded by clever, quick-handed waiters and upholsterers' men, who would do the waiting and cleaning work, as they do in France, a dozen times better than the women: who would not worry about trifles, and whose "characters" are matters important only to themselves. Indeed, we are not quite sure they would not supersede everybody but the nurses, many of the existing "proprieties" being conventional rules which in India, parts of Italy, and Russia are dispensed with and forgotten. The remaining one-third would just work themselves to death by doing two relays instead of one, the one not being quite sufficient to pay all the expenses incidental to separate housekeeping, even when they surrender the overfull food the present arrangement secures them every day. Has Mrs. King considered how large a portion eating makes up of a modern servant's wishes, or the inferiority of the food she would get on any system of wages the present world would bear? They would have men's society, she says, which they want. Well, absurd rules about followers are kept up in some parts of England and by some silly people, and Mrs. King there hits a weak spot; but let her talk for ten minutes to any decent Englishwoman of any class above a lodginghouse-keeper, and her ideas of the ideas of the society English servants get would receive a very considerable and, it might be, disagreeable expansion. They have, as a rule, out of lodginghouses, all the society they want. No class marries so quickly, so universally, or, on the whole, so well. As to the other idea which runs through her speculation, of servants being more familiarly and affectionately treated,—more like governesses she means—there is sense and good-feeling enough in it, but very little practicability. Governesses do not think themselves at all so well off as servants do, and in a large majority of households are regarded in the light of necessary nuisances. They can be borne with for the few years of education, they are still kept apart, and as to bearing with strangers in their position and rank throughout the whole of life, we had better import Chinese.\*

The discussion on Mrs. King's paper was, as might have been expected from the subject, rather amusingly childish. Mr. de Meschin led off by saying that perhaps if wives helped their husbands in the City things might go better, as if we all wanted to go home to wives tired out with the same thoughts, and cares, and anxieties as our own; and Sir Lushington Tilson thought "unselfishness on all sides would make this country a spectacle of concord and good-will." Certainly it would, and if we all bought boots which hurt our corns without complaining, bootmakers would be amiable tradesmen, but the object of buying boots being comfort—that is, selfishness—complaint and recrimination are still, and are likely to be, essential to the process. A mental attitude of pulpy good-will to everybody is not the object of human training. Does Sir Lushington buy his boots out of philanthropy or to please himself, judging rightly that his only obligations to the bootmaker are to state his wishes clearly to treat him civilly, and to pay his bill in proper time? Miss Becker introduced a diversion of the subject by complaining that women made their own clothes, society having as yet only reached the spinning-jenny stage; but she looks forward with rapture to a time when economic management should begin, and clothes be cut out by competent persons, and made in factories. As that happens to be the precise plan now pursued by the upper ten thousand, that must be sensible advice for servants, and we can only trust that her conscience will be unaffected by the results of the advice. All we can say is, as the result of much reading of reports, that dressmaking in factories for the rich involves something much nearer slavery than anything else in this country, and that dressmaking in factories for the poor would soon become an intolerable abomination. The Haymarket is recruited quite fast enough without that addition made by misery to vice. Even Mr. Forster was infected by his position, and talked for once in his life inconsequent twaddle, saying that Mrs. King's paper was very able, which is just what, as reported, it is not; observing that no duty is more binding than that of a mistress to her servants, that duty being precisely what Mrs. King wants to be rid of; and finally observing that he should like to see the experiment tried, though at the cost of somebody else's peace, contentment, and usefulness for work. He did indeed put down the notion that servants were rather worse off than labourers, the fact being that, except in the very unusual amount of temptation they are exposed to, they are better off than any labouring class in the country, and suffer only from the caprices of a class of employers now rapidly

\* A conclusion from which we entirely dissent. Any one who possesses a fairly large knowledge of English life will agree with us in our belief that in a gentleman's house the governess is always one of the most agreeable and cultivated of its inmates.—[Ed. J. W. M.]

dying out, who cannot get over the feudal notion that they are entitled to gratitude for being well served, and to an unlimited interference which they would never dream of exercising upon tradesmen.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16, *Alaska*, American steamer, Morse, 4,010, from Hongkong, November 8th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Nov. 18, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai and Ports, November 12th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Nov. 20, *Ceylon*, British barque, Leach, 895, from London, June 12th, General, to Van Oordt and Co.  
Nov. 20, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davis, 1,325, from Hongkong, November 13th, Mails and General, to P. and O. Co.  
Nov. 22, *Jan Peter*, German barque, 336, Molsen, from Hamburg, June 20th, General, to Simon, Evers & Co.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16, *Caroline*, German 3 masted schooner, Paulsen, 274, for China, Ballast, despatched by the Captain.  
Nov. 17, *Maud*, British steamer, Brittain, 843, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by the Captain.  
Nov. 18, *Avoca*, British steamer, Andrews, 1,060, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
Nov. 20, *Alaska*, American steamer, Morse, 4,010, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Nov. 20, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Alaska* from Hongkong. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Henton. For San Francisco.—Messrs. Chalmers, and Agents.  
Per *Avoca*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Sala, Ghiradotti, Vuocetiohi and native servant, Damioli, Martinetti, Boffi, Orienti, Arcellazzi, Biffi, Pini, Consonna, Mazzocchi, Radaelli, Maltecca, Thomas Smith, and Achoy.  
Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.—Ed. Malet, Secretary of British Legation, China, Miers Coryell, Superintendent of Shanghai S. N. C. J. F. Twombly, E. C. Kirby, W. H. Short, H. McGregor and servant, J. Parry and servant, Shippard and servant, Roppard and servant, Von Weckerlin, 2 Japanese, 1 European, 4 Chinese, and 42 Japanese. For America.—Capt. Thos. Bossett, Capt. C. H. Wills, Jno. Hardy, and 3 Europeans.  
Per P. M. S. S. *Alaska*, for San Francisco: Hon. Chas. E. De Long and Family, Jno. Duncan, Comdr. Bunce, W. H. Burkett, M. Agrati, J. P. Reed, Mrs. Douglass and Daughter, E. D. Berry, R. Newell, Lieut. Magunnigle, Dr. Menitt, Capt. C. H. Wells, Capt. Thos. Barrett, Jno. Narcey, McAppes, Artet, Guillaume Tell and Nephew, J. Stoffell, Savio, Antongini and A. Ferrari. Steerage.—John Walsh, John Storer, Thos. Hendrick, 3 Japanese, Sam Henman, H. Zeising and Wife.  
Per P. M. S. S. *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai.—A. H. Plagge, Miss Buller, R. A. Gartside, H. Powell, W. B. Pryor, Littlefield, Dalann, Walbach, C. F. Layton, G. Albers, C. Busch, J. A. Spoor, Mr. and Mrs. Swaby, P. A. Ramio, J. F. Twombly, Watts, 4 Japanese and servants, 2 Japanese and child, 10 Japanese, and 180 in the steerage.  
Per P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, from Hongkong.—Mrs. Douglas, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Baillie and child, Miss E. Stanley, Baron Wm. Broussier, Messrs. T. Okado, E. Lerick, J. E. Cooper, T. Walker, R. Koma, E. Fusimotte, T. Okada and servant, Ginsberg and 4 Chinese.

### CARGOES.

Per *Avoca*, for Hongkong.  
Silk... .. 418 bales.  
Per P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, from Hongkong:  
Sugar... .. 2,972 Bags.  
Merchandise... .. 409 Packages.  
Sundries... .. 37 "

### REPORTS.

The British barque *Ceylon* reports: leaving London June 12th, passed the Downs on the 18th, met with strong westerly winds down channel, and passed the Lizard on the 25th, crossed the Equator July 27th: in the Meridian of the Cape 23rd of August, had strong westerly gales and heavy sea. Running the Easting down passed St. Pauls, Sept. 13th; and came through Allas Strait, Oct. 4th. Light variable winds with a southerly current coming up through Macassar Strait; the winds continuing light up to 23 deg. North; afterwards light easterly winds up to 27 deg. Took a pilot on board on 18th, and anchored here on the evening of the 19th instant.

The German barque *Jan. Peter* reports light westerly winds in the north sea and down Channel; crossed the Equator August 6th in 24° West; 47 days out found the trade winds very scant; passed the Cape September 4th and had a good run up to Bali Strait; anchoring at Banjoewanga on the 6th October to fill up water but could not get any; came up through Macassar Strait, met with light winds and a southerly current; entered the Pacific October 29th, had strong westerly wind which they carried over to the Loochoos; coming up along the coast of Japan had light northerly winds.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1873.

THE only Mail arrival of the past week has been the P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, from Hongkong, on the 20th instant, bringing London Mail to the 3rd October.

The Mail departures have been : November 18th, P. & O. steamer *Avoca*, for Hongkong ; November 20th, P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Alaska*, for San Francisco.

The barques *Ceylon*, from London, and *Jan Peter*, from Hamburg, arriving on the 20th and 22nd instant respectively bring general cargoes.

The *Avoca*, for Hongkong, took hence 413 bales silk for Europe.

**Cotton Fabrics.**—A diminution of demand is apparent in the closing week's business, but rates for good numbers of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. *Shirtings* are stated to be unaltered. Transactions reported in *Shirtings* amount to about 15,000 pieces of all weights, the week closing with a less active demand. *Turkey Reds* have sold in moderate quantities at sustained rates, but *Velvets* appear to be in small enquiry at lower prices. The sales of other articles have been on a small scale.

**Cotton Yarns.**—A much more active week's business has to be recorded in these goods, which probably owing to the extremely favourable terms on which they are obtainable have come into greater favour. The sale of 686 bales is reported. Prices are unchanged.

**Woollen Manufactures.**—The condition of this branch of imports may be shortly described as absolutely stagnant. Quotations are of course nominal.

**Iron and Metals.**—Some demand for *nail rod* kinds exists but without affecting in any degree quotations. All other descriptions of iron are reported to be neglected by the native trade. It is difficult to forecast the probable course the metal market may take, but we are inclined, from present indications, to conclude that though *nail rod* will be maintained at present rates, or may indeed realise even higher prices, a depreciation of other forms of iron must undergo a still further decline. Stocks consist of 5,000 piculs each of *flat* and *round* and *nail rod* sorts, and 420 piculs of *hoop*. The settlements of *nail rod* are 2,500 piculs. *Tin plates*: stock 700 boxes.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		ditto (plain) ditto ..	\$4.50 to 6.00
7 lbs. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 39 in. per pce.	nom. \$2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ...	6.50 to 8.00
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	\$2.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.70	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ...	Nominal.
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.70 to 2.75	Mousselines delaine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in peryd.	0.16 to 0.19 $\frac{1}{2}$
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "	3.15	ditto (printed) ...	0.24 to 0.35 $\frac{1}{2}$
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in ..	Dull.
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.40 to 2.65	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in ..	"
64 to 72 " ditto... " "	2.70 to 2.90	Long Ells (Assorted) ... per pce.	"
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " "	1.45 to 1.50	Blankets ... saleable per lb.	0.42 to 0.45
7 " " " " "	1.65 to 1.85		
Drills, English—15 lbs. ...	3.10 to 3.20		
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) ... " pce.	3.50 to 3.75		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.65 to 2.50		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. "	2.30		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	8.75 to 9.75		
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00		
Taffachelass 12 yds 43 in. "	2.40 to 2.85		
ditto (double weft) " "	2.70 to 2.96		
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
No. 16 to 24 ... per picul	88.00 to 89.85	Iron flat and round ... per pol.	4.25 to 5.25
" 28 to 32 ... " "	40.00 to 42.00	" nail rod ... " "	4.40 to 5.50
" 36 to 42 ... small stock nom. "	47.00 to 49.00	" hoop ... " nominal. "	5.10 to 5.25
		" sheet... " " "	5.50 to 6.50
		" wire ... " " "	12.00 to 13.50
		" pig ... " " "	2.00 to 2.80
		Lead ... " " "	Nominal.
		Tin Plates... " " per box.	9.00
		Formosa in Bag ... nom. ... per picul.	4.20 to 4.35
		in Basket ... " "	4.10 to 4.15
		China No. 1 Ping fah "	9.00 to 9.20
		do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	8.00 to 8.40
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	7.50 to 7.80
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	7.00 to 7.30
		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw "	6.50 to 6.90
		do. No. 6 E-pak "	5.80 to 6.20
		Swatow... " " "	3.70 to 3.90
		Daitoong ... " " "	4.20 to 4.40
		Sugar Candy... " " "	10.00 to 11.20
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ...	16.0
		do. ( do. old) ... "	14.75 to 15.00
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>			
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce	nom. no stocks.		
ditto Black... " "	14.50 to 15.00		
ditto Scarlet ... " "	18.00 to 18.50		
Union Camlets ditto ... "	Nominal.		
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	13.00 to 14.00		
Crape Lastings ditto ... "	6.00 to 8.00		
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... "	4.00 to 6.00		

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**Silk.**—Since the 16th instant, arrivals have been 300 bales and purchases 450 piculs now in course of inspection.

Prices remain unchanged.

**Silk-worms' Eggs.**—Total settlements amount to nearly 1,300,000 cards. Late as it was the shipment of 362 cases made on the 20th instant, by the American mail may perhaps not be the last of the season. The stock left in Yedo and in the Interior is known to be much in excess of the wants of this country, and now it is rumoured that a portion of that reserve is to be shipped for native account. Considering the formal declarations recently published by the Japanese Government this is scarcely credible; but doubts in this respect will only be dispelled after the departure of the next American mail by which further shipments, if any are really contemplated, must be made as it is now too late to ship via Suez.

**Tea.**—A quieter feeling has been exhibited on our Tea market for the past week; buyers not feeling warranted in paying the prices demanded by the native merchants.

Settlements amount to some piculs 2,100 comprising mostly Good Medium and Fine parcels.

Supplies until within the last day or two have come in freely and the falling off in these can only be attributable to the regulations enforced by the Trade Guild.

Our export so far shows a deficiency of about one million pounds in comparison with the same date last season.

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.52½ @ 6s.
<b>Silk:—</b>				
<b>HANKS.</b>	{ Maebashi } Extra none. ...	\$710.00 to \$720.00	26s. 8d. to 27s. 1d.	frs. 74 to frs. 76
	{ Best } ...	\$670.00 to \$690.00	25s. 3d. to 26s. 0d.	frs. 70 to frs. 73
	{ Shinshiu } Good ...	\$630.00 to \$660.00	23s. 10d. to 25s. 0d.	frs. 66 to frs. 70
	{ Medium ...	\$600.00 to \$620.00	22s. 9d. to 23s. 6d.	frs. 63 to frs. 66
	{ Inferior ...	\$500.00 to \$570.00	19s. 2d. to 21s. 9d.	frs. 53 to frs. 61
<b>OSHIU</b>	Extra ...	...	...	...
"	Best ...	\$680.00 to \$700.00	25s. 8d. to 26s. 4d.	frs. 71 to frs. 73
"	Good ...	\$620.00 to \$650.00	23s. 6d. to 24s. 5d.	frs. 65 to frs. 69
"	Medium ...	\$550.00 to \$600.00	21s. 0d. to 22s. 10d.	frs. 58 to frs. 64
"	Inferior ...	...	...	...
<b>HAMATSEI</b>	Inferior to Best ...	\$480.00 to \$510.00	18s. 6d. to 19s. 5d.	frs. 52 to frs. 55
<b>Tea:—</b>				
Common ...		Nominal.		
Good Common ...		\$24.00 to 27.00		
Medium ...		29.00 to 32.00		
Good Medium ...		33.00 to 36.00		
Fine ...		37.00 to 41.00		
Finest nominally ...		42.00 to 46.00		
Choice " ...		47.00 to 55.00		
Choicest ...		55.00 up.		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
Mushrooms ...		\$29.50 to 32.50		
Isinglass ...		\$30.00 to 35.00		
Sharks' Fins ...		\$28.00 to 52.00		
White Wax ...		\$14.00 to 16.00		
Bees Do. ...		None.		
Cuttle fish ...		"		
Dried Shrimps ...		"		
Seaweed, ...		\$ 1.50 to " 4.20		
Gallnut ...		None.		
Tobacco ...		\$ 6.50 to 12.00		

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

**Exchange.**—There is not much demand but rates tend to greater firmness.

Rates close as follows:—

	Sight.	6 Months' Sight.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank .....	½ per cent discount.
On London Bank .....	4s. 1½d.	4s. 2½d.	" " 10 days' sight Private ...	1 per cent discount.
" " Credit .....	4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	" San Francisco, Sight, Bank .....	par
" " Documents .....	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.	" " 30 days' sight Private .....	1 per cent discount.
" Paris, Bank .....	5.20	5.38½	" New York sight .....	par
" " Private .....	5.28½	5.40	" 30d. s. Private .....	1 per cent discount
" Shanghai, Sight, Bank .....	78½		Gold Yen .....	409
" " 10 days sight Private .....	75 nominal.		Kinsets .....	408

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

THE next Regular Meeting of the Society will be held, in Room 19, Grand Hotel,

On Wednesday Next, 26th Instant,  
AT 8.30 P. M.

The Paper to be read is on "The Sword of Japan: its History and Traditions."

An adjourned Meeting of the Council will be held at the close of the proceedings.

BY ORDER.

Yokohama, November 22, 1873.

td.

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to the Landing, Clearing, or Shipping of Cargo from this Port, at Reasonable Rates.

CAPT. D. SCOTT.

No. 44.

Yokohama, August 3, 1872.

tf

G WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS,  
ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND, LONDON.

Manufacture of the very best quality,

ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.  
BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS.  
BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS.  
GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES.  
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.  
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS.  
IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES.  
PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.  
ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS.  
IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS.  
SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY.  
HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES.  
TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS).

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS  
FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, September 18, 1873.

25ins.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

## KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all

Chemists.

**CAUTION.**—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



26 ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN  
TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

## THE GREAT CURE ALL!

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

## THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

## THE MEDICAL HALL.

## J. THOMPSON &amp; CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.

All the English, American and French patent  
Medicines of repute,

## SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus

Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

## SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Glmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

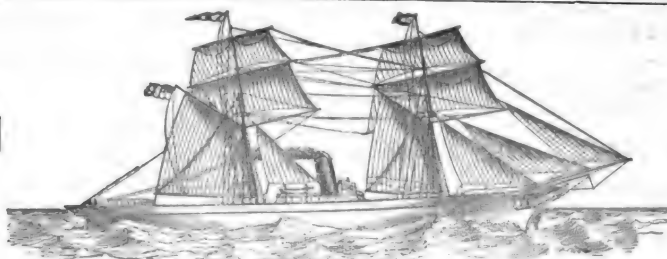
YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

tj

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

**COLE BROTHERS,**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.



**SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS**

Have proved beyond question that

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL**

In the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. Perfectly from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of life. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Prince 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

**CAUTION.**

Each Bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the Cork as formerly. All with CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO,**

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay and polishes and preserve the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.**

An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patronised and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout China and Japan.

**ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE**

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden-London.

Yokohama, September 1872.

12ms.

**FRAUD.**

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

**LABELS**

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

**BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.**

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Bette's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12ms.

**SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.**

**ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,**

5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,

**SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,**

Their well known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING Trades only. Price Lists on Application.

**MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.**

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

26 ins.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 48] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## Notes of the Week.

A Notification from H. B. M. Minister published elsewhere announces that the freedom to export rice, barley and wheat granted in July last has been extended to the flour made therefrom. A logical sequence; yet not the less deserving of remark and conducive to prosperity.

THERE have been many resignations of their posts of Satsuma men employed in the civil and military service of the Government. The clan is evidently out of temper; some say on account of the Korean and Formosan questions, others that there are more serious but undivulged reasons moving it.

A review of the Imperial Guard was held on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock in the presence of H.M. The Mikado and in front of his present residence. The troops defiled in order before His Majesty, and the review terminated about noon.

ALTHOUGH there was some reason to apprehend that in consequence of the impracticable views of Mr. Takishimaya our community would be left without gas, we are glad to learn that there is a prospect of negotiations being re-entered upon with the view of securing a supply to the foreign settlement.

On the occasion of the *Shin-jo-Sai* or Japanese rice crop festival, on Sunday evening last, the Gas Works at Nongi Hill were brilliantly illuminated with a line of jets on the three sides of the building facing the sea, and six stars and crosses some five feet in diameter each, one of them the MIKADO's mon. Mr. TAKASHIMAYA's residence was similarly illuminated. The general arrangement of the jets produced a very pleasing effect, creditable alike to the director and the *employés* under him.—*Herald*.

THE *Herald* gives the text of the address delivered to H. I. M. The Mikado by H. E. Viscount de St. Januario, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Portugal, on the 20th instant. We also add His Majesty's reply. Viscount San Januario was presented to His Imperial Majesty by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

My August Sovereign, His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, desiring most earnestly that the good relations so happily existing between his Kingdom and the Japanese Empire should continue and improve uninterruptedly, and being in an equal degree inspired with high consideration and regard for your Imperial Majesty, has been pleased to honour me with His trust to transmit to Your Majesty the expressions of his sentiments of amity and esteem.

In the accomplishment of this honourable duty, I respectfully give into Your Majesty's hands, the letters credential, with which my August Sovereign was pleased to entrust me for remittance to Your Imperial Majesty.

It is indeed, to me, a motive for deep satisfaction that I have been appointed to stand in Your Imperial Majesty's presence, as the representative of the Western Power that first came to the seas of these remote regions.

If the Japanese Empire has cordially extended its relations with the European powers, may it be allowed to me to recall the gratifying remembrance that this intercourse was first initiated by the Portuguese. Their example was followed; Europe stepped forth; and nation after nation has come to tie the fraternal link between the East and the West. As for me, I deem myself fortunate for having had the occasion of finding in this great Empire the grand consummation of social progress,

owing to the wise impulse given to fruitful elements, and in admiring the universality of its active commerce, I make vows for the perennial continuance of those benefits that are derived from a wise direction, applied to a people teeming in vitality and energy.

In presenting the homage of my respects to your Imperial Majesty, I will consider myself most happy if my devotion and my earnest desire to please such a high and exalted Sovereign, may bring on me Your Imperial Majesty's benevolent attention.

To which His Majesty replied :

His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, your August Sovereign, desirous of augmenting the friendly relations now existing between our respective countries, has chosen and named you His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, by the letter of credence which we have just received.

It is well known that the people of Portugal were the first, amongst Foreigners, who came and took up their residence in this country, and while we cultivate friendly relations with the entire world, how can we forget the ancient relations which we had with yourselves?

We profit by this occasion to express our sincere vows for the prosperity of His Majesty, and the happiness of his people, and our desire that the friendship between Portugal and Japan, may be an ever increasing one.

A NATIVE contemporary says that in the provinces of Omi, Ise, Mino and Owari, heavy losses were made by the dealers in tea, in the spring; but now they are making up for them; as the producers who have been trying to hold on for the same rates, have at last been obliged to yield, and the dealers have been able to buy at such prices as will recover the former loss.—*Gazette*.

WITH the courteous permission of the Secretary and Members of the German Club, we have, as occasion has offered and their hospitality has been accepted, made some remarks upon the nature and ingredients of the entertainments they have from time to time liberally offered to the Residents of Yokohama. It is hardly necessary to say that as these entertainments have partaken almost exclusively of the character of private concerts or theatricals, the permission to make them the subjects of critical comment has been availed of only so far as general reflections upon those arts which have been illustrated or employed for the special purpose of the occasion, have extended. We have thus rather written upon the musician whose music was performed, his school and individual characteristics, than on the interpretation of his thoughts by the performer who was charged with it. We have endeavoured to show the distinctive differences between various, schools of art, their actual or past condition, their principal exponents and representatives, their rise, culminating period, or epoch of decadence, and have attempted to make these casual occasions opportunities for slight discursive essays upon subjects rarely recalled here, or recalled chiefly by the regrets which now and then bitterly cross the mind when memory associates them with pleasures beyond recall—perhaps, alas! beyond return.

The entertainment of last Saturday was an extremely agreeable one, consisting of pieces illustrative of German life, and faithful to its outlines and colour in spite of the vein of humour and even burlesque which runs through them. The first was "Monsieur Hercules" a piece of pure farce, rendered highly amusing by the antitheses of the characters of *Mahmoud* and *Cesar* on the one side and *Schreier* and *Maus* on the other. The story of the piece is thus described in the programme :

"*Mahlmann*, the Head-Master of a School, and *Schreier*, Manager of a Circus, arrive almost simultaneously from Finkenwald at a small neighbouring town which is in railway communication with Hamburg. They put up at the same hotel and announce to the servants that they are in expectation of meeting there a visitor from Hamburg who has been instructed to enquire for the "Director" from Finkenwald." But this intimation from the two "Directors" is made to different servants, each ignorant of the instructions given to the other, and hence flow all the difficulties of the situation. *Maus*, who is seeking an appointment as tutor, is the first of the expected guests to arrive, and is conducted by the servant to *Schreier's* apartment. The Manager, who supposes him to be the person he is awaiting, enquires about the Circus Establishment which he believes him to have been connected with, and concludes by asking him for some proof of his adroitness and an enquiry as to how many pounds weight he can lift with his teeth, much to the astonishment of the tutor. But the Manager's indignation is raised to its highest point when he learns from the servant that a rival *Impresario* is also staying at the Hotel, a rival whose presence there he has reason to fear. In the meantime *Cäsar*, (the "Monsieur Hercules" of the piece) arrives, and perplexes the Schoolmaster, to whose room he is introduced, by his conversation on the subject of feats of strength, horsemanship, &c., and enquiries as to the number of the latter's troupe. The "Directors" at length meet and, after an interview, discover the nature of their blunders. *Maus* and *Cäsar* are allotted to their respective employers, and the play concludes with a general invitation from *Schreier* to the company to attend an equestrian entertainment at his Circus in Finkenwald."

The opening for humorous situations here is obviously abundant. Admit only for half an hour that the Directors of the two widely differing establishments are placed in negotiation with the wrong candidate, and endless amusement can be extracted from the mistake. *Schreier* has little idea that humanity has any other vocation than to take part, either as performers or audience, in his equestrian troupe. The whole duty of man to him consists in summersaults, feats on the trapèze, and jumping through hoops, and he regards every one he meets as a possible, impossible, or lapsed acrobat. The ludicrous examination to which he subjects *Hanne*, the servant-maid at the Hotel, and subsequently *Maus*, is proof of this. The idea of requesting the latter, a *Kandidat*, and therefore the least active or saltatory of human beings, to make a high leap, is exquisitely comical; and as he cracks his whip at the bewildered graduate in theology and cross-questions him regarding his antecedents and capabilities, the incongruities elicited are delightfully humorous. Not less so are those which arise from the interviews between *Mahlmann*, the School-director for whom *Maus* is in search, and *Cäsar*, the Monsieur Hercules of the play and the natural ally of *Schreier*. *Mahlmann* wants an usher for his school, and instead of finding the usual *Kandidat* he falls in with a man whose only idea of power is that of the muscles, who balances the chairs on his feet, or holds them at arm's length to show the strength of his biceps, jumps in the air, places himself in theatrical attitudes, and imports into the sitting-room of the poor school-master all the antics of the ring and the acrobat. The conversation between the two servants *Hanne* and *August* in which the former tells with dreadful wonder of the guest in the neighbouring room standing on his head, is very amusing; and when *August*, with infinite diffidence and hesitation, requests the bewildered school-director to perform this feat for his special gratification, the comicality of the request naturally provokes abundant laughter. "*Sie wollen es nicht übel nehmen*" (you won't take it amiss) says *August* to the wondering grey-headed man when preferring his strange request.

The plot of the second piece, "Papa hat's erlaubt" is as follows:

"*Dr. Liebrecht*, a poet and novel writer of considerable celebrity, is visited by *Budicke*, a masterbutcher, who comes with the intention of complaining that his daughter *Elise* has been so enchanted by the Poet's delightful productions as to prove quite intractable on the subject of marriage with a soap-boiler

whose pretensions her father favours. He finds the author absent, but observing from his photograph that he is old, resolves to send his daughter to seek an interview with him in the hope of dispelling the charm which poetry and romance have lent to the character of *Liebrecht*. Pending her visit, however, *Aurora Nebelkopf*—an amateur authoress—obtains access to the poet and disturbs his literary labours by insisting upon describing to him the plan of a dramatic work which she at length leaves in his hands for examination. Vexed beyond measure by the intrusion of the *bas bleu* and an interview with his wife, (an excellent but prosaic person), he declines to receive *Elise* when she comes to see him, and enjoins his nephew *Karl* to relieve him of the annoyance of the interview. *Karl* gladly undertakes the task. He is charmed with the grace and enthusiasm of the young girl, and she, already predisposed in favour of one whom she adores as a poet, is still more attracted to him. They improvise a stanza; he embraces her, saying, "Papa permits it" and they part mutually enamoured, *Karl* carrying off his uncle to a champagne breakfast. Meanwhile *Elise* returns to show her lover a book of her poems. She meets *Dorothea* who tells her that she is the Doctor's wife. Overpowered by this news she leaves the house, to which *Liebrecht* returns, followed shortly after by *Budicke*. *Budicke* reproaches him with having interfered with his daughter. The Doctor denies this, and, on the supposition that he is addressing the father of *Aurora*, protests his innocence. *Budicke* leaves him, but shortly returning announces that he consents to the marriage of *Elise* and *Karl* who, he has discovered, love each other. *Dr. Liebrecht* embraces his newly-found niece and the *vaudeville* is brought to a conclusion."

*Liebrecht* is delightful. He is a capital type of the German literary man, devoted to his work, his pipe, and his thoughts, grateful for the housewifely ministrations of his prosaic partner in life, but caring little for the fluctuations of that market to which she daily resorts for the domestic supplies. Him the rise in eggs, butter or veal affects infinitely little; he is sketching his new novel while she is chattering about her little morning bargains, and though the old *littérateur* dismisses her and her reflections upon the baseness of mankind which creates a rise in her daily expenditure, he does it with an impatience full of a pretty tenderness and consideration for his helpmate.

*Aurora Nebelkopf* comes to him in the midst of his work and begs his opinion of her unclassifiable drama, the plot of which she details with the profoundest satisfaction to herself and the utmost irritation to her listener. And we must ask pardon here for a word in praise of one of the best pieces of amateur acting it ever was one fortune to see. The dialogue between *Liebrecht* and *Aurora* was really worthy of "the boards," technically so called, for on both sides it was highly finished and effective. Her sentimental nonsense and his polite impatience; her *schwärmerei* and his anxiety to resume work; her rhapsodical rigmarole—delivered not as if assumed, but as the utterance of her real intellectual and emotional nature,—and the conflict in him between a natural urbanity and an imposed irritating restraint—all this was admirable, and showed to how great a distance the art of acting may be carried by amateurs. *Budicke* is the chief comic character in the play; and his rich bourgeois dialect, his small tradesman's horizon of the thought and his keen practicality within this small circumference, his humour, energy, and sly diplomacy in his daughter's supposed interest, made a compound as amusing as it was well represented. The *dénouement* of course gives *Elise* to *Karl*, leaving *Aurora* undisposed of, in spite of tender hopes inspired by one of the later incidents of the piece. But were she twenty times as desolate, her exit with *Ein Mann! Endlich! Aurora Morgenroth!* would more than recompense her. We have seen nothing so good as this little finishing stroke for many a long day.

We have been favoured with a prospectus of the Imperial Engineering College which has recently been established in Yedo for the education of engineers for service in the Department of Public Works, and it is highly gratifying to see that the scheme as sketched in this prospectus is of a very solid and satisfactory character. The Principal of the College is Mr.

Henry Dyer, C. E., M. A., B. Sc. of the University of Glasgow, and the Professors under him are graduates either of English, Scotch or Irish Universities. The Syllabus of subjects for study and subsequent examination embraces English, Drawing, Elementary Mathematics, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Surveying and Levelling, Mineralogy, Geology, Architecture, General Construction, Construction of Machinery, Prime Movers, Principles in Naval Architecture, Machines used in Engineering, Special Construction, Hydraulic Engineering, Marine Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy.

Admission to the College will be obtained by competitive examination and the course of training is to extend over six years. A general scientific course, forming the foundation of subsequent technical application, will be pursued by each student, who must then select the branch of engineering towards which he feels most inclined and attend the special technical course demanded by that branch. A Library, Physical and Chemical Laboratory, a Workshop and Technical Museum, form parts of the scheme, and the rules by which these are to be guided and controlled are carefully laid down. The discipline and residence of students are provided for agreeably to be systems practised at home, and the employment of time, the duties of the Professors &c. are marked out with clearness and in conformity with good precedents.

The course of study is severe, extending, in Elementary Mathematics, to Spherical Trigonometry and Geometrical Conics; and in Higher Mathematics to Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations. In Natural Philosophy the course comprises the Theory of Motion in all its intricacies; Dynamics, involving Statics, Kinetics, Hydrostatics and Hydrokinetics (which we presume will involve the extremely difficult problems of Hydrodynamics, for which we see no other provision made); Pneumatics, Heat, Magnetism, Electricity, Geometrical and Physical Optics, Acoustics and Astronomy.

It will easily be understood by our readers that a mastery of the elementary and higher mathematics having once been acquired, the application of them to the sciences just named follows as a matter of course; and severe as is the list of studies just given, it may be approached without fear by any true proficient in mathematics—the true organon and instrument of the natural philosopher.

And in case any one should imagine that this course is beyond the capacity of Japanese students—a fear we entertained on first glancing over the syllabus—we may mention the fact which reassured us, viz: that a young Japanese in the School of University College has lately come out first in his class in *five* subjects, including, we believe, Greek, Latin and French—an almost unheard-of success, and one in the highest degree creditable to him. But experience of the average capacity of the students will soon enable the Professors to modify the course in conformity with it, should this on mature reflection seem necessary, and meanwhile we cannot withhold the expression of our pleasure at seeing a scheme so substantial and so real inaugurated by the Government. We only trust that the tendency too often shewn by the Japanese to interfere with their higher foreign employés, will be wisely repressed in the administration of this College. A large freedom of action must be extended to its Principal, who should be allowed to mould and fashion it according to his own will, experience and judgment. On its success will largely depend the future material prosperity of this country, and we trust we may see the egress from its walls of a succession of young men bent on doing good service to Japan, and armed with the requisite knowledge to achieve the objects of their ambition.

AFTER a somewhat long interval the Amateur Dramatic Society resumed its performances last night at the Gaiety Theatre, the *pièce de résistance* of the evening being Sheridan's "Critic."

The history of the "Critic" affords another illustration of the fact, common enough in our literature, of the power of survival of a *jeu d'esprit* beyond the existence of the circumstances which provoked it and after the purpose which it was intended to subserve had been fully answered. Who cares to know the story of the "Sir Fretful" of his day, or to remember that the

oblique reflections in the early scenes of this clever farce were levelled at dramatic customs and follies which have had their day, and authors who have long since gone to rest, at peace, it is to be hoped, with their bright and genial satirist? Who cares for the petty spites, the inveterate dialikes, the meannesses and foibles Sheridan laughs at and lashes—the dramatic absurdities he burlesques, and the social extravagances he so happily employs the brightest shafts from his armoury of wit in punishing? It is sufficient that the play answered its ephemeral purpose, that it filled the exchequer of the Theatre, gave a fillip to public taste, a little temporary ease to the careless and impecunious author, and extinguished some of those small cynics who hung barking about the skirts of a great man. His end was served and well served, and the world is all the richer for the wittiest sarcasm the stage has ever seen—in itself an eternal protest against the absurd violation of Nature under all the forms of Art.

It is not difficult, we conceive, to assign a fitting cause for the success which invariably attends the reproduction of the "Critic" at the present day, apart from the wit which is its true antiseptic. Since the times of Elisabeth our stage has possessed no national character. The writers of the Restoration were French in spirit, plan and treatment, and all the prodigality of their wit was enlisted in illustration of an exotic drama which experience has proved to have had little vitality, and which the moral atmosphere of our island—"frosty but kindly"—in time destroyed. To this succeeded—by a natural revulsion of taste—the mawkishly moral school introducing heavy tragedies and such dramas as the "Gamester," the "West Indian" and the profuse outpouring of Mrs. Inchbald's serio-comic budget. This school was assuredly not English, inasmuch as it exercised only an expurgatory treatment of the same class of subjects in the main as the dramatists of the preceding period had employed their genius upon. The license and indecency were gone, but so, alas! was the wit. It had no fervour and but little nature, and it died.

In the early days of this century Sheridan, Colman and a few others supplied the stage with a *pabulum* in which nothing was indigenous but the language. Here and there, it is true, a comic countryman, an Irishman or Scotchman asserted his nationality with native humour and all that *couleur locale* of reality which a provincial dialect and provincial habits lend to the scene, and these exceptions were acceptable enough. But they were only exceptions, and the basis of the story—plot, intrigue and treatment—was, in nine out of ten cases of successful dramas, taken from a French or German source, care being observed to adapt the compound to our dramatic exigencies. The state of the drama at present is said to be, (as it has, however, at all periods of its history in England been said to be), very unsatisfactory. Our national palate requires strong spice. But our national sense of morality and *bienveillance* forbids our writers to seek their subjects in the annals of the Divorce Court, and proceedings in Bankruptcy are as yet hardly exciting enough to give point to a drama. Our dramatists are therefore forced back upon the impossible and grotesque, and disregarding *Puff's* dictum that "a play is not to show occurrences that happen every day, but things just so strange that, though they never *did*, they *might* happen" they ignore the latter condition absolutely and burlesque reigns supreme. In virtue of this the "Critic" lives to amuse an age it can no longer instruct; how much to amuse it let those say who laughed at excellent *Mr. Puff* last night.

The favourable reports which connected Mr. Spurgeon with the impersonation of the hero of this farce are by no means overstrained. His conception of the easy vagabond who enriches himself by preying upon all sorts of social vices, and is made to write a tragedy in order to show of what poor stuff some dramatists are made, was just and accurate and his treatment of the part very delicate and clever. It is no reproach to Mr. Spurgeon to say that he has the mannerism of the excellent school he has been educated in, and of which we take him to be a "forward type." He has the merit of not forcing his humour, but allows it the ease and naturalness of perfect spontaneity, while at the same time exercising a jealous regard to all the points with which his part is studded. Not one of



these fell flat, nor had a critical listener to complain of the "gag" with which some *Puff's* venture to overlay the author. His interpretation was free of course, but it was the freedom which does not impinge upon license and the *manes* of Sheridan received no molestation at his hands. He gave admirable point to the epigram of the dialogue, and the brilliant *terce* and *riposte* of that wonderful word-fencing all told—not a point was lost. Mr. Spurgeon's portraiture of Puff erred only, we conceive, in a little excess of heartiness and *bonhomie*. These lightly-moralled gentlemen are by no means so much disposed to laugh over their successful tricks. A severer manner in recounting the manoeuvres of his profession would, we conceive, have been more in harmony with the character, and if we mistake not—though this we confess we care less for—the current tradition—*quantum valeat*. Voice, by-play and feature were admirably managed, and all that patience and aptitude could do for Puff was done by this accomplished amateur.

The part of *Sir Fretful Plagiary* is very commonly associated with that of Puff and is taken by one and the same performer: last night, however, it was ordered differently. The part is one which puts most amateurs out of their depth; it is difficult to render and ungracious, and enlists no sympathy in the audience. The native good-nature of the gentleman who impersonated this most nervous of the *genus irritabile* was almost too great for his rôle, but his rendering was careful and studied. His only fault was, indeed, that he made us almost to like Sir Fretful, who was, we take it, a very porcupine of angry sensitiveness. When we say that *Dangle* was represented in all his absurdity by Mr. Newcome with his usual care, and that Mr. Pringle did his best for *Sneer*, our readers may assume that the parts were very adequately filled.

The great business of the characters of the tragedy is to make the humour as broad as possible, and in this we are bound to say they succeeded. Lord Burleigh compressed a whole century of wisdom into his nod and convulsed the audience by the time-honoured trick of shaking the powder from his wig. *Sir Christopher Hatton* and *Sir Walter Raleigh* received every care at the hands of their respective representatives and made the usual hits, and, assisted by the Governor, the Earl of Leicester and the Master of the Horse formed that famous "orthodox quintetto" who pray with such convulsing unanimity. The retrenched acting-edition has shorn the part of *Whiskerandos* of much of its original glory and Mr. Francis prudently abstained from much "gagging," a sort of embroidery which actors use with some frequency in this rôle. He was however sufficiently ridiculous and made the most of the situation. The slight part of the *Beefeater*, also, which has always been a favourite, received due care at Mr. Vernon's hands and his

Am I a Beefeater now?

Was the very pink of melodrama. But Mr. Vernon is obviously no novice in the *coulisses*.

We have purposely left the ladies as a final *bonne bouche*. The love-lorn *Tilburina* was charmingly presented by Mrs. Fredericks, a lady who, by this time, must feel quite at home in broken-hearted damsels and distracted heroines and who was really as naturally unnatural as the extreme breadth of our dramatic horizon allowed. Her entrance was excellent and provoked just applause, and her mangling of the metre in the mad scene was admirable fooling. Mrs. Fredericks has certainly contributed a fair share to the general success. Miss Herbert's *Confidante* is a small part but was very amusingly played by that pretty and polyglot lady, and the two nieces were appropriately stiff and awkward in manner and gesture. The usual "magnificence" terminated the play.

It is somewhat unlucky for Mr. Charles Selby that he has had to follow the "Critic" on this occasion; but surely at no time could an average audience have been reconciled to such stuff as "Hunting a Turtle." It is of the very poorest material and of the weakest story—impossible alike in subject and treatment. All concerned did their best for this trifle—and we may commend especially the exertions of Mr. Vernon and Miss Herbert on its behalf—but it is better, we conceive, to remain in total darkness than to endeavour to lighten the obscurity by replacing the brilliant coruscations of Sheridan with the

puny farthing candle of the Cockney farce-writer who was selected to follow him last night.

The Amateur brass-band under M. Michel's direction performed a selection of music commendably in the course of the evening.

OUR attention has been called to the manner in which the Commissioner of Customs notifies to the owners or consignees of goods stored in the Bonded Warehouses the expiration of the term during which they are permitted to remain there.

The Article in the Bonded Warehouse Regulations bearing on the subject is as follows:—

#### ARTICLE XIV.

The Custom House authorities may refuse to allow merchandise to remain in the Bonded Warehouses for a longer term than one year. If the goods should not be cleared within that period or within such extension of it as the Custom House authorities may see fit to grant, the latter may authorize the public sale of the goods on giving one month's notice to the holder of the Warrant or Warrants representing the said goods, or in his absence to his Consul, and also by notification of the same at the Custom House and Bonded Warehouse, or in any newspaper published on the spot. All duties and charges due upon the goods, together with the expenses of sale and notification of the same will be paid out of the proceeds, and the balance if any, will be reserved for the party or parties to whom the goods belong, subject to a reduction of one per cent per month as a fee to the Customs for retaining charge of the same.

The practice at present seems to be to notify the expiration of the term by advertisements in the public papers, without first making a private communication in regard to it. Now, it will be observed that the Article above quoted makes the sale permissive on giving one month's notice to the holder of Warrant or Warrants representing the goods, but it obviously means that this notice shall be a private official communication to the holder of the warrant or warrants, and in case this notice is unheeded, either from the absence or death of the party or his representative, then notice in the public papers shall be resorted to. It may be argued that this might involve another month's delay in closing the account, but such an argument is idle in the case of an establishment holding goods only for one year and the charges on which could hardly in any case amount to their proceeds of sale. It must also be remembered that in forty-nine cases out of fifty the private communication would suffice to call the notice of the holder of the goods to his obligations in regard to them—obligations of a slight nature and which may easily have slipped his memory. The practice at present resorted to manifests a grave want of consideration for the feelings of individuals, and an absence of all knowledge of the courtesies due from a Public Department to the Public itself.

A recent number of the *Hongkong Government Gazette* has declared the new American Trade Dollar a legal tender in the colony, and a proclamation by the Governor-General of the two Quangs has been issued in Canton giving the particulars of an official assay of the coin and establishing its currency throughout those provinces.

It is, of course, a question how far the power of the shroffs will be used to impede the free circulation of the new coin, but it is so easy for them to turn occasions of this nature into sources of profit that the chances are in favour of the success of the measure.

We cannot cease to regret that the Japanese did not avail themselves of the chance of securing this outlet for their own *yen*. Such a course would have ensured for it a steadier value here than it has found, and the profit on the coinage would have assisted, by the most legitimate means, in defraying the expenses of the Mint.

MR. E. LOUREIRO has been advanced to the Post of Consul-General for Portugal in Japan.

On the 26th instant, a foot-ball match between fifteen members of the "United Services" and a similar number of the "Settlement" came off on the Cricket Ground. Play commenced at 4 o'clock and for the first period of the hour the ball was kept near the Services goal. Mr. Abbott having caught the ball made a good run through his opponents



and, with a fine drop kick, scored a goal for the Settlement.

Ends were now changed and the service team playing more forward, after some severe encounters succeeded in getting a goal by a well directed and long kick by Private Tarring, R.M.

Time was called at 5 o'clock and after an hour's most spirited and energetic play the result was a tie. The Settlement team appeared the heaviest though at the conclusion of the game the Services seemed in the best condition. On their respective sides the names of Messrs. Hamilton, Melhuish, Abbott, Abbell, Gubbins, Captain Hill and Lieut. Smyth deserve to be mentioned for their excellent play.

A company of ex-officials in Tsuruga Ken have started the enterprise of making silk-thread by machinery driven by water power. They entertain high hopes of success, and have invested a heavy capital \$200 (?) in it. Though unable to judge as to how far their prospects are warranted, we hope success awaits them.—*Gazette*.

The school of languages, formerly attached to the Gaimusho, comprising classes in Russian, German, Chinese, English and French, has been removed to, and joined with, the School of Foreign Languages which is in the place of the old Kaiseijo; so that in this school, since the beginning of this month, five languages—English, French, German, Russian and Chinese—are taught. If the last news from Europe be true, Japan will have sore need of skilled interpreters who can speak Japanese and Russian.—*Gazette*.

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

25th November, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, November 23rd, 1873.

Passengers.....	26,625.	Amount.....	\$7,951.59
Goods and Parcels .....			606.36
Total.....			\$8,557.95
Average per mile per week			\$475.44.
Miles open, 18.			
Corresponding week 1872.			
No. of Passengers 25,469.		Amount	\$8,652.99.

#### THE KI-ITO ARATAME KAISHA.

WE give below a translation of two documents issued by the Japanese Government in January last; the one entitled Rules for regulating the production of Raw Silk; the other containing the Rules or Constitution of the Ki-ito Aratame Kaisha, dated at the same time, and subscribed with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Revenue.

The first-named document assumes (vide Rule II) the existence of the Kiito Aratame Kaisha or Silk Inspection Guild; but this is probably only a *Nippon-ism*, such as is frequently to be met with in Japanese writings and may be observed in the second document also:—to wit, the existence of a condition or regulation is not expressed in a preamble, but assumed, and is discovered only by allusions thereto. We presume, therefore, that these Government Rules are the basis from which has sprung the Kiito Aratame Kaisha.

Our first impression on reading this document is that it shows an excellent intent. Surely it is exactly what foreign buyers have been so long asking for. What need then of an outcry from the Chamber of Commerce? We have in it an exordium, setting forth the value of the trade in the production of Silk, and censuring careless or fraudulent methods of preparing this produce. We notice, however, that the actual regulations confine themselves to measures for the universal compulsory use of a uniform paper tare which is to be issued by the Treasury.

On turning to the second document, we find it also

commences with an excellent preamble. Then follow twenty-one Rules prescribing detailed regulations for the paternal fostering of this important branch of native industry, but here a suspicion begins to dawn upon us that these zealous guardians have an eye to some pickings out of their ward.

The Ki-ito Kaisha is to have its head quarters at the open ports, with branches in each of the Silk-producing districts of the country. No silk or silk products can be trafficked in that have not the Government paper tie, counterstamped by the producer and the local Kaisha of the district of production. It is the business of the local associations to see that these ties and stamps are duly affixed on the spot, and the open port association is to see that no produce comes on to the market that has not passed through the proper inland channels.

The open port Kaisha is further charged with the duty of a qualitative examination of the Silk which comes forward for sale (Rules X and XVII), and of stopping any that has been badly or falsely got up, returning the same to the owner, and imposing a fine upon him. Fees are to be taken "to cover the expenses of these examining offices." These appear to be fixed provisionally at one half per cent to the open port offices; we believe however that the former has been already increased to 4 *riyos* per picul on Silk.

There are then sundry regulations as to methods and machines for reeling, and some details as to how the ties are to be fastened, &c.

We come now to some very suspicious clauses. Rules VI, VII, and VIII forbid members of the local associations to send their produce for sale otherwise than through an open port office and to a member of that open port Association, or to aid and abet in so doing,—under a "suitable penalty;"—and seeing that, by prior rules, traffic in Silk that has not passed through a local Association is also forbidden, it seems pretty clear that the whole of the trade with foreigners in Silk or its products is under the Control of the Ki-ito Aratame Kaisha.

There are some other features in connection with the actual working of this Association, which do not appear in these Rules, instead of a but whether any supplement to them has been published or not, we cannot say. We have gleaned the following information from various quarters, and believing it to be substantially correct, now place it before our readers.

The Yokohama Kaisha was formed some time towards the end of last year by some thirty-three native merchants, some of them not previously interested in the Silk Trade. The Government Document we publish to-day appears to have formed the species of charter under which they were incorporated.

Each of these men furnished a subscription of one thousand *riyos*, and five hundred from each has been called up since. There is something to shew for this 50,000 *riyos* capital in the substantial block of buildings erected by the Association for their Offices, at the end of the Benten Dori near the Railway station.

To these Offices come all the Raw-silk, Silk Waste, Silk-worm's Eggs, &c., intended for sale in Yokohama. Here every parcel is examined by the staff of inspectors—one of whom is a foreigner—and any goods not bearing the proper stamps are stopped. The inspector's duty is also to stop (under Rules X and XVII) any Silk badly or falsely prepared, and have it returned to the country. And delivery is given (except, we believe, as regards Silk-worms' Eggs) to none but members of the Association.

A printed slip detailing the arrivals at this office and to whom consigned, is published daily.

As to the fees levied here, it is said that they are as follows:—

For Raw Silk *riyos* 4 per picul.

For Silk-worms' Eggs 10 *riyos* per 1000 cards.

Adding thereto something for Noshi, Waste Silk &c., we should calculate that this would give an annual Revenue of at least 70,000 *riyos*.

Now what be comes of this Revenue? *Riyos* 22,000, it is said, goes to the Machigaisho for the maintenance of Roads, Bridges, &c., the Machigaisho having made over to the Kiito Kaisho its privilege of collecting the *octroi* on Silk, Silk-worms' Eggs &c., for this fixed sum. (When however the Machigaisho collected this due, it took only about 3/10 per cent.)

Then there are the salaries of the staff of inspectors and bantos to pay, and these with sundries may run into another 8,000 or 10,000 *riyos*. There remains a surplus of say 40,000 *riyos*;—and all we can say is that if the thirty-three members divide it amongst themselves, they get a pretty little return for their original subscription of 1500 *riyos*. We do not wonder, that, as is reported, they are very jealous about admitting any new member: nor yet that others are fired with emulation, and want a Kaisha in the Import trade!

Well then, here we have thirty-three men who have the whole of the trade with foreigners in Raw Silk and its products in their grasp. Their powers it would seem are even greater than their rules would shew; for already on two occasions they have issued edicts changing the customs of transacting business with foreigners, and have even placed a ban on a foreign house daring to resist them:—while they do not hesitate to threaten with fines those of their own number who are disobedient.

It would be a curious thing to learn by what connection with the Government they have the power of doing such things.

Moreover these thirty-three men monopolize to themselves the brokerage of the whole of the Silk sold in Yokohama.

And not only is the trade in Yokohama thus in the grasp of the Kaisha, but every producer throughout the country is under the control of the minor local associations, and how far this control is likely to have rather a discouraging than a stimulating tendency, it is not difficult to guess.

The objectionable features in the whole system have become so apparent as we have proceeded that we have little more to notice. *Imprimis*, of course, we hold that Government interference of this character with any branch of industry is sure in the end to do harm rather than good, and when the effect of such interference is to place power of this nature in the hands of an organization extending through the whole of the silk-producing districts, it is doubly to be deplored.

Already among the first fruits we see fresh imposts placed on the traffic in silk, and these of course must mainly come out of the pocket of the producer. And who shall tell what annoyances the unfortunate producer may not have to submit to at the hands of rustic petty officialdom? We tremble to see a noble industry like this in the grip of a Japanese guild. But we know that the Japanese Government must be dealt tenderly with on such a point, for many reasons. Doubtless it has meant well, but it has yet to learn that healthy exercise and freedom develop a manly frame much better than a strait jacket.

The new paper tare is admitted to be a great boon, and

we doubt not that the native owners of silk have as much reason to be satisfied with the change as foreign buyers.

But as for the qualitative examination all Silk buyers tell us it is a failure. As much rubbish has found its way on to the Yokohama market for sale this season as before, and moreover we hear great complaints that the skeins suffer by the handling at the examining-house.

If the allegations of the Chamber of Commerce in its letter to the Ministers which we recently published can be definitively proved—and it seems to us that there is a great deal of awkward evidence in the documents and facts upon which we have just been commenting, while probably the Chamber has been able to collect still more direct testimony in the same direction—we do not see how the Ki-ito Aratame Kaisha in its present form and with its present powers is to stand a day longer if treaty obligations are to be faithfully carried out.

#### ASSAULT ON A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

WE apprehend such untoward consequences from the decision given by the ACTING-ASSISTANT-JUDGE in a case brought before him on the 22nd instant, that we should be ill-discharging our duty were we to allow it to pass unnoticed.

The case arose out of an assault committed upon a Japanese railway official by T. A. SINGLETON who was a traveller by the 6 o'clock down-train from Yedo on the 16th instant. A report of the case, the accuracy of which we have taken some pains to ensure, will be found elsewhere in our column, and some little light has been thrown on it by certain particulars which we have obtained from the Railway authorities and to which we shall presently refer.

Evidence against the accused was adduced with a view of proving that he had travelled in a first-class carriage with a second-class ticket, and refused to pay the difference on arriving at the terminus although he had promised to do so; that he was there and therefore intercepted in his attempt to leave the terminus, and thereupon struck the complainant.

On the side of the accused it was pleaded that not having been able to find room in a second-class carriage the guard showed him into a first; that on the arrival of the train at the terminus the plaintiff appeared to complain to the station-master who asked him [accused] whether he had promised to pay the difference, to which he replied in the negative. He was then detained for some time in spite of the proffer of his card and address. This evidence was largely corroborated by that of his partner, S. COCKING, who stated that the card had been refused four or five times and that the complainant had finally taken accused by the collar, a proceeding which naturally led to the assault.

The complainant's evidence was unsupported by positive testimony except as regards the assault, which was admitted from the first; while, as we have said, the evidence of the accused was more or less substantiated by the depositions of his partner. In spite of all this, however, there is considerable difficulty in ascertaining with confidence where the truth lay, nor do the particulars of the accommodation afforded by the train and the number of passengers who travelled by it, with which at our request we were furnished the Railway Authorities, help us much. But they show that there was second-class accommodation in the train for *forty-eight* persons, while there were *forty-seven* second-class tickets issued. On the side of the Railway it may be urged from this fact that there were still two unoccupied seats; but the obvious and

weighty reply to this is that when carriages are so nearly full they may easily be pronounced quite full, especially in the dusk of the evening when very rigid examination is more difficult than by broad day-light.

Under all these circumstances and this nicely balanced evidence, we could quite have understood the dismissal of the case. But we wholly fail to understand the judgment, which fined the accused fifty cents for the assault, and imposed payment of the costs on the plaintiff. It seems to us that this is the rather in the nature of an arbitration between two contending parties, than of a strict administration of the law, which is the real business of a Judge. In a matter of this kind one of the parties must have been legally in the right, the other legally in the wrong, and it was, we venture to think, the Judge's business to determine this or dismiss the case as indeterminable. However much thought or pains or ponderation of evidence this little case may have involved, we hold that there were only two courses open; to condemn the accused or dismiss the case. If the evidence had gone to prove SINGLETON guilty, we should have been pleased to see him fined fifty dollars or sent to prison for ten days. But he was fined fifty cents. What for? If he was guilty of an assault, the severe punishment we only just named would not have been a whit too severe. There is nothing which the law should deal more severely with than assaults on men engaged in the discharge of their duties. On the other hand the plaintiff had to pay the costs. Why? The assault was proved. If justifiable on the ground that the accused was acting in self-defence, why was he fined? If he was fined for the assault why had the plaintiff to pay the costs? It is a thousand times more important that we should have law, than that we should have what any individual Judge may consider justice. In the former case he may often be wrong: in the latter he is certain to be constantly wrong, and meanwhile no one knows where he stands.

In regard to the accused, whether legally right or wrong, his proceedings betrayed a want of proper consideration for the Japanese. His obvious course was to pay the difference demanded of him under protest, leave his name and address with the Station Master, and apply to the Director of Railways or to his Consul for redress. This would have obviated delay, and the chance of any such act as that for which he was summoned and which *a priori* tells and should tell against him. There is a strong tendency in the minds of Western men, and we fear specially in Englishmen, to ride rough-shod over Asiatics, and this needs constant repression. Of course, if a Japanese puts his hand on a European who imagines himself in the right, or who, even if consciously in the wrong, tenders his card, he must take the consequences, which may easily be serious; for the law regards any such act as an assault and our feelings identify it with an insult. But a generous and humane consideration for the difficulties under which the Japanese must necessarily labour in applying European-made laws to ourselves should dictate a different line of conduct to that pursued by the accused in this case. We shall not deny that if, as seems to have been established, he tendered his card several times, and was not only detained but laid hands on, he was greatly provoked, wholly apart from any question as to where the original right or wrong may have lain. But we say that as a question of conduct he ought never to have placed himself in such a position, and therefore our sympathies are with the Japanese in the case. They could hardly be expected to know how to proceed in such a matter; he ought to have known per-

fectly well; and he should have been generous enough to make due allowances for the as yet novel position in which a Japanese railway guard must necessarily find himself.

We much fear that the judgment will largely and inevitably increase the difficulties of the railway officials, will paralyse them in dealing with cases to which they cannot as yet have become familiarised, and however unjustly—for Mr. HANNEN has always shewn a spirit of scrupulous justice towards them—will incline them to think that Englishmen find protection where they ought to meet with punishment. We cannot, of course, bend our law to suit Japanese conceptions of it, whether these conceptions are right or wrong. But the Japanese will assuredly fail, as we have, to understand the decision under review, and will infer from it much which it may be unjust to us to infer, but which it is most undesirable that they should have the smallest ground for inferring.

#### COPY.

[TRANSLATION.]

#### RULES OF THE RAW-SILK INSPECTING ASSOCIATION.

Raw-silk being the chief production of Japan, and the source of great profits in trade, everyone ought to bestow the greatest attention and industry, so as to manufacture a fine article. But of late years, owing to the extension of commerce, and the large quantity exported, a coarse and inferior article has been produced, and its value has gone gradually down, so that it has at last lost its high reputation, and the silk-men have many of them been ruined. This is a very lamentable state of things.

For these reasons an Association has been formed to devise plans to remedy this evil by encouraging the best modes of production in the Silk-cultivating districts, and examining the quality at the open ports. In this way they hope to prevent this evil in future, to bring back both the manner of production and of sale to an honest standard, and to promote the general advantage of the whole country.

The Association have therefore, after coming to an understanding with the representatives of the Silk-merchants of all parts, adopted the following rules:—

##### RULE I.

The Local Raw-silk Examining Companies will distribute to the Silk-cultivators all the paper-ties furnished by the Finance Department for Silk, for exportation and for home consumption. The cultivator stamps on the paper-tie, the name of his province and of his place of residence. Whether made up in the fashions styled *Sage*, *Mage*, *Nagate* or in any other, each hank must have a tie attached. No transactions will be made in any Silk which does not bear the owner's stamp.

When the silk is examined the Association will attach its stamp as proof of its having been inspected.

##### RULE II.

The Raw-silk Associations at the open ports in examining Silk will accept as proof, the seal on the ties of the Local Raw-silk Associations.

##### RULE III.

The Local Associations will pay in before hand to the Local Government Office, the regulation price of the ties, which will be afterwards recovered from the Silk-cultivators.

##### RULE IV.

The Government having prohibited transactions in Silk which is not tied with the official ties, not only will the members of the Association not trade in such Silk, but if any one offends against the prohibition they will seize the goods and lodge an information with the Local authorities.

##### RULE V.

The wholesale firms connected with the hitherto existing Association at the open ports and the provincial dealers will (or shall) equally form part of the Association.

##### RULE VI.

Goods for export which are forwarded to an open port

by the Provincial Associations must be sent to the open port branch of the Association, or to one of the firms associated with it.

#### RULE VII.

If any one after having bound himself by the obligations of the previous sections belonging to an open port branch of the Association or any firm connected with it deals in Silk which has not the stamp of the Local Association, or assists in doing so by forwarding Bills of Exchange, &c., the Association will impose a suitable fine.

#### RULE VIII.

If, on the other hand, a member of a Local branch forwards goods to a merchant unconnected with the branch at the open port, so that they do not pass through the hands of the open port branch or of one of the firms connected with it the Local Association will impose a suitable fine.

#### RULE IX.

Silk for exportation must previously be inspected by the Associations at the open ports. If, after inspection, a bargain cannot be concluded, the owner is at liberty to send it back for internal consumption, and in such a case half the fee for inspection will be returned.

#### RULE X.

If it should appear on inspection that Silk which has been examined has been made up in a tangled or otherwise improper manner, the open port branch will communicate with the branch at the place of production, and after the matter has been examined into a suitable fine will be imposed, and the Local branch will also fine the Silk-cultivator.

#### RULE XI.

The Market rates of articles of trade being subject to fluctuations, promptness or delay in export often occasions great delay or loss and for this reason the associations at the open ports will by employing men experienced in all the details of inspection and in other ways use their best endeavours to meet the convenience of the owner.

#### RULE XII.

Of late the use of a machine called "*Futatsudori*" has become prevalent. It is at first sight convenient as the operator can reel off two threads at once, but still it is often impossible to attend properly to both. Even when the reeling is commenced with five cocoons and the number dwindles to three or even two, the winder goes on reeling, and the thread is of course uneven. Not only so, but when it is wound on the large reel it is constantly breaking, and as it is too much trouble to be always tying the broken ends, they are simply joined together, so that it becomes impossible to find the real end and therefore great difficulty is caused in winding. This is no doubt the fault of the winder, but still it must be attributed to the deficiencies of the machinery. From this time forward the "*Futatsudori*" must be abolished, and the old single machine returned to. When the thread is being transferred to the large reel the end should be carefully tied, so that no knots may be seen, and the ends cut off with scissors.

Again there is a practice called "*Jikidori*" which consists in reeling directly from the pan containing the cocoons upon the large reel. This seems a convenient practice, but the hot water glues the Silk together and makes it impossible to rewind it, so that this plan must also be abandoned. In winding the Silk for the first time the water should be frequently changed and wound from first to last without unevenness of any kind. The water should then be dried off it and in wet weather especially it should be dried over the fire, so as to prevent its becoming tangled.

Those who have hitherto practised hand reeling are at liberty to continue to do so.

#### RULE XIII.

When the cocoons are given out to be reeled the Silk must bear a stamp with the manufacturer's name.

#### RULE XIV.

Wheat, flour, paste, or other weighty materials must not be used in fastening the ties. Rice paste should be employed and the breadth covered with paste should not exceed a tenth of an inch.

#### RULE XV.

The ties of the Skeins should not be heavier than six *momé* per hundred.

#### RULE XVI.

The Silk ties of Silk made up in the fashions called *nagaté* and *sagé* are to consist of red or light yellow Silk only.

As it is difficult to wrap the paper with the Government stamp round Silk which is not made up in bundles, such Silk should be prepared for market slightly made into bundles.

#### RULE XVII.

Any person who is guilty of placing good Silk outside, and *tamamayu* or other inferior Silk inside, or reels two threads at a time instead of one from the small reels to the large, or otherwise infringes the above Rules for manufacturing Silk, will have his goods returned on his hands and must not only refund the price paid for them, will be subjected to a suitable fine.

#### RULE XVIII.

On each package of pierced cocoons. Silk-waste, *yama-mai*, etc. the paper stamp ordained in the Government regulations must be affixed, and a wooden label attached with the maker's name, province and residence stamped on it. They are then to be submitted for inspection to the local examining Association.

#### RULE XIX.

Fees charged by open ports Silk inspecting Associations.

(Here are specified the different varieties of Silk.)

One half per cent will be charged upon the above articles estimated on their value at the time of inspection. But in proportion to the yield the quantity forwarded to the open ports will vary from year to year, and as it is also impossible to ascertain beforehand the expenses of building offices etc., a trial will be made of the above rate, but it may be modified as circumstances render necessary.

#### RULE XX.

The local examining branches will be guided by the above rule. Of course the fees are intended to cover the expenses of the examining office. They have been reduced as far as possible, and as an experiment have been fixed 3/10ths per cent, but they may be afterwards increased or diminished.

#### RULE XXI.

A complete account of all the expenditure will be submitted for the inspection of the local Authorities not later than December of each year.

The above Rules have been decided upon.

Raw-Silk inspecting Association.

January 1873.

The foregoing Rules for the formation of an Association are hereby sanctioned. Any alterations or additions which may be hereafter made in them must in every case be submitted for approval.

(Signed) MUTSU MUNEMITSU,  
Chief Commissioner of Revenue.

January 12, 1873.

#### [TRANSLATION.]

### RULES FOR REGULATING THE PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK.

January, 1873.

Raw Silk is one of the first staples of this country, but of late its preparation has become careless and its quality has consequently deteriorated. Moreover, it is reported that fraudulent acts are not uncommon. This is a reprehensible thing. The annexed rules have now been enacted for its protection, and the local authorities in all parts of the country shall therefore devote special attention to the matter, and take measures to ensure the comprehension of the August Intentions by those who follow this trade, and to prevent fraud or careless manufacture.

(Signed) THE GOVERNMENT.

### RULES FOR REGULATING THE PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK.

#### I.

This Department will issue to the local authorities the stamps which are to be used on the knots of all silk, whether for foreign export or domestic consumption without difference, and the local authorities shall apply to receive them as often as necessary according to the estimated production.



*Note.* As the arrangement spoken of above will be carried out from June, 1873 application must be made so that the tie-stamps may be received before the date fixed.

## II.

The local authorities shall sell the stamps to the Silk-Inspection Guilds (*Kiito Aratame Kaisha*) and the Guilds shall sell them to the silk producers.

## III.

The silk producers shall purchase the above stamps, shall impress thereon a stamp containing their names, their provinces and the localities in which they reside, and shall tie each hank of raw silk or the centre tie according to the sketch.

*Note.*—The producer's stamp must also be attached to the knot.

## IV.

The local authorities shall sell the tie-stamps to the Guilds at a fixed rate, obtain payment therefor at once, and pay in to the taxation-bureau on each occasion.

Ten per cent on the amount sold (that is 10 *yen* per 100 *yen*) shall be allowed to the Guilds as commission for disposing of them.

## V.

When the Guilds dispose of the stamps to the producers of silk they shall not take more than the fixed price.

## VI.

The local authorities shall in the month of February of each year send in to the Taxation Bureau a statement showing the quantity of tie-stamps received by them, the sums paid in on accounts of sales made and the amounts of the Commissions allowed to the Guilds during the previous year.

## VII.

The price of tie-stamps shall be as follows:—

The centre-tie stamps for gun-shaped, *shimada*-shaped, etc., shall be 5 *sen* per 100.

Stamps used for bundles (*Sage-dzukuri*) or small hanks.

3½ *sen* per 100.

Stamps used for Cocoons.

5 *sen* each.

Stamps used for silk-wadding.

10 *sen* each.

## VIII.

In producing Silk care must be taken. It must be got up without dirt or breaks. There must be committed no fraudulent acts.

## IX.

*Tamaito* (Dupion) *Noshiito* (coarse silk).—(*Frison fils.*)

*Kuzuito* (Gum-waste) *Kawamuki* (skin silk) and other kinds being all styled raw silk, the stamps are to be affixed as if they were the same.

## X.

A stamp is to be affixed on each bale of Cocoons, Silk wadding, pierced cocoons and wild cocoons, etc., and the name, province, and locality of the producer, to be clearly marked thereon.

*Note.*—This is unnecessary in the case of such articles as cannot be made up into bales.

Cocoons. Pierced cocoons—wild cocoons, are to be made up into bales not exceeding 7000 *me* (=43½ catties) and a stamp to be attached thereto. Even if the bales do not come up to this weight the stamp is to be attached all the same.

Silk wadding. One bale to be not more than 9000 *me* (=56½ catties) and a stamp must be affixed as in the previous cases.

## XI.

The same rules as to the use of the tie-stamps must be observed with respect to the silk produced at the filature at Tomioka in Jōshin, but the stamps will be issued direct to the officials of the filature by this Department.

## XII.

Raw Silk, Cocoons, Silk-wadding &c. which after June 1, 1873 have no stamps and are dealt in surreptitiously shall be confiscated, and a fine of five per cent on the value shall be levied on the producer and purchaser.

The above is enacted.

January 1873.

(Signed) TREASURY.

## THE SWORD OF JAPAN; ITS HISTORY AND TRADITIONS.

By THOMAS H. R. McCLATCHIE, Esq.,

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan,  
Wednesday, Nov. 26th, 1873.

There is, perhaps, no country in the world where the sword, that "Knightly weapon of all ages," has, in its time, received so much honour and renown as it has in Japan. Regarded, as it was, as being of Divine origin, dear to the General as the symbol of his authority, cherished by the *samurai* as almost a part of his own self, and considered by the common people as their protector against violence, what wonder that we should find it spoken of, in glowing terms, by Japanese writers as "the precious possession of lord and vassal from times older than the Divine period," or as "the living soul of the *samurai*?"

The sword has in Japan a history of its own, and has formed the subject of several treatises, written with the object of assisting the student of the art of fixing the date and maker's name of a blade, an art which apparently was a subject of great attention from olden times. Among these the principal works are the "*Kotō Meijin*," or "Collection of names of old swords," and the "*Shintō Bengi*," or "reference as to new swords." The former was compiled, in 1791 A.D. by Kamada Saburōdaiyu. The expression "old swords" is explained as applying to those made before the 8th year of the period Keichō, or 1603 A.D., while all those manufactured after the same date are included under the heading of "new sword."

Saburōdaiyu, in his preface to the "Reference as to New Swords," gives a short sketch of the Japanese legends regarding the history of the weapon; and though his allusions, in connection with his subject, to the mythology of his country may perhaps provoke a smile, still they are worthy of note as being the words of an author who is generally held to be a high authority on the matter of which he treats. The translation of this sketch reads as follows:—

"If we search out in by-gone days the origin of the sword, we find that our country excelled barbarian localities in regard to metal. In the olden times of the Divine period, when Izanagi and Izanami no Mikoto, standing upon the floating bridge of Heaven, thrust down their glittering blade and probed the blue ocean, the drops from its point congealed and hardened and became an island, after which the Deities created several other islands. These eventually became a large country composed of eight islands, and amongst the many names of this country—they styled it too the 'Land of many blades.' In its early days, there existed the Divine Swords Tō-nigiri and Ya-nigiri. Then, too, when Sosanoō no Mikoto smote the eight-clawed Great Dragon, and struck him on the tail, the sword of the Deity became slightly nicked, and from the inside of the tail he drew out a single blade. 'This,' said he, 'is a marvellous sword,' and he caused it to be presented to Tensho Daijin. This was styled the 'Sword of the Clustering Clouds of Heaven,' and also the 'Grass-mowing Sword.' Should not this be said to be the commencement of fixing the dates of swords? That 'Sword of the Clustering Clouds' was made one of the 'Three Divine precious things,' (i.e. the Seal, Sword and Mirror held by the Mikados),—it has had no equal in this country, and, being the gigantic weapon that watches over it, is a thing of great dread even to speak of. Now, when our country had arrived at the Heavenly rule of Sūjin Tennō, the 10th of the mortal Emperors, he feared to dwell in the same palace with the 'Divine precious things,' and so he caused a person called Amakuni, a man of the department of Uda in the province of Yamato, a far-removed descendant of Me-hitotsu-gami, to forge in imitation of the sword, and as for the 'Clustering clouds' that had descended from the Divine age, he was pleased to offer it up to the shrine of Tensho Daijin. Under the Heavenly rule of Keikō Tennō, Yamato Také no Mikoto, at the time of his expedition against the East, went to pay reverence at the shrines of Isé. His aunt, Yamato Himé no Mikoto, was the resident of the Shrine at that period, and she besought that the Divine sword of the 'Clustering Clouds'

"might be handed down to him from the Shrine, and so gave it over to Yamato Také no Mikoto, together with a tinder-case attached. This is said to have been the origin of the custom of fastening a charm-case to a sword as a guardian for children. Yamato Také no Mikoto, having accomplished the subjugation of the East, offered up the sword at Atsuta in the province of Owari. Up to the present day, the virtue of this sword, permanent and immutable even unto the end of myriads of ages, is the guardian of our country and our homes, and the protector of our own selves. In no way can it be fully described by the pen! The second "precious sword" was buried in the Western seas at the time of the death of Antoku Tennô (1185 A.D.)."

Throughout the whole of the above passage, the word 'sword' is invariably rendered by the Japanese word '*ken*,' which signifies a long, straight, double edged sword, as opposed to the '*katana*,' of modern times, which has but a single edge, and is slightly curved towards the point. The '*ken*' is the oldest form, and the '*katana*' the newest, while between the two comes a sword much like the '*katana*,' only a great deal more curved. A beautiful specimen of a '*ken*' is now in the possession of the most noted fencing master of Yedo. It is about three feet in length, and perfectly straight; the blade is some two and a-half inches in breadth, and the point somewhat heart-shaped. It is exceedingly heavy, double-edged, and engraved with various devices. This '*ken*' is said to be between seven and eight hundred years old. The curved sword was worn swinging from a belt, to which it was attached by two strips of leather; it appears to have been a common style of war-sword, and was generally very short. The shape of the '*katana*' was obtained by dividing the heavy '*ken*' down the centre of the blade, thus producing two single-edged swords of more convenient weight. Besides these again, there is the '*wakizashi*,' or short dirk, the custom of wearing which together with the '*katana*,' as a sign of gentle birth is said to have been introduced about the commencement of the Ashikaga dynasty, in the early part of the 14th century. The length of this dirk has of late years been gradually lessened to about nine and a-half inches. This is the weapon with which the ceremony of *hara-kiri* was performed, the dirk being then presented to the principal on a small square tray made of white wood, such as is used in temples. Hence the allusion, in a popular song written at the time of the recent Revolution,—“The gift I wish to present to my lord of Aidzu is ‘nine and a-half inches’ on a temple tray,”—meaning that the author of the song, who was evidently attached to the loyal party, desired nothing better than the death of the nobleman in question.

The names of noted smiths are many in number. The first who appears to be a really authentic personage is one Amakuni, who lived during the reign of the 42nd Emperor Mommu Tennô (about 696—707 A.D.). He is stated to have been a man of Uda in Yamato, and this circumstance, coupled with the fact of similarity of name, induces the belief that he was a remote descendant of that Amakuni whose name has been mentioned above as having made a sword in imitation of the Divine blade called "Clustering Clouds." There are various tales of other clever smiths before the time of Mommu Tennô, but it is hard to place much reliance on these legends. With regard to later times, the "Reference as to new swords" says, "The good makers of olden days were Kamigé, Shinsoku, and Amaza,—and of the middle ages, Muné-chika, Yasutsuna, Sanémori, Yukihiro, and Yoshimitsu, with Kuniyoshi of Awataguchi (in Kiyôto). There were many Bizen men of old,—in the period Shôkiu (1217-1220 A.D.) there were numerous artisans,—and subsequently came Masamuné and Yoshihiro, who were "universally renowned." Of the above names, Yoshimitsu is placed by the author of the work as first in point of merit.

It appears rather strange that in this list there should not be found the name of Muramasa, who is certainly one of the most widely known smiths of Japan; it is most probable that his name was omitted by some oversight, as he is mentioned elsewhere in the book. The four makers of swords who seem to be best known in Japan are Muné-chika, Masamuné, Yoshimitsu, and Muramasa. Of these

Munéchika is by far the oldest; he was born in 938 A.D., and his swords were famous from 987 A.D. downwards. Masamune and Yoshimitsu acquired their renown towards the end of the 13th century, while Muramasa did not appear till nearly a century after them. These makers, as indeed all smiths of any note, had their own marks which they engraved on the hilt of the sword, most frequently accompanied by a date, but as, of late years, the practice of counterfeiting the marks of well known makers has been largely indulged in, these are not always to be depended upon. Muramasa was succeeded by his son, and his grandson, who both bore the same name, and the latter of whom flourished in the early part of the 15th century. The blades turned out by this family acquired the unenviable reputation of being unlucky and of frequently bringing their owners into trouble. Mr. Mitford, in his "Tales of Old Japan," narrates the legend as to the reason why the Yoshimitsu blades were deemed of good omen in the Tokugawa family, while those of Muramasa were thought unlucky.

The profession of the smith was deemed an honourable one, and those who engaged in it were generally men of good family. It is mentioned of the Emperor Gotoba Tennô, who succeeded to the throne in 1184, that not only did he "give directions to the noted smiths of the various provinces and make them forge, but also worked with his own hand." In later years the famous smiths received from the Court an honorary rank, which was in proportion to the renown they had gained. Thus it is a common thing to see engraved on a sword the name of the maker, with the title "*hami* of such and such a province" appended. This, however, is also explained by the assertion that the maker engraved on his work the title of the nobleman in whose jurisdiction he lived; but of the two explanations the first-named is apparently more worthy of credit. To these names a date is generally added, while on the other side of the hilt is occasionally written a motto or a verse of poetry, some of which are rather curious. Subjoined are a few of these, selected at random:—

"There's nought 'twixt Heaven and Earth that man need fear, who carries at his belt this single blade:—again,—“One's fate is in the hands of Heaven, but a skilful fighter does not meet with death:”—and again,—“In one's last days, one's sword becomes the wealth of one's posterity.”

Apart from these mottoes, it was a common custom to give names to famous swords. 'Little Crow' was the title of one in great repute in the Taira family, while in the house of Minamoto there were two hereditary swords named "*Higékiri*" and "*Hizamaru*." The two latter names arose from the circumstances that when these swords were tried on two criminals sentenced to decapitation, one cut through the beard of the victim after severing the head from the body, while the other also divided the knee. The historian Rai Sanyô narrates the fact that the forging of these two swords occupied the smith for a period of sixty days. The dirk with which Asano Takumi no Kami, the lord of the famous "forty-seven rônins," committed *harakiri*, is still preserved at the temple of Sengaknji in Yedo, while swords alleged to have belonged to Minamoto no Yoritomo and to Taiko Hidéyoshi are to this day shown at the temple of Hachiman at Kamakura.

It was the writer's good fortune, in the spring of the present year, to pay a visit to the famous shrines of Nikko, in the province of Shimotsuké. The highest mountain of that cluster of hills is called Nantai-san, and has been considered for many ages a sacred place. Upon this mountain are several small *torii*, or gateways, such as are seen leading up to Japanese temples, and these guide the traveller to a small shrine at the summit. Here, on a bare rock overhanging a steep precipice some sixty or seventy feet in depth, lay, half-buried in the snow, a large number of sword-blades, old and rusted, which had evidently lain there exposed to the wind and rain for many years back. Tradition says that, in old days, any one who had committed a deed of blood with any weapon, was accustomed to make a pilgrimage to this mountain, and there fling away the instrument as a sort of expiation for his crime. The guides on the spot, however, stated that though this was doubtless true in many cases, still it was not an absolute

fact. Among the sword-blades there lay one, broken into three pieces, but which when whole must have been not less than eight feet in length. This sword bore a date of some twenty-one years back, and the maker's name, Iza-wa Gijirô, who turned out to be a smith late of renown in the castle-town of Utsunomiya, some few miles off. Many a tale of blood, no doubt, could those old blades have told, had they a voice; but there they lay, as still as the hands that once wielded them, fitting emblems of the decay, in these days, of that once deep-rooted pride which was wont to cherish the sword, under the belief that it was the source of manly spirit, and the very fountain of honour.

The different way of carrying the sword are stated by some Japanese to have been indicative of the rank of the wearer. Thus, persons of high birth are said to have generally worn it with the hilt pointing straight upwards, almost parallel with the body; the common people to have struck it horizontally in the belt; while ordinary *samurai* wore it in a position about half-way between the two just quoted. This, however, does not appear to be an idea worthy of much credence, for all visitors to Yedo some three years ago must have noticed that the style of carrying it first quoted above was one that found great favour in the eyes of the low-class swashbucklers of the Capital, who frequently were seen swaggering about girt with weapons placed perpendicularly in their belts and reaching almost from the level of their chins to their ankles. To clash the sheath of one's sword against that belonging to another person was held to be a grave breach of etiquette,—to turn the sheath in the belt, as though about to draw, was tantamount to a challenge,—while to lay one's weapon on the floor of a room, and to kick the guard with the foot, in the direction of any one else, was a deadly insult that generally resulted in a combat to the death. It was not even thought polite to draw a sword from its sheath without begging the permission of any other persons present.

The decay of the practice of wearing swords is certainly a hopeful sign of more intelligent and orderly times. The contrast between the present peaceful condition of the great cities of Japan, and that of the same places a few years back, is in itself a sufficient argument that the swords were not really needed, but were, on the contrary, incentives to violence. Tales of unfortunate dogs serving as a test for the sword of the roystering student,—or of some wretched foot passenger losing his life beneath the stroke of a ruffin anxious to try the edge of his blade by what is so expressively styled in Japanese "crossroad cutting," are happily now unknown. That these tales were, even in former times, much exaggerated is more than likely, but that such things did actually occur is beyond all doubt, and it is gratifying to find the Japanese themselves so far awakened to a sense of the uselessness of their once dearly cherished swords as actually to ridicule, in the public press, the few who still adhere to the old custom. Honesty of purpose and firmness in action,—straight-forward dealing and steadfast endeavour, will do far more to help on this country to her proper place among the nations of the world, than could ever have been achieved by means of her formerly much-prized possession, the "girded sword of Great Japan."

THOMAS R. H. McCLATCHIE.

Hiogo, October 14th, 1873.

#### ROYAL MARINE LT. INFANTRY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

We append the results of the contests for the different prizes for skill and speed which were held yesterday at the Camp Ground. There was a large assemblage of visitors, including the Officers and Men of the French Company stationed here, and a most favourable impression was made by the spirit and vivacity with which the games were conducted.

1.—COMPANY RACES, 100 YARDS. The first two in each race to compete in Champion 100 yards race.

No. 1 Company	1st Prize, \$2 ; 2nd Prize, 50 cents.
No. 2     "     1st     "	\$2 ; 2nd     "     50     "
No. 3     "     1st     "	\$2 ; 2nd     "     50     "
No. 4     "     1st     "	\$2 ; 2nd     "     50     "

#### No. 1 COMPANY.

Sergeant Batchelor .....	1
Private Dodwell .....	2

#### No. 2 COMPANY.

Sergeant Gardiner .....	1
Private Coombs .....	2

#### No. 3 COMPANY.

Private Tarring .....	1
Sergeant Collins .....	2

#### No. 4 COMPANY.

Corporal Brown .....	1
Private Barrett .....	2

2.—THROWING THE HAMMER, 18 lbs. Not to cross the line. 1st Prize, \$3 ; 2nd Prize, \$2 ; 3rd Prize, \$1.

Private Redding, 61ft. 9in.....	1
Sergt. Gardiner, 60ft. 1in.....	2
Private Clayton, 54ft. 2in.....	3

3.—THREE LEGGED RACE. 100 yards round a post. 1st Prize, \$6 ; 2nd Prize, \$4 ; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Keen and Kennedy .....	1
Collins and Coombs.....	2
Dunn and Tarring .....	3

4.—N. C. OFFICERS' HANDICAP.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Mile. 1st Prize, \$6 ; 2nd Prize, \$4 ; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Sergt. Gardiner, scratch.....	1
Corporal Brown, 10 yards .....	2
Lance-Corporal Dunn, scratch .....	3

5.—PUTTING THE SHOT, 32 lbs. 5 yards space allowed ; Not to cross the line. 1st Prize, \$3 ; 2nd Prize, \$2 ; 3rd Prize, \$1.

Private Redding, 25ft. 3in.....	1
Sergt. Gardiner, 24ft. 7in.....	2
Lance-Corpl. Keeling, 23ft. 9in.....	3

6.—CHAMPION 100 YARDS RACE. 2 first in Company Race to compete. 1st Prize, \$5 ; 2nd Prize, \$3 ; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Sergt. Gardiner .....	1
Private Tarring .....	2
Private Barrett .....	3
Private Collins.....	4

7.—MARCHING ORDER RACE. 1 Mile walking or running. 1st Prize, \$8 ; 2nd Prize, \$4 ; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Private Kennedy.....	1
Private Mitchell .....	2
Private Middleton .....	3

8.—PRIZES FOR BEST KITS. Presented by Captain Walsh. 1st Prize, \$3 ; 2nd Prize, \$2 ; 3rd Prize, \$1.

Private Mitchell .....	1
Private Clarke.....	2
Private Middleton .....	3

9.—FLAT RACE. Open to N. C. Officers and Men of the French Garrison. 1st Prize, \$8 ; 2nd Prize, \$4 ; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Faucan .....	1
Gius .....	2
Remedy .....	3

9.—MILE RACE. 1st Prize, \$8 ; 2nd Prize, \$4 ; 3rd Prize, \$2. Prizes increased to 1st Prize, \$10 ; 2nd Prize, \$5 ; 3rd Prize, \$3, if run in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  minutes.

Corporal Dunn.....	1
Private Coombs .....	2
Private Mitchell .....	3

Time, 5min. 45sec.

10.—FRENCH AND ENGLISH. Right Half Battalion v. Left Half Battalion. 18 men per Company. Prize \$15.

11.—HURDLE RACE. 120 yards. 8 flights.

Sergeant Gardiner .....	1
Private Tarring .....	2
„ Clarke .....	3

12.—DRUM AND FIFE BAND HANDICAP. Presented by Lieut. and Adjutant Sandwith. Distance: 350 yards. Conditions: All to start or no race. 1st Prize. \$5; 2nd Prize, \$3; 3rd Prize, \$2.

Corporal Smith, 65 yds.....	1
Drummer Hawkins, 8yds. ....	2
„ Foster, 6yds. ....	3

13.—OLD SOLDIERS' RACE. 200 Yards, for men over 16 years Service. 1st Prize \$4. 2nd \$3. 3rd \$1.

Private Mitchell .....	1
„ Butt .....	2
Q. M. Sergt. Harrison .....	3

14.— $\frac{1}{4}$  MILE HANDICAP. (Presented and Handicapped by Staff Surgeon Caldwell.) 1st Prize \$6. 2nd \$4. 3rd \$2.

Private Middleton, 45 yds.....	1
Private Kean, 35 yds .....	2
Private Collins, 20 yds. ....	3
Private Hunt, 25 yds .....	4

15.—JINGLING MATCH.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an hour allowed. 4 Prizes \$2 each to be decided by the Judges.

Private Kennedy.
Private Cully.
Private Bateson.
Private Collins.

16.— $\frac{1}{4}$  MILE RACE. Open to Garrison and Squadron. 1st Prize \$6. 2nd \$4. 3rd \$2.

Corporal Dunn.....	1
Private Coombes .....	2
Private Barrett .....	3
Willis, R.N.....	4

17.—SACK RACE. 100 Yards round a Post. Winners of heats \$1. 2 first in each heat to run a final. 1st Prize \$5. 2nd \$3. 3rd \$2. 4th \$1.

Private Kennedy .....	1
„ Dodwell.....	2
„ Kean.....	3
„ Sage.....	4

18.—STEEPLE CHASE. Round the Camp. 1st Prize \$8. 2nd \$5. 3rd \$3.

Private Clarke.....	1
„ Barrett.....	2
Sergt. Gardiner.....	3
Private Collins.....	4

19.—CONSOLATION RACE. For Non-Winners. Once Round. 1st Prize \$3. 2nd \$2. 3rd \$1.

Private J. Hill.....	1
„ Hunt.....	2
„ Bennett.....	3

A betto's race and a boy's race brought the sports to a close.

#### NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned publishes for the information of H. B. M.'s subjects the annexed note which he has received from His Excellency the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, enclosing a notification under which the exportation of Flour made from Rice, Wheat and Barley, is henceforward permitted free of duty.

(Signed) HARRY S. PARKES,  
H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary  
and Minister Plenipotentiary.

H. B. M.'s LEGATION,  
Yedo, November 27th, 1873.

#### [TRANSLATION.]

November 24th, 1873.

SIR,—With reference to the permission granted some time ago to export rice, wheat and barley, I have the honour to inform you that it is now permitted also to export flour made from the same as you will see by the enclosed copy of Notification No. 385.

With respect,

(Signed) TERASHIMA MUNENORI,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

H. E.

SIR HARRY S. PARKES,  
H. B. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary.

#### [ENCLOSURE.]

Notification No. 385.

With reference to Notification No. 246, of July last permitting the export of rice, wheat, and barley, it is hereby notified that the export of flour made therefrom is likewise permitted free of duty.

If circumstances render it desirable to change this notification, public notice of the same will be given two months previously.

(Signed) IWAKURA TOMOMI,  
Udaijin.

17th November, 1873.

#### Correspondence.

##### THE SAGHALIEN QUESTION.

##### POSITION OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

SIR,—The *London and China Express* of October 3rd, contains a statement to the effect that a quarrel is "considered imminent between Russia and Japan," upon the old question of the occupation of Saghalien. New York journals of the same date publish a telegram from London declaring that "special despatches from St. Petersburg report that a rupture has occurred," &c., &c.

While nobody is likely to be disturbed, on the strength of these or similar warnings, by the prospect of present disturbances between the two countries, there is no doubt that the question of the occupancy of Saghalien continues to be, as it has been for years, an extremely irritating one for the Japanese Government. The late Kuazoku, Sawa, was to have directed the greater part of his attention to the time-worn dispute, although it is not at all clear how his action or that of any Japanese representative could now retard the evident purpose of the Russians to extend their sway over every part of the island. Years may possibly pass before any definite settlement is attained, but as regards the various courses likely to be adopted by the Japanese in their diplomatic struggle, there is already a considerable deal of speculation, some of which, especially in the United States, is taking such positive forms as to warrant a word or two in exposure of its errors. A telegraphic message from Washington, which appeared on the 4th of November, in all the American journals, has been accepted as a sort of acknowledgment of responsibility on the part of the U. S. Government, and has led to various discussions, all of which seem generously directed and sincere. The circular is as follows:—

The complications which may arise between Japan and Russia as to the possession of the Island of Saghalien to the northward of the Japanese Empire must be one of some interest to the State Department, in view of the provisions of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Japan, concluded at Yedo, 1858, and drawn by Townsend Harris. The second article of the treaty recites that the President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the Government of Japan and any European power.

I desire, with your permission, to show how little likelihood there is that the Japanese will ever again apply for the friendly counsel or action of the United States in the event of difficulties with any foreign power. When the treaty of 1858 was executed, the article in question—which is somewhat broader in scope than the above quotation implies—was introduced in good faith on both sides.



It was one of the many methods employed by Mr. Harris to secure especial advantages, and he undoubtedly obtained sufficient equivalents for his pledge. How long it was intended to continue in force,—whether its operation was to cover only a limited period or to last until the expiration of the treaty, is a point which has only recently been brought forward. It is certain that until a very few years ago the Japanese regarded it as an unbroken promise, and that the State Department at Washington admitted its validity by acting, more or less effectively, upon it. The manner of that action, however, was such as to dispel all expectation of the idea of any genuine or practical mediation. I believe that a few unimportant applications for friendly service were made in the time of Messrs. Pruyn and Van Valkenburg, and were acceded to; but the only earnest desire to secure intercession was expressed in 1870, through Mr. De Long, who gave it all the support that his personal influence could convey. It may be worth while to mention that the Japanese based their appeal upon the following grounds:—1, that the well known friendship then existing between Russia and the United States would cause an application by the latter to receive particular attention: 2, that the close proximity of the U. S. to the locality in dispute might be supposed to create an identity of interests, in some particulars, with the Japanese: and 3, that the provision of the treaty of 1858, abundantly authorized their request. The action of the United States authorities, in response, was as follows:—An informal message was sent to St. Petersburg, instructing the U. S. Minister to discuss the matter unofficially. This order was followed out, and with rather unexpected consequences. The Russian Foreign Office expressed a degree of satisfaction that the subject had been approached unofficially, inasmuch as a more direct application might have ruffled the pleasant surface of the cordial alliance of that period; that no serious consideration of the topic would be consented to, and that Russia could allow of no intervention in a question concerning only herself and her nearest Eastern neighbour. The whole tone of this communication, so far as the United States' Government was concerned, was, to say the least, disagreeable, and it is quite possible that it may have contributed to the acerbity which afterward revealed itself in the Catacazy affair. In regard to Japan, a new proposition was submitted. Although Russia would agree to no mediation on behalf of Japan, yet on her own behalf, she would be glad if the United States could discover by what means satisfactory to the Japanese she could obtain possession of the whole of the disputed territory. I believe that a virtual suggestion was offered that a sum of money should be paid. This proposal, quite as humiliating to the Japanese as the subsequent occupation of the southern part of the island, was actually transmitted, and there the mediation, if it can be called so, abruptly terminated. Without considering, or wishing to consider, to what extent the United States did or did not fulfil their presumed obligation, it is needless to say that the entire transaction was a bitter disappointment to the Japanese. I have a keen recollection of the light in which it was said to be regarded by them at the moment, but as time has probably softened or altered their feelings—they are occasionally susceptible to change—it is perhaps needless to revive that part of the matter. Unless, however, they are gifted with supernatural endowments of the sentiment which is supposed to spring eternal in the human breast, there is no reasonable probability that they will again confide themselves to the intermediary action of the United States.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. H. HOUSE.

Yokohama, November 24th 1873.

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A Regular Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, 26th November, in Room No. 19 at the Grand Hotel. The Rev. Dr. Brown, V.P., took the Chair at 8.30 p.m.

The minutes of the previous Meeting were read and approved and the names of the following gentlemen announced as new Members:—Messrs. M. Von Brandt, T. Walsh, H. Wilkinson, G. Wauchope, J. Stransome, W. C. Ayrton and the Rev. J. Summers.

On a motion, it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws and report to the next Meeting of the Society.

The Chairman appointed on this Committee: Sir Harry S. Parkes, Messrs. Howell, Syle, Satow and R. B. Baker.

Also, on motion of Mr. Wilkin, seconded by Dr. Brown, it was resolved that visitors passing through Yokohama be invited to attend the Meetings of the Society.

A paper prepared by Mr. T. R. H. McClatchie of H. B. M. Legation, on "The Sword of Japan: its History and Traditions" was then read, in the absence of the writer, by Sir Harry S. Parkes.

The Chairman remarked upon the great amount of time and pains required for the preparation of such a paper as that just read, not to speak of the Japanese scholarship necessary to the translations included in it; and expressed the obligations of the Society for the contribution made by Mr. McClatchie to the interest of their Meetings.

Dr. Caldwell, R.M., testified to the deadly nature of the wounds made by Japanese swords, as shewn in cases which had occurred here only a few years since.

Lieut. Sandwith R. M. mentioned the case of a trial of skill between a Japanese and an Englishman, the weapons being a Japanese sword and a single-stick—the latter proving the most effective.

Mr. Howell considered the production of swords by some famous Sword cutlers, analogous to the making of celebrated musical instruments by certain Italian makers whose work has never been equalled. In both cases, their success was the result of patient and concentrated attention to all the particulars which contributed to the consummation. It is an interesting question whether or not we, with all the modern aids of chemistry and even electricity, can equal the steel of Japan.

Commander Nelson, U.S.N., thought that the Japanese sword-steel equalled our own and perhaps excelled it; though the sword, as a weapon, was faulty from its weight, from its requiring the use of both hands, and from its not being well balanced.

Captain Bridgford, R.M., said that the object of the weight was to cut through armour. He referred to the straight, pointed Greek and Roman sword as adapted to unarmoured combat; while the long, heavy Crusaders' sword was in strong contrast, being designed to cut through heavy mail etc. The rapier, on the contrary, was light and pointed. The Aztec sword resembled the Japanese, but it was over-matched by the lighter weapons of the Spanish invaders.

Sir Harry S. Parkes remarked that as old armour was very heavy and the new became lighter, so the weight of swords diminished. He exhibited a light Japanese dress-sword; and also a rusted blade brought from the mountain, NanTai, mentioned in the paper. He considered that in the days of old Japan the sword had been a symbol of tyranny rather than of defence. Of all the changes that had taken place during the last three years, he considered none greater or more significant than the disuse of sword-wearing. When the (so-called) Parliament first met, one of the 337 members suggested that it might be left optional for the *samurai* to wear their swords or not, but no seconder to the motion was found, and the mover himself was assassinated soon after. Now a foreigner can go about the streets of Yedo safely by day or night.

The Chairman in conclusion related an incident connected with a student from Niigata who, three years ago, would sooner part with his garments than his swords; but now, on returning home, left them without regret, "having no use for them."

## Law Report.

### H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

November 21st, 1873.

AYMONIN v. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

This was an action arising out of the loss of a ram or piston of a hydraulic press, in the bay of Yokohama, in January last, sent to the order of the plaintiffs, and the subsequent alleged failure of defendants to replace the same according to the original specification.

The plaintiffs were Aymonin & Co., represented by J. P. A. Zembach, all of Yokohama, on the one part; and the defendants were Butterfield & Swire, represented by Mr. Dodds of Yokohama on the other part.

The plaintiffs conducted their own case; the defendants were represented by Mr. Dickens.

J. P. A. Zembach, sworn, said he was in the employ of Messrs. Aymonin & Co. Witness proceeded to read a statement, to the effect that in January last, Butterfield & Swire, as Agents of the Ocean Steamship Company, had shipped from Liverpool a hydraulic press, some nineteen pieces altogether, according to the Bill of Lading. [Document handed to Court.] On the arrival of the machine here, on board the *Achilles*, in January last, as it was being trashed for landing, owing to some defect in the tackle the case slipped, and the piston, one of the principal pieces fell out, and was lost in the sea. Butterfield & Swire, on being notified of the accident, had agreed to take upon themselves the responsibility of the loss, as he could prove on a reference to his papers. The piston since cast to replace the one lost, was not uniform, the former having had a sheeting of copper at the bottom, worth some \$250, which, he maintained, lessened the value of the piston substituted.

Mr. Dickens, expressed his willingness to admit that the ram would have been better, had it been sheeted with copper.

Witness, continuing, said that, in consequence of the non-existence of the copper covering, a clean Bill of Lading had been refused by the firm. Since October last, they had observed that there were defects in the casting itself, the water starting through the pores of the metal in bubbles. He could certify to this himself. In consequence, the necessary pressure could never be obtained. There was a loss of as much as 10 to 15 per cent. force. They had notified Messrs. Butterfield & Swire of the bad condition of the press. They had also requested them to reimburse them in the sum of \$350, calculated cost of a new ram with the necessary copper at bottom, but had received no reply to their letter. [Invoice of press handed into Court.] They had requested Butterfield & Swire to replace the ram this way to avoid litigation. The press was put up about the end of September last. The survey was made the month following, when the main pieces were mounted. From the survey made by Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson, it was found that the new ram would not descend low enough into the chamber, being some three centimetres too long. This was altered, but the other defects remained. He submitted that everything had been done by his firm that could be done in order to give the press a fair chance before commencing proceedings before His Honour. The bubbles were a consequence of the bad casting, and were discovered on the first day they had commenced to work the press, in October last, which was the earliest period they could commence after the drying of the cocoons. They had since received a note from Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson to the effect that the bad casting would be rectified free of charge. Not having received any answer from Messrs. Butterfield & Swire to their communication of October last, they could not entertain Whitfield & Dowson's letter. They had, in consequence commenced the present proceedings.

Cross examined by Mr. Dickens: He had himself seen the package in which the machine was brought here. The weight of the ram was about 16 cwt. There was nothing broken about the case. The tackle when it was being hoisted up, slipped a little, lowering one end of the case or package, and the ram in question immediately shot out, descending into the sea. There were hoops of iron round the body of the packing, but only partially round the ends. The water came out of the ram more like steam. He could not say how long it would take to fill a tea cup with it. [The letters were here put in by the defendant, one of them notifying Messrs. Butterfield & Swire that if satisfactory action was not taken in regard to the machine, legal proceedings would be taken. The letters now produced were all's.]

Mr. Dickens said the defence was a very simple one. They had already admitted their liability in regard to the ram, for which he submitted they were alone responsible. To this end he read the

law of the matter, citing a parallel case, showing what the duties of shipowners are in such matters as the one under consideration, and pointing out in conformity with the decision arrived at in the case just cited, the willingness of his clients to admit their liability for loss and interest on the missing piece, but not on the whole machine. They had only known that the case contained machinery, without knowing that there was anything absolutely necessary to the efficient working of the whole of it when put up. The nature of the claim of plaintiffs might be known by reference to a letter dated 20th August, 1873. This document showed that defendants had offered to pay the cost of the piece lost. To which plaintiffs had said that they could not state the amount. His clients had also offered to replace it. But plaintiffs had replied that they could not wait far one from England. Which was in effect, a refusal of defendants' offer. Counsel next produced a letter showing that plaintiffs had indicated their willingness to accept a new ram, cast by Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson; and, he submitted, such a one as could be produced in Yokohama. Nothing had been said about the sheeting of copper until some time after. After it had been delivered, the machine with the ram, had been allowed to remain idle some three months, in the possession of plaintiffs, before anything had been done with it.

The Court hereupon adjourned until half-past one o'clock.

Mr. Dickens, in pursuing his argument, said the action of plaintiffs, in this case, affected the question of costs. The plaintiffs, after accepting the piston in April, came forward and instituted the present action. The casting required had been made by Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson, in conformity with the remainder of the machine. He submitted that his clients had done all they could in the matter. Counsel here read the contract made between plaintiffs and Messrs. Whitfield & Dowson, in which it was notified that there might be faults on making the new casting, but that these would be effectually remedied. The piston had been cast and, as he had said before, accepted by the plaintiffs. Had they refused it, it was likely that the defendants would have sent out for another from England, and the affair arranged without loss to plaintiffs, considering when they had commenced to use the press. In addition, the principal witness of his clients had left the country, and they were now reduced to the correspondence. He therefore suggested that the Court would rebut the demands of plaintiffs. In August last, if they had wished it, plaintiffs could have obtained the cost or value of the ram, or a new one from England. This view of the matter, he thought, affected the question of costs.

Court said that, after the loss of the ram, the defendants had decidedly admitted their liability. In so far as costs were concerned, he would consider the point.

Counsel for defendants admitted that his clients had acknowledged their liability. It appeared to him, however that the real question was whether the piston was well and properly made. He considered that it had been cast, delivered, and accepted, as a good production; and he therefore submitted that his clients were in no way liable at the present moment; and that the case should be dismissed with costs. Nothing had been said in the contract as to possible contingencies.

Court said it appeared that the plaintiffs, from the tenor of the endorsement on the Bill of Lading, had refused to accept the ram until it had been found to be in proper working order.

G. Whitfield, sworn, cross-examined by Mr. Dickens. [Letter handed to witness]: He had written the document produced. Witness had seen the machine, taken the measurement and weight, and made out his estimate, as per letter. Had never seen a ram sheathed with copper, and did not consider it absolutely necessary. The new ram was in every respect the same as the old one, only it had no copper on it, of which, however, nothing was said at the time of its being constructed. The new ram was delivered about the beginning of February last. The plaintiffs had complained of the length and, latterly, of the casting. There were "blow holes" in it, but they had been allowed for in the contract and repaired since, some eight or ten of them. The exudation of the metal itself in water would fill up such holes. He had not seen the defects lately complained of. He had offered to remedy them; but his offer was not accepted by plaintiffs.

J. P. A. Zembach, said the piston, according to the contract with Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, was stipulated to be delivered in good order and condition, with the copper sheathing. Witness submitted that they had always allowed free action to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire in the matter; and, whether they had had a ram cast in Yokohama or had sent for one out from England, it was not for them to refuse the one presented before it had been tried. The delay in mounting the press had arisen in consequence of their not having yet removed to their new premises.

Court thought that, provided the interval was a reasonable one, there could be no objection to the delay; but that would depend. In considering the merits of the case, his Honour considered that, according to the contract, the plaintiffs had expected the piston to be replaced, whence, it did not much matter. According to same contract, they had evidently waived their right of having one sent out direct from England. The question was, therefore, whether it had been properly fulfilled. Of the copper sheathing nothing had been said in the agreement. In that matter the decision would be against the plaintiffs. As to the second point, whether the piston had been cast in proper order and condition the evidence adduced was in favour of plaintiffs. The decision would, therefore, be that the piston should be repaired to the satisfaction of some competent person agreeable to both parties, within a month from present date. No costs allowed.—*Herald*.

## IN H. B. M.'s COURT.

Before N. J. HANSEN, Esq., Acting-Assistant Judge.

Saturday 22nd, 1873.

T. A. Singleton was charged with assaulting a Railway official.

Defendant pleaded guilty to having committed the assault, but stated it was done under great provocation.

The plaintiff Metohing, an employé of the Railway Department of Public Works, stated:—The prisoner travelled first class he having a second class ticket, but said he would pay the difference in the fare on his arrival at Yokohama. After arrival at Yokohama I applied to the defendant for the amount one shilling and a half, when he refused to pay, and was going away without paying. I ran round to the front, and intercepted him. He struck me on the head, I did not return the blow.

To the defendant:—There were no others in the same first class department travelling with second class tickets. I collected the tickets in that compartment, and saw several other passengers get into the train after the defendant. The defendant did not refer the matter to the Station Master. On his arrival at Yokohama I went to the Station Master, who told me to get the money from defendant. The Station Master also explained to him that he must pay. The prisoner did not tender his card. There was much confusion at the time, and if he did so I returned it to him. I did not put my hands on the prisoner at the Station or outside.

Tanaka stated:—The plaintiff did not in any way put his hands on the defendant. I saw the latter strike the complainant.

The station master corroborated the evidence of the plaintiff; he did not see the defendant offer his card, neither did he speak to witness on the subject of dispute.

The defendant here stated that this was not the official he had understood to be the station master. Other witnesses corroborated plaintiff's evidence.

The defendant stated:—Having purchased a second class ticket, and finding all the carriages of that class full, I was shown by the plaintiff into a first class carriage. On the way to Yokohama the plaintiff applied for 1½ shillings being the difference of the fare, and on leaving the Station at Yokohama I was applied to for it again. I then declined to pay, but as the plaintiff and others obstructed my leaving, I tendered them my card, and requested them to summon me. Outside the station about half a dozen officials crowded round me, and after cautioning the plaintiff I gave him a blow on the head. I was then asked for my card, and this time it was accepted. I never promised to pay the difference of fare.

Samuel Cocking sworn, corroborated the defendant's statement, and said on alighting from the carriage at Yokohama, the plaintiff stood right in the way of defendant, and jostled him with his shoulder, the plaintiff stood in front of defendant and pressed him back with his flat hands; there was now quite a small crowd of railway officials. The defendant offered his card and witness advised him to offer it again. Witness saw the plaintiff take defendant by the collar to prevent his going out, when the prisoner struck the plaintiff.

To the Defendant.—Plaintiff refused your card after you offered it to him four or five times.

The Court remarked that the accused had had no right to strike the guard; such a thing might only be done in self-defence. It was of importance, however, that Japanese generally should be given to understand that when, in a civil case, the offender offered to give name and address, it was wrong to stop or detain him. In view, therefore, of the proved provocation, a nominal fine only would be inflicted for the assault, in the sum of fifty cents, plaintiff to pay costs. His Honour desired further that this view of the case should be explained to the station master in court.

## H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT, YEDO.

November 25th, 1873.

A British subject was this day brought up before H. B. M. Consul, Yedo, charged with having committed a nuisance from the platform of a 2nd Class Carriage on the Railway, on the 18th inst. As this was his first offence he was fined \$5 and \$2.50 costs.

## Extracts.

## THE CHANCES OF THE MONARCHY IN FRANCE.

The restoration in France is certainly a little more possible this week than it appeared last, but it is very little. The situation, by the latest previous accounts, was of this kind,—the Comte de Chambord, true to the pretensions he has maintained through life, had declined all concessions, had refused to change his flag, and had resolved to remain awaiting his summons as unconditioned King. The Orleanists, however, pressed for pledges, and Army refused to change the Tricolour, so that the Fusion had thus been rendered useless, there being no chance of a majority even in this Assembly capable of laying France at the feet of a despot, who might declare war on Italy, or abolish secular education, or restrict liberty of worship, or do any other thing disapproved by all European statesmanship, but necessary to the peace of his individual conscience. The leading Orleanists even could not be relied on to support a measure so absolutely hostile to their principles, and so degrading to their reputation for consistency, and all parties were considering some plan for prolonging or terminating the provisional state of affairs, when suddenly it was resolved to make one last desperate appeal to Henri Cinq himself. About a hundred and fifty members selected two of the purest Legitimists to visit Frohedorf, and lay before their chief the difficulties which still blocked his path to the Throne. An account of their interview, obviously official, but possibly coloured by the deep hatred of Republicanism entertained by the *Times'* correspondent in Paris, was forwarded to that journal, and is regarded, we imagine justly, as a manifesto from Henri Cinq himself. It is certainly a little more reasonable than any which have preceded it, but it is very little. The Count, to begin with, announced that the idea of an immediate religious war for the recovery of Rome, attributed to him on all sides, was a mere invention of his enemies; that he was a sincere Catholic, but he held that the policy of France should be "one of peace and reserve;" that Bismarck would soon undo his own work,—this sentence is the *Times'* account,—"and that in any case he had no right to involve the destinies of France in any cause, however sacred in his own eyes,"—a really remarkable statement, indicating that even the Comte de Chambord either sees some moral limits to his divine authority, or believes, as we formerly remarked, on the authority of his letters, that the Kingship is as divine as the Papacy, and the one not to be sacrificed to the other. As regarded the Constitution, he would not give one of any kind whatever, considering the Charter of 1814 still in existence, and needing only to be adapted to modern necessities by himself and the Assembly,—a very natural supplement to his own claims, that Charter having been the last outcropped by a legitimate and absolute predecessor. Finally, as to the Flag, the Count made some statement, which has been evidently obscured on purpose, the manifesto suggesting some utterly unintelligible bargain; but it is obvious from the subsequent action of his party that the Count held to his view, while his repeated declarations that his honour is involved in the rejection of the Revolutionary symbol must render any compromise upon the subject distasteful to a man who believes his own views almost sacred. His own party, therefore, have decided to make the Flag their ultimatum.

We can see little in this narrative, or manifesto, or whatever it is, to increase the chances of the Comte de Chambord. His declaration about Italy may soothe many foreign statesmen, but they have not to elect him; while it will irritate many of his most determined and persistent supporters, who are working night and day on his side. The Legitimists, of whom many are Voltairians, and many more statesmen, will not mind greatly a declaration so politic; but the Clericals, who are his first supporters, will either regard this declaration as a death-blow to their hopes, or hold it to be merely temporary,—that is, will proclaim aloud that Henri Cinq is not the honest man the majority hold him to be, but a mere diplomatising Pretender, eager to obtain a throne by any declaration, however novel, or however false. We believe his declaration perfectly honest, because while Germany exists under its present Government, France would invade Italy at the risk of a counter-invasion; secondly, because Kings rarely, if ever, regard priests as fitting guides in external policy; and thirdly, because the Count has



given no party the slightest right to suspect him of finesse. A man of finesse would have won long since. Henri Quatre would have been on the Throne months ago, but this is Henri Cinq. Rome has never admitted yet the divine right of Kings, else had Pius VII. died before he crowned Napoleon I.; and clerical support will certainly not be strengthened by this declaration, which, again, will not attract the Army, who will no more give up the Tricolour, which has been round the world, than they will put on the red cap; and will not, as we conceive, remove the seruples of the Constitutional party. That Charter of 1814 cannot by any legerdemain be made into a modern constitution. France is not sighing for a Second Chamber of Peers with full powers, but sitting in private; or for Deputies all above forty, and possessed of £500 a year; or for electors of thirty, who pay in direct taxation a minimum of £12 a year, or say possess £200 a year of income. Leave these proposals in, and Gambetta cannot be as Deputy; strike them out, and the unconditioned King must be bound by the vote of a Chamber elected by universal suffrage, which, as he hints, he most strongly disapproves. With the French love for equality they would rather accept the King without any Constitution at all than with one like this, which is based on privilege, is at variance with the whole modern history of France, and must, however modified, be held to erase all that has occurred since 1814. No conceivable plan could so increase the chances of the Prince Imperial, or render the Monarchy so repulsive to the peasants, who, however obedient to officials, are by no means ready to see the voters distinguished into active and passive classes, according to their wealth, or to reverence a new peerage, or to see the resolutions of the elected Assembly nullified by a secret Committee of great persons. They would prefer absolutism to such a system as that, which would, we believe, be also entirely unworkable as a machine of Government. It is our own Constitution under George III., which could not have been worked a week, if the country had not been, on the whole, in its favour. Of course "adaptation to modern needs" might include anything; but it is not intended to include everything, else why does the Count burden himself with so ancient a document, when he might easily *octroyer* a constitution for himself? The truth is, we suspect, he has not altered his mind at all except as regards the expediency of an immediate war for the recovery of Rome, which anybody but a fanatic Clerical can see might involve the very existence of France. Upon every other point he is what he always has been, the representative of the ancient Monarchy, to whom all that has occurred since 1830 has seemed a series of riots, more or less discreditable, to be ended when France finds grace to summon back her legitimate ruler. That the Legitimists and the Clerical Orleanists may accept this view is quite conceivable, and indeed natural, but we cannot conceive the moderate Orleanists voting for any such project; and as the Bonapartists are furious and the Ministerialist Left Centre growing restive, every vote will be required to decree the recall at all.

In the midst of the apparent dead-lock, all kinds of alternatives

are suggested, but they none of the deserve much discussion. The prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's powers for five years is a mere device of the Bonapartists, who want just that time, and his appointment as Lieutenant-General of the King is an absurdity. Who is to appoint and remove him? If Henri Cinq, Henri Cinq may as well do his own work; if the Assembly, then France is a Republic, with a King somewhere or other in a foreign State. The Comte de Chambord may live for thirty years, and for all that time not be seen in France. With a month still to elapse before the Assembly meets, it is useless to predict anything except this one,—that an Assembly possessed of Sovereign power, and uncertain where to deposit its burden, always ends by keeping it provisionally in its own hands.—*Spectator*.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1870, from Hakodate, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 29, *Nil*, French steamer, Samat, 1,008, from Hongkong, 22nd November, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 25, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, 960, Mourrut, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.

Nov. 26, *James Paton*, British barque, Cotter, 395, for Hiogo, Ballast, despatched by Pitman & Co.

Nov. 26, *Xaca*, German schooner, Callsen, 132, for Shanghai, Coal, despatched by Walsh Hall & Co.

### PASSENGERS.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong.—M. and Madame Butzow, infant and 2 female servants, Mr. Platone, Mr. Lenzy, M. and Madame Laiyon, General Hangaly, Messrs. Andrico, Pratto, Dusina, Comte F. Comi, Cheynet, E. N. Hakamo, M. and Madame Gorloch and infant, Mr. Zanetti, Mr. Chatron, M. and Madame M. Rotrou, Messrs. E. Bersani, Nakamo, Sumiya, Koto, Mourrier, and Dapisin.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Hakodate.—Mr. J. Wasson, Lieut. M. S. Day, U. S. N., Mrs. Day, Messrs. F. C. Spooner, J. Wilson, S. Clark, Ari Ikunoski, in the cabin; 4 Europeans, 1 Chinaman, and 29 Japanese, in the steerage.

Per French steamer *Nil* from Hongkong.—Messrs. Rabert, Ahrens, Okamoto, Ihda, Sannier, Grandmontagne, Inashta, Kumarowa, Toutoki, Ondo Rees, Lenormand, Pleury, Guichard, and A. Lanz.

### CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong:—

Silk ... ..	228 bales.
Cocoons ... ..	nil.
Waste Silk ... ..	nil.
Silk Worms Eggs ... ..	30 cases.

### REPORTS.

The American steamer *Golden Age* reports leaving Hakodate at 3.53 a.m., on the 24th instant, had fresh S. S. E. gales with a heavy S. E. swell on the 25th afterwards moderate sea with N. W. winds and clear weather. Arrived here last night.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East,

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.										
		Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	Nov. 22	29.35	48.0	43.0	37.1	.222	.663	E.	55.0	42.0	48.5	.00
Sun. ....	" 23	30.11	42.0	39.0	35.0	.204	.763	N. E.	54.0	34.0	44.0	.00
Mon. ....	" 24	30.00	44.0	41.0	37.3	.223	.775	Calm.	56.0	39.0	47.5	.00
Tues. ....	" 25	29.57	51.0	47.0	43.1	.278	.744	N.	60.0	42.0	51.0	.51
Wed. ....	" 26	29.77	41.0	38.0	33.9	.195	.759	N. W.	60.0	35.0	47.5	.00
Thurs. ....	" 27	29.83	42.0	39.0	35.1	.204	.765	N. W.	48.0	34.0	41.0	.00
Fri. ....	" 28	29.99	44.0	42.0	39.7	.244	.848	Calm.	52.0	38.0	45.0	.00
Mean .....		29.83	44.6	41.3	37.3	.224	.760		55.0	37.7	46.3	.07

CAMP, Yokohama, 28th November, 1873.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,  
R. M. L. I.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1873.

THE only Mail arrival of the present week is the M. M. steamer *Nil* from Hongkong this day.  
 The M. M. steamer *Menzaleh* sailed hence for Hongkong on the 25th instant.  
 The cargo of the O. S. S. Co.'s *Ulysses* has been brought on from China by the *Alaska*.  
 The *Menzaleh* took hence 360 bales of Silk for Europe.

**Cotton Fabrics.**—*Shirtings* of 8½ lb. weight are in considerable request more especially in the case of well-established chops. The stocks are exceedingly light, and sales to arrive at short periods can be easily made on advantageous terms. An improvement may also be observed in 7 lb. goods, which are slightly higher; 9 lb. weights maintaining former quotations. The total sales reported amount to 9,500 pieces, and the market closes with a decidedly hardening tendency. We cannot report any business in other descriptions of cotton goods.

**Yarns.**—There has been a strong demand for certain exceptional chops of 16/24 yarn. Owing to the small supply at present to hand the market has gained in firmness, and an improvement of \$1 per picul may be reported.

**Woollen Fabrics.**—A very small business has been done in these goods, and trade is reported to be dull and unsatisfactory in the extreme.

**Iron and Metals.**—There is no change to report in market rates, and we are unable to learn that any transactions deserving of mention have occurred in the course of the week. We therefore continue our quotations of last week.

**Sugar.**—Prices for all kinds of sugar are unchanged, and we can only report a very slight enquiry. There are no arrivals to report. Sales are:

Kongfung .....	410 piculs.
Swatow .....	300 "
Formosa .....	1,000 "
Kookfah .....	149 "

**Rice.**—There have been no transactions and our quotations must be regarded as entirely nominal.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		ditto (plain) ditto ..	\$4.50 to 6.00
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per picul.	nom. \$2.27½	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... "	6.50 to 8.00
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	\$2.62½ to 2.70	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... "	Nominal.
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.74 to 2.77½	Mousselines delaine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in per yd.	0.16 to 0.19½
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "	3.15	ditto (printed) ... "	0.24 to 0.35½
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in ..	Dull.
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.40 to 2.65	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in ..	"
64 to 72 " ditto ... " "	2.70 to 2.90	Long Ells (Assorted) ... per picul.	"
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " "	1.45 to 1.60	Blankets ... saleable per lb.	0.42 to 0.45
7 " " " " " "	1.65 to 1.85		
Drills, English—15 lbs. ... " "	3.10 to 3.20		
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per picul.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) ... " " "	8.50 to 8.75		
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.65 to 2.50		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. "	2.30		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. "	8.75 to 9.75		
Muslins and Cambric 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 1.00		
Taffanelass 12 yds 43 in. "	2.40 to 2.85		
ditto (double weft) " " "	2.70 to 2.96		
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
No. 16 to 24 ... " " " " " per picul	38.00 to 40.00	Iron flat and round ... " " " " " per picul.	4.25 to 5.25
" 28 to 32 ... " " " " " "	40.75 to 41.25	" nail rod ... " " " " " "	4.40 to 5.50
" 38 to 42 ... small stock nom. "	47.00 to 49.00	" hoop ... " " " " " "	5.10 to 5.25
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		" sheet ... " " " " " "	5.50 to 6.50
Camlets 38 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. Asstd. per picul	nom. no stocks.	" wire ... " " " " " "	12.00 to 13.50
ditto Black ... " " " " " "	14.50 to 15.00	" pig ... " " " " " "	2.00 to 2.30
ditto Scarlet ... " " " " " "	18.00 to 18.50	Lead ... " " " " " "	Nominal.
Union Camlets ditto ... " " " " " "	Nominal.	Tin Plates ... " " " " " " per box.	9.00
Lastings 30 yds. 31. " " " " " "	13.00 to 14.00	Formosa in Bag ... nom. " " " " " " per picul.	4.20 to 4.35
Crape Lastings ditto ... " " " " " "	6.00 to 8.00	in Basket ... " " " " " "	4.10 to 4.15
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... " " " " " "	4.00 to 6.00	China No. 1 Ping fah ... " " " " " "	9.00 to 9.20
		do. No. 2 Ching-pak ... " " " " " "	8.00 to 8.40
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak ... " " " " " "	7.50 to 7.80
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah ... " " " " " "	7.00 to 7.30
		do. No. 5 Kung-fuw ... " " " " " "	6.50 to 6.90
		do. No. 6 E-pak ... " " " " " "	5.80 to 6.20
		Swatow ... " " " " " " "	3.70 to 3.90
		Daitoong ... " " " " " " "	4.20 to 4.40
		Sugar Candy ... " " " " " " "	10.00 to 11.20
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... " " " " " "	16.0
		do. ( do. old) ... " " " " " "	14.75 to 5

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**Silk.**—Since the 18th inst., arrivals are 800 bales and settlements nearly amount to the same quantity. The demand continues active and prices for all grades remain firm at previous quotations.

**Silk-worm's Eggs.**—The transactions in the open market have been insignificant; but cards of the reserve (with the black stamp) continue to be offered at from \$0.40 to \$0.60. To what extent they will have been sold and smuggled into Yokohama will appear by the next shipments via San Francisco.

Total shipments to date are computed at from 1,320,000 to 1,340,000 cards.

**Tea.**—Our Tea market has been fairly supported for the past week, settlements amounting to a total of piculs 2,300.

Good Medium and Fine classes have been most in demand and to-day's rates shew a decided improvement on last weeks quotations although we do not alter figures.

Arrivals have as reported in our recent issues, been regulated by settlements, and stocks remain, much in the same position as reported last week.

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 4d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.52½ @ 6s.
<b>Silk:—</b>		per picul		
<b>HANKS.</b>	Maibashi and Shinshiu	Extra none. ...	26s. 8d. to 27s. 1d.	frs. 74 to frs. 76
		Best ...	23s. 3d. to 26s. 0d.	frs. 70 to frs. 73
		Good ...	23s. 10d. to 25s. 0d.	frs. 66 to frs. 70
		Medium ...	22s. 9d. to 23s. 6d.	frs. 63 to frs. 68
		Inferior ...	19s. 2d. to 21s. 9d.	frs. 53 to frs. 61
<b>OSHIU</b>	Extra ...	... ..		
"	Best ...	... ..	25s. 8d. to 26s. 4d.	frs. 71 to frs. 73
"	Good ...	... ..	23s. 6d. to 24s. 5d.	frs. 65 to frs. 69
"	Medium ...	... ..	21s. 0d. to 22s. 10d.	frs. 58 to frs. 64
"	Inferior ...	... ..		
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior to Best ...	... ..	18s. 6d. to 19s. 5d.	frs. 52 to frs. 55
<b>Tea:—</b>		Nominal.		
	Common ...	... ..		
	Good Common ...	\$24.00 to 27.00		
	Medium ...	29.00 to 32.00		
	Good Medium ...	33.00 to 36.00		
	Fine ...	37.00 to 41.00		
	Finest nominally ...	42.00 to 46.00		
	Choice ...	47.00 to 55.00		
	Choicest ...	55.00 up.		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
	Mushrooms ...	\$29.50 to 32.50		
	Isinglass ...	\$30.00 to 35.00		
	Sharks' Fins ...	\$28.00 to 52.00		
	White Wax ...	\$14.00 to 16.00		
	Bees Do. ...	None.		
	Cuttle fish ...	"		
	Dried Shrimps ...	"		
	Seaweed, ...	\$ 1.50 to 4.20		
	Gallnut ...	None.		
	Tobacco ...	\$ 6.50 to 12.00		

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

### Exchange.—

Rates close as follows:—

On London Bank	Sight. 6 Months' Sight.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank	1 per cent discount.
" " Credit	4s. 1½d. 4s. 8d.	" " 10 days' sight Private	1½ per cent discount.
" " Documents	4s. 2½d. 4s. 3½d.	" San Francisco, Sight, Bank	par
" Paris, Bank	5.37½ 5.37½	" " 30 days' sight Private	1 per cent discount.
" " Private	5.45 5.47½	" New York sight	par
" Shanghai, Sight, Bank	73½	" 30d. s. Private	1 per cent discount
" " 10 days sight Private	74½	Gold Yen	411½
		Kinsats	411

## MISCELLANEOUS.

London & Oriental Steam Transit  
Insurance Office.

FROM this date a discount of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33½ per cent.) will be allowed on ALL LOCAL COASTING RISKS accepted by this Company.

J. RICKETT,  
Agent.

Yokohama, November 21, 1873.

tf.

Reuter's Telegram Company,  
LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice is given Telegrams will be despatched by the undersigned for Europe, America, &c., at 8 p.m. each day (Sundays excepted).

W. H. TALBOT,  
Agent.

Yokohama, 10th May, 1873.

tf.

G WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS,  
ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND, LONDON.

Manufacture of the very best quality,

ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.  
BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS.  
BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS.  
GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES.  
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.  
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS.  
IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES.  
PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.  
ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS.  
IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS.  
SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY.  
HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES.  
TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS).

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS  
FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, September 13, 1873.

25ins.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

## KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all

Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



26 ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN  
TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

## THE GREAT CURE ALL!

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

## THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

## THE MEDICAL HALL.

## J. THOMPSON &amp; CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.

All the English, American and French patent  
Medicines of repute,

## SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus  
"oil" Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

## SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Glmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

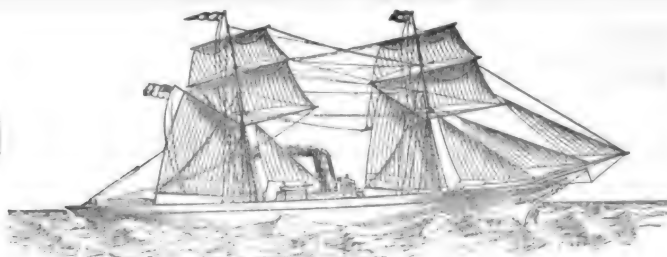
YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

tf.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

**COLE BROTHERS,**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.



**SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS**

Have proved beyond question that

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL**

In the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. Perfectly free from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of life, it prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

**CAUTION.**

Each Bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the Cork as formerly. All with CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO,**

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.**

An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patented and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout China and Japan.

**ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE**

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden-London.

Yokohama, September 1872.

12m.

**FRAUD.**

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

**LABELS**

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;**

And on the 30th of the same month, for

**SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES**

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.**

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

**BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.**

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.

**SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.**

**ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,**

5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,

**SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,**

Their well-known makes applied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING Trade only. Price Lists on Application.

**MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.**

Yokohama, September 17, 1873.

26 ins.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 49] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd instant, at H. B. M.'s Legation, Yokohama, Japan, CHARLES D. MOSS, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, to ELLEN JANE, youngest daughter of the late H. E. STANLEY, Esq., of Stourport, Worcestershire.

## Notes of the Week.

For the first time in the history of this settlement the Scotch residents of Yokohama assembled on the evening of the 29th ult. at the Grand Hotel for the purpose of celebrating the festival of their patron Saint by a national dinner.

Some forth-five gentlemen including invited guests, among whom were Sir H. Parkes, Col. Richards, R. M., and Captain Leat, R. N. sat down to table, the Chair being occupied by Mr. W. W. Cargill, and the Vice-chair by Mr. W. Macdonald.

After partaking of an excellent dinner in which various national dishes figured prominently—the toast of “H. M. the Queen” and “Members of the Royal family” were given and duly honoured by the company.

The toasts of the “Army and Navy” (replied to by Col. Richards, R. M. and Captain Leat, R. N.) and the “Diplomatic Service,” to which Sir H. Parkes returned thanks, having met with due response, were succeeded by one to the memory of the Saint in whose honour the guests had met. Following these the toast of the “Land o’Cakes” proposed by Mr. Macdonald; “The Lassies” by Mr. Black; the “Poetry and Literature of Scotland” by Mr. Wylie; “The Bench and the Bar” by Mr. Macdonald; “The Press” by Mr. J. A. Fraser, and various others, were received by the company with due compliment and were responded to at greater or less length by the gentlemen with whose names they had been connected.

A very pleasant evening’s entertainment was brought to a close about midnight.

A Special Service was held in Christ Church on Wednesday, December 3rd, in accordance with a suggestion from the Archbishop of Canterbury that this should be observed as a “Day of Intercession in behalf of Missions.”

The usual Morning Service was conducted by the five clergymen present—of the English Church, Rev. Messrs. Wright and Shaw, Missionaries connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts; and of the American Church, Rev. Messrs. Blanchet and Cooper, also Missionaries; the Acting Consular Chaplain being, in some sense, a link between the two, combining British nationality with American orders.

The Sermon was preached by the Rev. W. B. Wright, on the text “Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you” (John xvi. 23). The Preacher’s remarks were made the more impressive by the fact that he was led to offer himself for Missionary duty in Japan while engaging in similar services last year in London.

MR. WAGNER’S concert took place on Thursday evening.

The quartet which opened the entertainment was an arrangement of some four or five of the more popular airs from *La Sonnambula* for piano forte, violin, flute and violoncelle. Its texture is slight, though the piano-forte part is written with some pretension and merit. The opera is perhaps the prettiest, and is certainly the most popular, that ever was

written, and there must be great merit in music of which this can be said. It is chiefly the merit of simplicity and appropriateness. The composer seems to have written his work easily within the range of his powers, which are nowhere forced or strained, and to have contented himself with the simple illustration of simple village life, the moving incident in which, though strange and exciting, did not demand the highest flights of musical art, though in stronger hands such resources might easily have been expended on it without laying the composer open to the charge of undue prodigality. It is impossible to recall this charming little opera without associating the character of *Amina* with all that has been superlative in the art of vocalization during the last thirty years. Unquestionably it was the part in which Jenny Lind appeared to the greatest advantage. Her features, complexion, figure and character fitted her peculiarly to make a deep impression on the public mind in this rôle, and her vocal powers were such that she excited an enthusiasm in it wholly unparalleled, at least within our experience. Especially in the closing song of the opera, “*Ah, non giunge uman pensiero*”—the last of the little quartet we are considering—was this impression so very vivid. When it was re-demanded—as it always was—she was accustomed to repeat it with some graceful variations of the original text which seemed the natural outcome of her own feeling rising as the music intensified it; and when, after that, it was again called for, she poured it forth with coruscations of ornament so dazzling that the delight she gave almost turned to pain, so intense did it become. The heart-strings seemed as if they would snap; the emotions were wrought to a pitch perilous to the delicate machinery over which they swept with disordering violence; and the brain was excited to something akin to frenzy, of which these very words show the enduring nature when the recollection of it is recalled.

A well-known glee, or part song, as it should more correctly be called, followed the quartet—*The Huntsman’s Farewell*, by Mendelssohn. It was written with an *ad libitum* accompaniment of four Horns and a bass Trombone, and this would undoubtedly add to its effect, were the instruments in the hands of skilled players. But we should deprecate any such addition from amateurs, who are generally more remarkable for vigour than delicacy in handling these formidable instruments.

Mendelssohn is never more loving and lovable than when portraying the emotions excited by contact with external nature. As the eye glances over the catalogue of his songs it meets the names of birds and flowers and seasons and the enjoyments or occupations of the country. When he paints the Spring we feel the warm sunshine and see the unchained rivulets; the birds trill merrily as they fly; the mountains lose their snowy robes; the bees hum on the blossom and the tender green buds burst forth on the trees; the soft and perfume-laden air sighs to the blue sky; all things are lovely, cheerful and bright, and the enraptured heart beats high as with its most cherished passion. And when Autumn comes he sings of it as only a poet can;—a bard-poet, too, like Shelley or Keats; not an artist-poet like Tennyson or Longfellow: one who sings, not because he can, but because, heaven-compelled, he must, by the law and condition of his nature. And thus the melancholy which pervades his autumn songs is not the mere effect of cunning means, of minor chords skilfully disposed and progressions which can be taught by books and learnt by men who have brains but not souls. When he sings of Autumn, he has autumn in his heart. Spring and Summer

have passed away and vain hopes have brought sighs and sadness. The winds wail with the presage of coming darkness and winter, and dying nature teaches man that he too is mortal. And if he moralizes on all this, as in a strange earnest way he always seems to do, it is not because he desires to teach, or teaches with the intention of doing so; but because his lofty moral sense so transfuses his emotions that he can not but teach even as he sings. We see the same thing in Shakespeare, though arising possibly from a very different source. In Mendelssohn the obligation of duty, and the reflection of the sense of it, seem to proceed from the ever-present force of a law which brought all the parts of his being into harmony, and a disregard of which would produce discord in him. Thus he obeyed it, not unwillingly or with difficulty, but rather as one who felt happier, more emotionally healthy, and more perfect for an obedience in which he delighted. Shakespeare reflected these obligations and this sense because he saw man in all his different and complex relations to God and his fellow man. Infinitely more profound and comprehensive than Mendelssohn, he seems to be didactic because the world's condition demonstrates the necessity for laws, and because universal discord and disorder would

Divert and crack, rend and deracinate  
The unity and married calm of states  
Quite from their fixture,

were laws unheeded and man's passions allowed to assert their predominance. He does it insensibly, as it were, and his teaching springs naturally and without effort from the events or emotions he depicts. But the tendency to do it, the natural obligation, we might say, never deserts him, and its effects flow from his mind as luxuriantly as the flowers of his poetry spring from his imagination.

In "The Hunter's Farewell," or *Der Jäger Abschied*, as we had rather see it called,—for every thing that came from his lips as from his pen has become almost sacred to us,—we have, in a song extending only over some twenty-four bars, an address to Nature, so tender, so loving and sweet, that except in his works we hardly know where to look for a parallel to it.

But we are compelled to say that it was ill-executed, and this, not only because the mere mechanical difficulties had not been mastered, but because the singers—we speak generally, of course—gave no evidence that the spirit and meaning of the composer had reached them. For the mechanical difficulties, we refer to the eighteenth bar, which contains a harmony full of beauty, and instinct with tender sentiment. But these were lost because the passage was not given with sufficient accuracy. There is a discord in it which requires to be held until the proper time comes for resolving it, when this resolution is the source of pleasure to the ear and a higher pleasure to the mind and emotions. But though the discord was there, it was not accurately resolved, and the consequence was a sense of pain instead of one of pleasure. Then, again, the song was taken too fast, a sure sign that the meaning of the music was not present in the mind of the singers. All music which means anything dictates its own time without very slight variations, and if, and when, this meaning is apprehended the performer can hardly go far wrong. Then the *crescendo* effect on the seventeenth and eighteenth bars was missed, partly because being taken so fast it was almost impossible to give it, and partly because the composer's sentiment was not properly caught by the singers. Our object in making these remarks is to improve a class of music which we have every facility in this place for performing with almost entire perfection. Our amateur instrumental music never can be very good, but our amateur singing might be made, with some pains and knowledge, as good as it is anywhere else. But to accomplish this there must be severe, or at least serious, discipline and drilling, a spirit of implicit obedience, a willingness to merge the personal individuality into the totality of the corps, and to become at first, at least, a mechanical instrument in the hands of another. Without this no concerted vocal music worthy of the name can ever be achieved.

Some slight changes in the programme were here announced

owing to indisposition on the part of some of the intending performers.

Mr. Black then sang one of the great airs from *Judas Macabæus* "Arm, Arm, ye brave," preceded by its recitative "I feel the Deity within," and it is needless to say that he sang it like a thorough musician. We never tire of hearing or praising Mr. Black in these performances, and though we are not always with him in the choice of his songs, we are bound to say that he never fails to please his audience, whether his selections please us or not. Mr. Townley then sang with good expression and finish a song of Mrs. Alfred Phillips, *My Queen of Love*, a pretty example of English ballad writing, very pleasing and melodious.

Mr. Marsh's fantasia for the harp gave him an occasion for displaying his mastery of the instrument he loves and plays so well, and the applause which followed his performance proved how much it was enjoyed and appreciated. The first part of the concert closed with a concertante duet for flute and piano-forte by Mr. Wagner and Mr. Marsh which deservedly drew an unanimous *encore*. The playing of both was an admirable lesson to amateurs; clear, conscientious, accurate and intelligent.

The second part opened with a part song by Franz Abt, *Vineta*. It is a pretty trifle and was fairly rendered, but, like the other, wanted accuracy, which means drilling and work. We must also remark a disposition to give a prominence and individuality to one of the parts which is subversive of first principles in glee-singing. This will never do. Whatever else has to be done in part music, the ranks must be dressed, or there is an end of everything.

Mr. Chapman's performance on the violoncello was that of an artist, but we doubt whether his selection was very happy. Few of his audience could understand the difficulties he conquered or what knowledge and mastery of his instrument he showed. But he played well, and his command of the violoncello is enviable indeed.

Marschner's song *Hans Heiling* was then sung by Mr. Anderson, whose pardon we must ask for not having mentioned his performance of *Der Wandrer* in the first part. *Hans Heiling* is written with such extraordinary intricacy that we cannot commend the selection of it, except that we must be grateful to Mr. Anderson for introducing a new and excellent piece of music to a public somewhat wearied with what may be called "favourites." It required a large knowledge of music to follow the song at all, for many of the profounder resources of musical science are displayed in it. But they are somewhat thrown away under such circumstances, and the general impression made by the song, though favourable to the singer, was against the composer—an injustice to the latter, undoubtedly, as the work is one of great merit. It is, however, unnecessarily involved, and makes too great a strain on the intellect to follow it.

Mr. Black's "John Grumlie" and "Wha wad na' fecht for Chairlie" were good features in this part of the concert, and he sang "The Vale of Avoca" with great taste and feeling. Mr. Wagner brought the entertainment to a close with a really excellent performance on the violin, and having previously distinguished himself on the concertina, he earned the applause due to the master of many accomplishments.

We wish we could say there had been a good house, but it was otherwise; and we think we ought to add that the lack of variety in our concerts is largely responsible for this. The public is a little weary of these occasions. They are dull; they last too long; and there is a want of finish in the greater part of the amateur work—we except always Mr. Black—which tells much against them even in the mind of the most tolerant and kindly audience we have ever known.

This is a sign that there must either be fewer concerts or better music, and we would far prefer the latter. Some effort should be made to get a good piano into the room; the present instrument has neither power nor tone. Then the concerts must be shorter. They are like the boots one sees on the feet of the Japanese; infinite leather and no fit. The part-songs should be performed by the picked voices of our vocalists, and the drilling for them must be far more severe. Some good instrumental chamber music should be introduced. The whole

performance requires to be broadened and shortened, and unless this is done the concerts will remain as they are, or cease to be attended and therefore given.

WE publish elsewhere a curious and interesting translation of a recent edict regulating the native newspaper press. Of course it is destructive of the first principles of journalism, properly so-called; but it is quite conceivable that some elasticity will be allowed in its interpretation and application. A liberal, easy, sensible censorate, if one could get such a thing, would be the best probable means of regulating the press; the grant of an entire freedom to it would be obvious folly. Yet the Government should not ignore the vast advantages it would derive from a more efficient means than it now possesses of acquiring a knowledge of public opinion, or the beneficial effect upon the public mind of the power of expressing its opinion upon national affairs. Of course the freedom of speech and the love of liberty are not only inseparable from the Western mind, especially the mind of the Anglo-Saxon race, but we look upon them as the causes of nearly all our greatness and prosperity. They are life-giving and life-sustaining principles in themselves, and we could no more exist without them than without air. In this way the Japanese are, as regards these principles, a different class of beings from ourselves, and no more require this freedom than certain orders of life require the unintermitted supplies of air necessary to us. We can hardly give a better idea of this difference than by the following eloquent passage from one of De Tocqueville's works, which, if we are correct in our views, can hardly be even intelligible to a Japanese mind, however cultivated or advanced.

I have often asked myself what is the source of that passion for political freedom which in all ages has been the fruitful mother of the greatest things which mankind have achieved—and in what feelings that passion strikes root and finds its nourishment.

It is evident that when nations are ill directed they soon conceive the wish to govern themselves; but this love of independence, which only springs up under the influence of certain transient evils produced by despotism, is never lasting: it passes away with the accident that gave rise to it; and what seemed to be the love of freedom was no more than the hatred of a master. That which nations made to be free really hate is the curse of dependence.

Nor do I believe that the true love of freedom is ever born of the mere aspect of its material advantages; for this aspect may frequently happen to be overcast. It is very true that in the long run freedom ever brings, to those who know how to keep it, ease, comfort, and often wealth; but there are times at which it disturbs for a season the possession of these blessings; there are other times when despotism alone can confer the ephemeral enjoyment of them. The men who prize freedom only for such things are not men who ever long preserved it.

That which at all times has so strongly attached the affection of certain men is the attraction of freedom itself, its native charms independent of its gift,—the pleasure of speaking, acting, and breathing without restraint, under no master but God and the law. He who seeks in freedom ought but herself is fit only to serve.

There are nations which have indefatigably pursued her through every sort of peril and hardship. They loved her not for her material gifts; they regard herself as a gift so precious and so necessary that no other could console them for the loss of that which consoles them for the loss of everything else. Others grow weary of freedom in the midst of their prosperities; they allow her to be snatched without resistance from their hands, lest they should sacrifice by an effort that well-being which she had bestowed upon them. For them to remain free, nothing was wanting but a taste for freedom. I attempt no analysis of that lofty sentiment to those who feel it not. It enters of its own accord into the large hearts God has prepared to receive it; it fills them; it enraptures them; but to the meaner minds which have never felt it, it is past finding out.

WE have published elsewhere *in extenso* a paper from the *China Review* entitled 'A Reply to "Macao and its Slave Trade,"' and when we say it is from the pen of Mr. MESNIER who lately visited Japan in the suite of the Portuguese Minister, those who were so fortunate as to make his acquaintance will not be surprised that it is full of healthy enthusiasm, intelligence and humanity. It is the more pleasant to make this acknowledgment that during the time when the *Maria Luz* was detained here, some of our views upon the connection of Portugal with the Coolie trade brought us into a transient antagonism with Mr. MESNIER, in whom we now recognize a staunch ally. Assuredly all that he claims for the past glory of Portugal we fully conceded in our articles; and if he will review his own strictures upon Macao as at present existing and compare them with ours, he will hardly now accuse us of malice or overstatement.

We doubt if we shall answer his purpose or our own by analysing his paper very critically and categorically, and here and there we should venture to disagree with him. It speaks

for itself and does honour to its author. All that we desire he desires, while his special experience has enabled him to track the roots of the trade and show the difficulties of dealing with it better than we could have done. Our great hope is that his views may be, or become, those of his Government and that Macao will be purged from the stain of this terrible trade. Of his sincerity there can be no question; let us trust that the protestations which have been freely made from Lisbon are equally sincere and will be translated into definite and effective action on this point.

It has been intimated to the Peruvian Minister who was accredited to Japan and who recently crossed over to China, that he will be received at Peking with all due courtesy; but that so long as one Chinese remains in Peru detained against his will, and in the condition of virtual slavery into which he has been entrapped by the Peruvian agents in China, no treaty with Peru will be made by the Court of Peking.

A BALL is to be given on Friday next, in honour of Mr. Watson, late H. M. Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of Sir Harry Parkes, in token of the estimation in which his services in that capacity, and his liberal hospitalities during his tenure of office, are held by the foreign residents.

We have been favoured with the translation subjoined, for publication, of a copy of the Japanese "Statute of Limitations," of which foreigners should take a note, lest hereafter they may be prevented from obtaining a remedy against Japanese debtors. In a case of this kind, where legislation bearing upon foreign interests takes place, it is the duty of the Government to publish it in a foreign newspaper for public information, and Ministers should enjoin it upon the Government, to prevent future misunderstandings, complications, and losses.

Proclaimed by IWAKURA, TOMIMI UDALIN, on the  
5th November, 1873.

From money dealings and exchange of produce, down to the multitudinous business transactions of other sorts, both parties mutually agree upon a fixed time for receiving and delivering; and although when one party to an agreement breaks his contract, it is permitted to the other at once to make complaint at the Saibansho, the latter will sometimes grant an extension of time, and abstain from bringing suit. This being only ordinary kindness, and but just, the forbearance from immediate proceedings, and allowances of an extension of time are left entirely to the free-will of the people. But in the absence of any rule of law for the limitation of the time for bringing action, many years and months are apt to be let slip by; and upon action being brought, the circumstances have often become so involved in doubt by a death or removal to a place unknown, either to the debtor, creditor, guarantor, or witness, that even after judgment, numerous inconveniences arise.

Wherefore, it is hereby made known that a limitation of the time for bringing actions is decreed, dependent upon the nature of each case. All persons, therefore, who shall neglect to make complaint, and let the time for bringing an action pass, with respect to agreements entered into by them after the 1st of January, 1874, will be considered to have themselves cancelled the agreement; those who should receive, will forfeit their right to receive; those who should deliver will be released from their obligation; and even though complaint should be made it will not be entertained.

#### RULES FOR THE LIMITATION OF SUITS.

Section 1.—Tutorial fees. Hotel accounts. Carriages or fare. Victuals and drinks. Bargain money. Mutual credits between merchants. Wages of artisans and mechanics. Coolie hire. Contract money. Fees for theatrical and other entertainments. Remuneration to singing girls and actors. Suit must be brought within six months.

Section 2.—Fees for medical attendance and medicines supplied. Charges for board provided by teacher to pupil. Ordinary purchase and sales, not being mercantile transactions. Wages of servants engaged by the year. Suit must be brought within a year.

Section 3.—Rice and money lent for a fixed time, together with the interest, if any. Rice and money deposited for a fixed time, together with interest, if any. Rent due upon houses or land. Farming and land cultivation dues. Fees for certifying. Tenants' deposits as security for rent. Fees payable on goods lent for hire, and indemnification for loss or damage. Remuneration for care and bringing up children.

Wages of servants engaged for a period of seven years. Suits must be taken within five years.

Section 4.—As regards written agreements in which no time is specified, the day on which complaint is filed will be regarded as the termination of the agreement. Suit may therefore be brought at any time.

Section 5.—The 31st of December, 1873, is fixed as the date of expiration of contracts entered into, and the time for carrying out of which shall have expired previous to that date.

With regard to contracts not to be fulfilled prior to the 1st January, 1874, the time for bringing action will begin to count from the day after breach, and run for the periods limited in Sections 1, 2, and 3.

NOTE.—The third Section of the Law proclaimed in Notification No. 300 of 1872, is not affected by the above.—*Herald*.

HANABUSA Gwaimu-daijo has been appointed Minister to St. Petersburg in the room of Sawa Nobuyoshi, whose death, which occurred on the eve of his departure for Russia, we chronicled in the early part of last October.

#### YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT DURING NOVEMBER, 1873.

Class of Patients.	Remained 1st. November	Admitted during Nov.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained Nov. 30th.	Total Treated.
1st.....	0	1	1	0	0	1
2nd.....	2	1	3	0	0	3
3rd.....	6	4	4	1	5	10
4th.....	0	2	0	0	2	2
Charity.....	0	1	0	0	1	1
Total.....	8	9	8	1	8	17

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

3rd December, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 30th November, 1873.

Passengers..... 24,334      Amount..... \$7,060.12

Goods, Parcels &c.....      487.03

Total..... \$7,547.15

Average per mile per week \$419.29.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week 1873.

Number of Passengers 21,519      Amount \$7,709.22

#### EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

##### II.

##### NATIVE OFFICIALS.

THE idea of a system of education pre-supposes a teacher-corps of instructors or faculty, and a governing body of trustees, directors, or council of regents. The names of the two bodies may vary in different countries, but for the successful administration of a large school, or university, a body of directors is needed. The functions of instruction and government must be distinguished, even though in small private schools, for instance, they may be united in the same persons.

That the office of governor or director, is a very important one, that a competent person in that office is a co-worker with both teacher and pupil, and an indispensable instrument in a system of education, we need not here argue to prove. We suppose our readers to be familiar with the educational systems of their various countries.

It would be an anomaly as strange as it is happily rare, were a school of any reputation in Europe or the United States to have a board totally unfit for, and inexperienced in, their duties.

To state the case a little more strongly; Suppose these directors were profoundly ignorant of what ought to be studied, and of what the studies proposed really were; suppose them ignorant of the language in which they were taught, and that for any glimmerings of light they could catch they were dependent upon very poor interpreters; and finally that notwithstanding these apparent drawbacks, these directors aspired to make all the rules for teachers, and scholars, to choose all the studies, to direct all the operations of the school, and to have all the teachers obedient to their will and pleasure;—if our readers can grasp such a monstrous conception as this, then they can understand the educational situation in Japan. We have not drawn upon our imagination. We are stating simple facts. We refer not to one institution alone. From Nagasaki to Hakodate, and from Kanazawa to Tokei, our conception and the reality are the same.

There is a great gulf of difference between the sentimental ideas with which people at home regard their fellow-countrymen who have been called to Japan to be teachers and professors, and the actual facts. The gentlemen in the educational service of Japan, when at home, were informed by their polite Japanese friends, that if they would come to Japan, they would be treated with the highest honour. "No position is more honourable than the teacher's," and "If our teacher dies, we mourn for him as for our father," etc., were the honeyed words which the Japanese, eager to attract an instructor from his honoured post to their own "college" or "university," used. The teachers came from many countries, and great was the honour which Japan received. The American and the English newspapers were full of her glory; every one, including the happy dupes themselves, believed all the fair promises of their flatterers. The teacher's position is an honourable one in such highly civilized nations as England and the United States; how much more so in Japan!

But Japan is the land of surprises. Strange to say, the Japanese official does not like the professional teachers, the college-bred men, the professors. He thinks they are obstinate, rebellious, excessively troublesome. Foolish men that they are, they expect to have a voice in the government of the school, and even want to regulate the studies. Worse than that, they sometimes ignore the "rules" and trample under foot the first instincts of a *yakunin*. It is a fact, but not a wonder, that the native official has a chronic antipathy to a genuine teacher, and prefers the man whom he can pick up, and whom he can rule; for does he not hold in his hands the power even to grant contracts?

We need not criticize. The statement of fact is sufficient for our purpose, which is to prevail on the Education Department to reform a state of affairs which has become a bye-word and a reproach to those who wish them well, and the target for the jests and scorn of the unconcerned. Of all the strange chapters in the history of education, the attempts of native Japanese officials to conceive and carry out a scheme of foreign education form one of the most curious and comic chapters. Indeed our greatest fear is, that our statements will not be believed. However, if the Scotch proverb says truly, "seein's believin; but feelin's the naked truth," we are but setting it forth.

We shall speak of the schools of the capital, not merely because they have been the most conspicuous victims of the empiricism of native officials, but because that unique phase of human nature called *yakuninerie* has there received its highest development, and brought forth its choicest fruits. We shall take comfort in the thought



that in spite of its baneful effects, nay, under its very shade, the thirst for education among the youth of this land is still unquenched.

Since the first beginning of foreign education in Tokei, the native officials placed over the foreign teachers by the Education Department have been utterly unfit for their post as Directors of schools of foreign education. Refusing to put any powers in the hands of their foreign servants, they spent their time chiefly in hampering their efforts, impeding progress, and apparently endeavouring to stamp all hope and energy out of the pupils. The typical *yakunin* sat in the chair of ruler of the highest educational institutions in the land, and sits there still. As the Japanese have the curious custom of changing their own names several times during their life time, true to their customs, they changed the name of their chief school four times in little more than as many years. Something deeper than instinct actuated them in this phase of their educational policy. Each change involved appointments, promotions, and a vast amount of clerical, carpenter and contractor's work. In a native official's eye, no man can be a *yakunin* unless he makes many rules. Of these rules there has not been, nor is there, the faintest likelihood of there being any end. To pass away time, the school officials—we need specify no one place of their achievements—showed rule after rule, regulation after regulation, so fast that one poetically inclined was reminded of autumn leaves. Many of them were so unnecessary, so unreasonable, and often so trivial, that the foreign teachers could not obey them. The native officials, however, varied their leisure by changing the course of studies, and adopting new ones. It was simply a matter of mensuration and Chinese characters. So many hours per week, so many square inches of paper; fill up the squares with Chinese characters, (which often mistranslate what the native official knows almost nothing about,) and the new curriculum is laid down, not to be taken up again for several weeks. Having found out, however, that he had not attained to perfection in curricula-making, the official believing that he had struck the right course this time, tried another. Having thus in a few months acquired skill in making short roads to learning, gained some routine knowledge, and a faint conception of foreign education, he was promoted to a higher office in the same or another department, and a new, inexperienced and incompetent man stepped in his place.

The students had just grown used to the vagaries of one director, and the foreign teacher had smothered his contempt for, and perhaps gained the confidence of, his superior, when a new one arises who knows not his own business or the characters of his inferiors.

There are two bright lines in the spectrum of this subject under examination. The teachers and professors who know their business do it, paying little attention to such annoyances; and the scholars, most of them ever eager and insatiable after knowledge, remit no diligence and yield to no despair.

But enough of this. We have pointed out the grievous errors and abuses in one part of the Japanese system of education. It has given us no pleasure to expose them. We do not make merry over their shortcomings, nor would we raise a laugh at the expense of a people so nobly struggling from ignorance into knowledge; but we wish to show the evils and point the cure. It would be cruel and unfair to sneer at their lack of Western science. We are not doing that. We simply deny their ability and fitness to be directors and head-masters over foreign instructors. We have not only felt the galling yoke of

the despotism of ignorance, but have seen its blight on noble young minds, and know of the fearful waste of time, of money, and of earnest effort, which it has entailed upon the Japanese people and their sons.

The remedy is simple. The chief college, and the school of languages in Tokei should be put under the care of a competent and faithful foreign master. In every one of the Japanese schools for foreign education, the teacher, if a professional instructor, as he ought to be, should be given power to choose the studies and to govern his classes.

There is plenty of work for the native official to do. He should be warden over the pupils; he might have charge of the pecuniary affairs; and he should have the control of all that is outside of educational matters, strictly so called. In short, he should attend to what he knows about better than the foreign master, professor or teacher: with what he knows next to nothing about, let him not meddle.

It cannot be objected to this that the proper men who can be trusted, are not to be found. The Japanese know, and have in their employ, men of blameless life and faithful labour. They can easily get from abroad, or can find on their soil, men whose record is known. They need not complain that no foreigner understands their needs. They can easily limit the authority of their teachers and principals. If necessary, these men would give bonds for the faithful performance of work, and the abstinence from what their employers think will conflict with the peace of the empire. The foreign educator does not wish to usurp the treasurer's office, to make proselytes, to change the social life, dress, food or etiquette of the Japanese young men. In these things he is but an adviser to give his counsel when asked or needed. He should have no power in these things, except so far as is necessary for discipline and the inculcation of Western language and science. But whether native or foreigner, let each man be master of what he professes to teach or pretends to perform.

#### THE KAK-KE.

We are permitted by the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens*, to publish a translation of the able and exhaustive paper of Dr. Hoffmann on this malady, which appeared in the July number of the Society's "Transactions."

*Kak-ke*, a compound word derived from the Chinese *kiak* (leg) and *ke* (air), is a species of endemic disease peculiar to the islands of Japan. It possesses considerable similarity to the Indian malady known as *Beriberi*, and was by the Dutch, and subsequently by other foreigners, erroneously supposed to be identical with it.

#### ÆTIOLOGY.

Low-lying spots on the sea coast, more especially such as are situated close to the mouths of large rivers and well-watered valley lands, would appear to be the chief homes of this disease, in which it makes its appearance regularly at the beginning of Spring. It first attacks only such persons as have suffered from it in preceding years once or more frequently, and on the approach of warm and damp weather assails also those whom it had hitherto spared.

Periods of continued rain, accompanied by absence of wind and a high degree of temperature of the air are most favourable to the introduction of the malady and to the aggravation of such cases as already exist. During the warm and dry months and throughout the summer new cases are of most frequent occurrence, relapse cases being less numerous. The sufferers get better at this season and their symptoms increase less rapidly than during the prevalence of hot and humid weather.

In the absence of treatment, however, the malady if

taken at this time is tedious, and its worst forms then present themselves. A cooler climate and change to a more elevated situation exercise a favourable influence upon the slight or moderately severe cases of the disease and their symptoms frequently disappear, while the more severe cases terminate fatally in the absence of successful treatment.

People whose necessities compel them to a life of great bodily activity—a class found almost exclusively in the lowest stratum in this country—are comparatively free from the attacks of *Kak-ke*; whereas those following a sedentary occupation—more particularly learned men, scholars and the higher classes who perform but little mental or bodily labour—are often peculiarly susceptible to it. Youth and middle-age are the periods of life at which it is most to be feared. It seldom attacks either the very young or the aged, and the female sex would seem, at all ages, to be less exposed to it than the male.

The natives of places where this disease may be said to be located appear to sicken much less frequently than those dwellers who immigrate thither from other districts, although it is chiefly only in the second summer of their residence that the complaint affects them. This observation applies, however, to the Japanese only, including the Ainos or aborigines from Yezo—many of whom have been treated by the author for this complaint in Yedo this year—since neither Europeans nor Americans have as yet suffered from it.

At all periods of delicate health, the constitution is peculiarly liable to attack from this malady: such as those which arise from intemperance, an unchaste life, child-bed and complaints of a feverish nature such as endocarditis, pleuritis, exanthematous and intermittent fever. In some cases the author has observed that endocarditis precedes the outbreak of *Kak-ke* by a few days, and he is disposed to assume that it does not present itself as an independent malady, but may be considered as only an incipient stage of disease in which the same abnormal action of the heart is observable. This may possibly develop into endocarditis, and such is found not infrequently to be the case.

#### SYMPTOMS AND COURSE OF THE DISEASE.

The sickness in almost all cases begins without any sense of pain, feverishness, loss of appetite or indigestion, and it thus happens that a week, or sometimes, indeed, an even longer period elapses before the attention of the patient is aroused to his condition.

The earliest symptoms are, generally speaking, a feeling of heaviness in the lower extremities, a looseness in the knee-joint, an increased sense of fatigue in walking, tendency of the lower part of the leg to become insensible (when the patient is seated on it in the Japanese fashion) and a diminution of sensibility in the feet which gradually attacks the knees. The sufferers easily lose their shoes without being aware of their absence.\*

At the same time while the sensibility of the body to external impressions is lessened, a constantly increasing pain and stiffness in the region of the lower extremities may be observed, and in other and frequent cases the patients complain of a sense of inconvenience in the skin of the extremities, which feels as if compressed with a linen cloth.

Concurrently with the first appearance of anæsthesia and muscular debility, the patients in many cases are sensible of a feeling of uneasiness and repletion in the region of the stomach, attended by palpitation of the heart and, not unfrequently, a difficulty in breathing which appears to accompany the slightest exertion. Frequently, indeed, these—and more especially the palpitation of the heart—are the first, and for a long time the only subjective symptoms of the disorder. The feeling of oppression is rarely altogether absent: indeed, in none of the cases which the author has observed—numbering some hundred—was the action of the heart quite normal, and in addition to this the first sound of the heart frequently exhibited a change. It was usually dull and prolonged, and often, as in cases of excited action of that organ, of a grating or even somewhat tinkling character and not unfrequently accom-

panied by a louder noise. Seldom indeed was the first sound replaced by a blowing noise.

The second sound was in most cases unaltered. Occasionally there is a noise as of rattling in the two arterial openings, frequently accompanied by a dragging, guttural sound. Both the systolic and diastolic sounds evinced a changeableness in character and extent, and the latter sometimes disappeared some days after their first exhibition.

In the larger number of cases œdema of the skin accompanies these symptoms, beginning at the ankle joints and rapidly extending to the knees. This œdema may, in some cases, accompany the first stage of anæsthesia; in most, however, it follows it at a period varying from a few days to a few weeks.

In many cases œdema of the muscles of the calf is observed shortly before these symptoms. They become strained, are in the highest degree painful, and appear unnaturally hard and thick. The *tendo Achillis* also becomes affected, inasmuch as the sharply rising curve, which under normal circumstances characterises the calf of the leg in men, becomes effaced, and extends downwards as in the female sex.

It may be assumed that the other muscles and more especially the fibres of the body which cannot be submitted to examination are œdematous in cases of *Kak-ke*. The author has had an opportunity of remarking the following in a case of *Kak-ke* which was developed in the course of a traumatic pleuritis succeeded by pyothorax. An incision having been effected in the pleura he observed that notwithstanding the freedom of the skin from œdema the fibres of the walls of the thorax and particularly the muscles were saturated with serum which pervaded the entire body and even reached the extremities. From this wound (whence there flowed a sanguineous serum during the operation, and which had been plugged in order to secure its better treatment), there issued during the following days a continuous stream of serum of a pale flesh-colour. In a few days the patient became emaciated to a very noticeable extent, and a man, muscular and stout prior to the operation, was reduced by fever and a moderate development of pus to a wasted and atrophied condition of body in the course of three days.

Sometimes, though chiefly in cases of relapse, the malady exhibits only single and incomplete symptoms or takes, with a lesser degree of intensity, an irregular course. Thus, occasionally, only an insensibility of the nerves of the skin is observable, while in other cases, besides anæsthesia of the upper-lip and finger tips and a dull and grating sound of the heart no irregularity is to be remarked; though with reference to two of the cases which came under my notice last year an incomplete relapse must be admitted. Other, and somewhat more frequent cases consist simply of palpitation of the heart during the entire hot season. In not a few cases the symptoms are limited and disappear on a change of place of residence or on the approach of the cold season; more frequently, however, they increase both in extent and intensity. Anæsthesia first attacks the thigh and next, in most cases, the points of the fingers. It then seizes the abdomen and usually, at the same time, proceeds from the upper extremities in an upward direction. Occasionally at this stage of the disease, if not earlier, insensibility of the parts surrounding the mouth is perceived, and in more rare cases of the tip of the tongue. The breast, back and neck, and sometimes even the head, are next attacked.

Up to this point as also in its further progress the œdema is independent of the condition of anæsthesia.

Occasionally when this is very strongly developed the œdema remains insignificant or unnoticeable;—at other times when the anæsthesia is slight the œdema is marked, and generally speaking in its development follows the ordinary course from the lower extremities to the head.

In the old Chinese school of medicine as practised in Japan it has been usual to distinguish two forms of *Kak-ke*, the dry and moist, the latter form exhibiting some striking characteristics which depend on dropsy, but without any essential difference.

Besides this, in the absence of dropsy of the skin the more remote internal tissues become more or less saturated with serum and the cavities of the body are filled with serous fluid. Œdema of the skin may also present itself

\* The common Japanese shoes, or rather sandals, are merely soles fastened on by means of a stout, soft cord which is passed between the great and the second toe and is attached to either side of the upper part of the sole behind.

sometimes at a later stage of *Kak-ke*, and disappears without any diminution of the other symptoms of the disease.

Generally speaking the dropsical effusions in the course of their development follow the ordinary course from the extremities to the head. In cutaneous oedema it may happen that the face is greatly affected while anæsthesia, on the other hand, in comparatively frequent cases spares the head. Collections of serum are frequently observed and in all stages of the disease, and are likewise independent of the diffusion and force of the dropsy. These spread sometimes with great rapidity and attain such extent in the pleura in from one to two days that the lung affected becomes perfectly devoid of air. These collections of serum occur with comparatively most frequency in the pleural sac (usually on the left side in such cases as have been observed), next in the pericardium which becomes so full that it presses upon the left anterior wall of the thorax. They are seldom present in the peritoneal cavities, and even then are only observable in a small degree.

Clearly marked oedema of sharply circumscribed portions of skin is remarked as a dangerous symptom in severe cases. These are sometimes only of the diameter of a small plate, but may possibly attain dimensions of from 12 to 13 inches. The surrounding skin is either unaltered or less oedematous than the already mentioned places. The seat of circumscribed oedema is usually in the neck which either entirely or partially is affected by it; further the parts between or above the shoulder blades and in the anterior and middle parts of the neck, and specially on the left wall of the thorax. It is rarely found in any other parts of the body.

In addition to these symptoms there is observed in many cases a simultaneous occurrence of oppression and palpitation, or if these have not been so far exhibited they now appear. They are often violent and obstinate so that other symptoms are less regarded by the patients. They frequently continue for days and reappear on the smallest effort or excitement on the part of the patient, and after a slight interval, and without any intelligible reason, reappear with similar intensity. In many other cases of *Kak-ke* the tendency to palpitations of the heart is not so intense, and even in the severest cases may remain relatively, whereas the feeling of oppression is generally in equal ratio with the sickness. But in these, as in all others and in even the slightest cases of *Kak-ke*, an abnormal tendency to palpitation of the heart is invariably observable.

Occasionally, though not in many cases, an intenseness of the palpitations is occasioned by superadded endocarditis. This usually appears attended with a slight feverishness, but with increased sense of oppression and of the palpitations. It attacks almost exclusively the left side of the heart. It is characterised by a systolic, dragging sound above the left ventricle, a sharp, grating noise being audible above the right, which is sometimes, however, accompanied by a more or less clear though comparatively weak sound. In addition to the peculiarly characteristic symptoms of *Kak-ke* a general sense of drowsy weakness is observable in the sufferers. Besides the indisposition to either physical or mental exertion which palpitations and muscular debility as well as giddiness and a tendency to swooning fits occasion, the patient shows a distaste for all pursuits and more especially for those which demand exercise of intellect.

The condition of the circulation furnishes also important matter for consideration in the investigation of this disease. While increased action and intensified excitement are observable in the heart, the pressure of blood in the aorta system is almost always abnormally slight and increases only on the accession of complicating fever. In many cases, and especially in those of copious dropsical accumulation, the arteries possess their normal dimensions and their pulsations are unusually high, so that, not unfrequently, the pulsations of the carotids are visible from far whether the pressure of the blood in the aortic system be diminished or not increased.

In connection with this obstructions in the venous system are very general, especially in the smaller veins, as may be recognised by their gorged appearance and occasionally also by the pulsations of the jugular vein, the bluish

colour of the skin and the mucous membra.

difficulty in respiration. In another class <sup>"A most Cape, DE."</sup> abnormally slight volume of the arteries accompanied by diminished aorta pressure, so that the radial arteries a thin, thread-like appearance and the extremities are public to the touch. The pulse preserves its normal state or only slightly increased, seldom going higher than one hundred beats in the minute, while during the palpitations it not unfrequently attains one hundred and forty in the same space of time.

Anæmia is a constant attendant of this malady in its advanced stages. In numerous cases it is entirely absent at the beginning, makes its appearance somewhat late, and even then is only exhibited in a very moderate degree. It is possible, however, that in the course of the complaint it may be developed to the very fullest extent.

Scurvy possesses no direct connection with *Kak-ke*. When it is met with accompanying the latter it is almost always proved to have been in existence prior to the outbreak of the malady. Nor does it after the outbreak of *Kak-ke* appear to have increased in degree of intensity.

When no complication of disease occurs the digestion and appetite retain their normal condition in the early stages of the complaint, and frequently throughout its entire course. In the severest cases, alone, does the appetite appear to fall off, and in such an intense thirst seems to take its place. During periods of difficult respiration, also, mastication and swallowing become either impossible or difficult, and in the later stages of the malady an adynamic weakness in the digestive power and a want of appetite accompanies the general prostration of the body. Catarrh of the lungs is seldom apparent in *Kak-ke*. In severe cases when they are overcharged with blood it may occasionally present itself in the form of a hacking cough, which throws off, however, only slightly frothy, serous sputa as the increasing difficulty of respiration occasioned by coughing renders the patient most anxious to avoid the action.

The kidneys, except in complicated cases—which however the author has never observed—remain unchanged. The quantity of urine is frequently unaltered and often slightly diminished, while its specific gravity increases correspondingly. In severe cases—which invariably terminate fatally unless energetically treated—a sudden diminution of the quantity of urine without any increase of its specific gravity is observable about one week before death. But neither in these, nor in other cases, could the presence of albumen be detected.

Spasms are not observable in the course of the malady. Immediately preceding death, however, the patient is often subject to a fit of convulsions. In a similar manner death is occasionally preceded by vomiting, either once or more frequently repeated, which does not occur in the earlier stages of the complaint.

#### PROGRESS AND TERMINATION,

All the foregoing symptoms are more frequently developed in cases of first attack than on recurrence of the disease. This, however, depends less on the disease itself or the constitution of the patient than on the usually quick relapse at a time when adverse climatic influences are comparatively unimportant.

The earliest cases of *Kak-ke* in the year, (almost invariably second attacks), are first noticed in places subject to the visits of the disease at about the end of March or beginning of April. In May numerous cases of first attack occur, and in June and July the list is largely swelled, the number of second cases in these months being relatively smaller. In August the new cases are by no means so frequent, although those under treatment at that time, as in July, present greater difficulties, especially when the patient is weakened by a protracted previous sickness. Many of the simplest, and frequently indeed, of the most difficult cases rapidly yield to proper treatment. But by far the greater number of patients bear the seeds of the malady as long as the hot season lasts, and it is easily reproduced by the slightest causes.

In September, or more frequently in October, the symptoms in many cases diminish, even without treatment, and disappear during the latter month or November. A slight weakness, often accompanied by anæmia, is all that now remains of the complaint and this too disappears in course



ns. In the more severe cases the cure is often incomplete. Insensibility and palsy degrees remain—occasionally even to the complete paralysis of the upper and lower extremities, with atrophy of the part affected. Sometimes anæmia and debility of the entire body with trembling of the limbs remain to mark the passage of the disease. The skin covering the part affected, and it may be said that of the whole body, remains for a long time thin and wrinkled, the skin peeling off freely. Accompanying these is adynamic weakness of the digestive powers and in its train a greater or less disturbance of the organs of nutrition; and finally a general marasmus occurs, which either late in the cold months or at the beginning of the warm season, proves fatal to the relapsed sufferer. As far as accidental derangements are concerned, remains of dropsical fluid, chronic degeneration of the pleura and pericardium, or attachment of their walls, are frequently observed.

The tendency of those who have already suffered from *Kak-ke*—a tendency which stands in ratio to the severity of the attack—to take the disease a second time is a fact which should receive especial notice. These second attacks usually occur at about the beginning of the warm season but can generally be prevented by a change of air. It is remarked that few second cases occur in localities known to be free from *Kak-ke*, and even those which do occur take usually a mild form. In not a few cases *Kak-ke* terminates in death. The limited means of acquiring statistical information upon the subject at present, and more especially the narrow field to which the author's observations have necessarily been confined, will only permit of an approximate statement. It would seem that at least one tenth, or it may be even considerably more, of those afflicted with the disease fall victims to its ravages in the absence of suitable treatment.

The symptoms which indicate danger reach their climax sometimes gradually and unobserved. They frequently appear suddenly, and in such cases are usually soon followed by death. They are often preceded by prognostications which are easily overlooked, but may be detected by careful observations for days and even a week before hand. Circumscribed oedema of the already mentioned parts of the skin exhibits itself as the first symptom. On the first exhibition of the symptoms the arteries, already diminished in volume, become gradually thinner and finally filiform; the pulse, which is correspondingly feeble and occasionally scarcely perceptible, grows more frequent and beats with unequal pulsations. The contractions of the heart become weak and powerless, the patient experiencing at the same time sensations of painful palpitations accompanied by pressure and tension in the region of the stomach and bladder. During the growing severity of these symptoms swooning is of frequent occurrence and fainting and loss of consciousness accompany the slightest exertion; the temperature of the body decreases, principally in the hands and feet; the colour of the skin becomes very pale and the flow of urine, already greatly diminished, either ceases altogether or is with difficulty voided. These symptoms, which sometimes continue without circumscribed oedema, may last for some days or even for a week, and death at last terminates the sufferings of the worn-out patient who passes away in a state of unconsciousness.

In cases of extreme danger the disease assumes an essentially different shape. In such cases the patients are more or less plump though flabby, and only in the slightest degree anæmic. The symptoms are copious accumulations of dropsical matter under the skin and in the cavities of the body; an increased temperature of the body; a swelling of the arteries as also obstructions in the venous circulation. Palpitation and oppression of the heart of various degrees of duration and strength are also observable.

Without any other peculiar symptoms and frequently with a diminution of the subjective pains, more especially the palpitation and oppression, a diminution of temperature of the body of  $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  occurs so that its warmth falls below its normal condition. A falling off in the secretion of urine occurs simultaneously, its quantity being reduced from 16–24 ounces to 6–8 ounces in the 24 hours. This lessened quantity, which does not exhibit any increase of specific gravity, continues for several days although

the condition of the patient exhibits no change. Suddenly, however, and generally about three days afterwards an increase of the dropsy, whether hitherto slight or extreme, sets in denoted by the appearance of more strongly marked oedematous circles on the skin; a difficulty in breathing is experienced and the pains and palpitations become intense. The carotid arteries begin to beat visibly, or the already visible pulsations grow stronger; the skin becomes blueish and the abdomen is swollen and distended. The voice is altered as if the mouth were full, the speech is difficult and the words appear unintelligible, low and broken. A crepitating noise may be detected in the lungs and occasionally a serous, foaming sputum is discharged. A sense of burning thirst is experienced which, however, the increased difficulty the patient finds in breathing renders it impossible to satisfy. In one or two hours and frequently in a much shorter time these symptoms attain considerable proportions. The countenances of the sufferers, of a pale or blueish hue, betoken the sense of suffocation which they experience. They lie with raised body upon their backs, being unable to endure the pain of lying upon the left side which occasions suffocating pains and palpitations; nor is the position on the right side long or easily borne. They breathe with the greatest effort, frequently with open mouth, and calling into exercise all the muscles. The patient tosses about uneasily on his couch, grasps his neck and breast convulsively, endeavours to raise himself upright and soon sinks powerless and exhausted by his efforts. Meanwhile a fit of vomiting occurs during which he discharges a slimy, watery fluid which is once or twice repeated shortly before death and is usually copiously mingled with gall. Simultaneously with this the arteries contract and the pulse grows feeble. The colour of the skin covering the extremities becomes blue and the difficulty in breathing more intense. The face and the throat are distorted and convulsions of the extremities are observable. These are succeeded by vigorous efforts to breathe at irregular intervals which ultimately terminate with a discharge of foam from the mouth and, with a long-drawn breath, the patient expires.

Several days may elapse between the presentation of the symptoms of oedema and the death of the patient. This event, however, most commonly occurs in less than twelve hours. Death does not always arise from suffocation, as in many cases the heart ceases to perform its functions before the approach of that stage. In these cases the palpitations of the organ become prominent symptoms and are so intensified by dyspnoea (which is also present) that the pulsations of the heart resemble the blows of a hammer against the inner walls of the breast. Notwithstanding this powerful action the ventricles are not active; the radial arteries become very soon thread-like, the pulse quickly declines and the skin grows pale. The sense of pain on the part of the patient and his restlessness increase in like measure. Generally speaking, the approach of death is sudden from cessation of the action of the heart though this is most frequently preceded by fits of vomiting.

In the most rapid cases only a few minutes elapse between the commencement of these violent palpitations and death: usually, however, some hours pass before death occurs. A change in the form in which death from palsy of the heart presents itself may (as the author has had an opportunity of observing) be occasioned by excessive dropsy of the pericardium and the left pleural sac. The symptoms already noted as immediately preceding death, such as difficulty in breathing, the sense of suffocation, palpitations, &c., &c., are in such cases also the most prominent. The immediate cause of death is not, however, the sudden paralysis of the heart, but the absence of power of diastole.

Climatic causes exercise a considerable influence in the circumstances attending deaths from this disease, which would seem to take place most frequently in close, sultry weather when rain is prevalent. In such weather the most distressing symptoms are usually first presented.

The occurrence of anæsthesia would seem to possess no peculiar importance at this period of the disease, yet an unknown unfavourable influence over the nerves of the heart may indirectly result from its supervention. On the other hand, great bodily exertions become the cause of death in severe cases of *Kak-ke*, as can be veri-



fied in the case of a young man formerly greatly weakened and partly paralyzed by a previous attack of the disease. In this case a great increase in symptoms, which had only been slight, followed immediately upon a severe effort; and as after slight recovery the same effort was repeated a few days subsequently, the fatal symptoms immediately made their appearance, and death ensued in two days with the symptoms of paralysis of the heart.

#### JAPANESE NOTES.

(TRANSLATION.)

October 19th, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the accompanying newspaper regulations have been established.

Rules regarding the establishment of newspapers.

**RULE I.**—Every issue of a newspaper must be marked by its proper number.

**RULE II.**—Supplements must be marked with the number of the issue to which they belong.

**RULE III.**—No supplement may be issued if a number of the paper is not issued along with it.

**RULE IV.**—When the official seal of authorization has once been attached to the letter of application, it is unnecessary to submit each number of the paper for inspection.

The application should be drawn up in the same form as that for permission to publish a book.

**RULE V.**—Every number must have printed on it the year, month, day and place of issue, and the names of the editor and publisher.

**RULE VI.**—When printed, one copy must be sent to the Department of Education and one to the local Government office.

**RULE VII.**—In case they have no bad tendency, the following subjects are admissible.

Extraordinary natural occurrence, fires, war, prices, produce, trade, births, deaths and marriages, official notifications, literature, manufactures, amusements, clothing, land and houses, translations of foreign writings, miscellaneous foreign news, and other unimportant public matters.

**RULE VIII.**—Papers, correspondence, miscellaneous paragraphs, etc. sent to the paper may be published if they have been authenticated with the writer's name.

**RULE IX.**—No newspaper may be established without official authorization.

**RULE X.**—It is prohibited to attack the constitution of the Government, to discuss the laws, or to cast obstacles in the way of the working of national institutions by the persistent advocacy of foreign ideas.

**RULE XI.**—It is forbidden to append uncalled for remarks to the laws etc. which are published in the papers.

**RULE XII.**—Moral teachings must not be introduced in such a way as to injure and obstruct the Government.

**RULE XIII.**—It is forbidden to disturb or demoralize the minds of the people.

**RULE XIV.**—It is forbidden to denounce a man for crimes on the faith of groundless rumours.

**RULE XV.**—Editors must not take it upon themselves to publish remarks upon officials during their term of office, or their official conduct or even anything, however trifling, which is connected with our foreign intercourse.

This prohibition does not extend to documents which have already been notified publicly, or for the publication of which an official order has been made.

**RULE XVI.**—All errors which may have been made must be rectified.

**RULE XVII.**—The editor is responsible for giving explanations in regard to any matter upon which it may be necessary to question him.

**RULE XVIII.**—Any persons infringing the above regulations will be punished according to law.

#### Extracts.

##### A REPLY TO "MACAO AND ITS SLAVE TRADE."

Labour questions in general seem to be a great source of public uneasiness both in England and her colonies. Among the many topics that have lately engaged the attention of the English nation, and been discussed in their press, there is one that has returned again and again in an intermittent way, with increasing earnestness and force. The great movements of European and American politics might for a time smother by their overwhelming interest every other question, but it was only for a short time; when the shadows passed by, English attention was again rivetted on the old subject. The overthrow of European equilibrium, the struggles of powerful races, the Brennus-like Alabama indemnities, the growing anger of the American nation, the keenly-felt dagger of Russian invasion ripping open the entrails of Asia,—all of these have not been able to divert permanently the attention of England from the *Macao Coolie Trade*.

This wee little Macao, which I have seen geographically described in a hundred newspapers to the ignorant Cockney (who must have a very loose memory, as according to what I have recently read, Macao is a scarcely known place)—this insignificant Colony, as some English writers disparagingly style it, seems to be pointed out to the vengeance of the mighty powers of the earth and to the ire of the gods as the modern "place of abominations," a new and more dreadful Gomorrah, the place of infamous traffic, and the scum of the earth. Indeed, the earth seems to suffer a kind of moral cutaneous disease of an erratic species. The ulcer appears here and there, and only disappears in one place to break forth with equal virulence in another. Former ages were full of the infection of Babylons, and Carthages and Romes, and now after so many centuries, it seems as if all the constitutional venom that has been for a time quelled, has founded for its manifestation a convenient spot in this poor Macao that is to rank with the grand ulcer-towns of history;—a kind of Satan-like honour, though still an honour.

These last words I think would not be adopted by the strict Englishman, who would, however, endorse the above classification. We should nevertheless make our most even of insult and evil, and if we are devils, be true and great devils and deserve to be called so. Such is not—whether fortunately or unfortunately I cannot tell—the case with our miserable colony of Macao; poor thing! she is not so very bad; and I think that she might sit with Spa and Baden at the table, and would not frighten out of their wits the high-crested prudes of Europe if they were but to look at it without hatred-magnifying spectacles. Believe me, Macao is not so bad as you think—not so much so as many good and honest people think. It is not good; I would not set the slightest wager on its goodness, but if its morality were to be weighed against the morality of any other nation, who can tell what would be the waverings and oscillations of the fulcrum?

To come now to the discussion of the point to which this paper is particularly directed, I must firstly explain what I understand to be the English accusations against Macao. I must call, first, your attention to the purely and exclusively English character of the aggressive course lately pursued against Macao. It is not the French, nor the Germans, nor the Americans, nor the Turks, nor the Swedes nor any other nation; it is England, alone, who under the disguise of such European flags as may please her, worries Macao. I would say the Coolie Trade instead of Macao, if the article called "*Macao and its Slave Trade*" were not a clear symptom of a turn of public opinion directed against Macao; now with the coolie trade as a pretext, to-morrow with anything else that will be as good a pretext. This is indeed a very bad feature in the war that has been waged against the coolie trade;—that this war should not be directed solely against that trade! It may be supposed that such system is restricted—I firmly believe it is—to the author of the article under notice and a few others of the same stamp. But from a small spark a great fire sometimes ensues, and although I do not too greatly admire Macao, I am sufficiently the well-wisher of the English nation to desire for the sake of her honor that she should not strain her enormous energies for the destruction of this small Portuguese Colony.

If it is the coolie trade only that is to be destroyed, I think that you will find many Portuguese in your camp. You will find me. If it is a wanton aggression on Macao itself, as a reprisal for supposed ancient grievances, whose causes and effects have long since ceased to exist, you will not only have every single Portuguese, good and bad, moral and immoral, against you, but you will have equally to meet the reproof of that honesty that is altogether incompatible

political policy. These will appear small obstacles to the right, but England should not sow a harvest of hatred; there is no room for such a harvest; and it is a harvest of terrible abundance. It appears to me, however, that such arguments that might more properly be used against the English author of *Macao and its Slave Trade* must sometimes be applied to the whole nation itself. As we have seen that notwithstanding the excessive prudence and foresight of her great statesmen, the English nation overlooks too much the small and trifling, and sometimes forgets the axioms that sentiment has nothing to do with size, and that sentiment is always a very powerful agent. It is never good policy (the only good policy being honesty) to insult and wound the feelings of any one; it is not even good manners. An enemy is always an evil, and it is absurd and foolish to create enemies by insult, even if they are small and weak. It is an error to induce hatred in times of peace. War itself ought to have but little of hatred in it, and verily what we call civilised warfare, is simply victory and defeat without the useless barbarities of humiliation and cruelty that blind hatred is always ready to prompt to uncivilised warriors.

We hope that England will keep, for our benefit, some of that tenderness for national rights of independence that was so conspicuous in the case of the Khan of Khiva. We know we are poor sinners, but it is not presuming too much, I trust, to believe that the Portuguese nation should be at least as well treated as an Afghan tribe.

You may here remark that I am thrusting my pen into a shadow, and that England entertains not the faintest idea of high-handed dealings with any Portuguese possessions. Very true, it is a shadow; and for that only it is that I use my pen. I have read in an English poet (Campbell) a fine line about shadows, and since that time have been dreadfully afraid of them. The idea of their being the forerunners of coming events is quite enough to frighten me. If you only attack the coolie trade, why should you revile the whole of the Portuguese annals since the beginning of the world, if possible, down to the present day, and ask for centuries more, to revile more? Alas! Portugal and the Portuguese have been a shame to that high standard of morality and civilisation that is to be seen in the Cathay of Marco Polo and Ibn Batuta, and in the story of Petit-Poucet, as well as in the chronicles of the great master Alcofrabas.

Those bad Portuguese were rough no doubt. A great amount of roughness was wanted to stand the rough ocean that they vanquished, and they found in their way many lethargic putrefying nations; they were practical men and rough men, and although they did not handle the Chinese with exactly the same tenderness that is to be noticed in the foreign employes of the Chinese Customs, it is beyond the truth to say that any Asiatic nation was unjustly dealt with by the Portuguese.

I will not dig up the inhumanities of English rule in India and elsewhere; I will not say that the condition of India during the reign of Aureng-zebe was preferable to the present state of the same country under the government of Lord Northbrook. No. It would be mean to hold up the apparent and necessary evils of social transformation to national opprobrium.

I will not invoke the memories of heroes now at rest, after spending their lives in stout work for the progress of the world, and for the good of humanity. In a blaze of glory they stand in eternal remembrance, having performed their duty as the great workers of the world. Lord Clive, Sir Henry Lawrence, Warren Hastings, the Wellesleys of great England stand together with the Gamas and Albuquerque of small Portugal. They are crowned with an equal crown, their names have won an equal renown. Where is the man that will have the miserable courage of imputing a stain to the pure, blame to the blameless? Where is the apostle of old Cathay and the accuser of Gama and Albuquerque? However, let differing races rest in peace. There is good in every one of them and all are doing something for the consecration of the better future of humanity. It is unfair to despise any race and any nationality, but it is more than unfair to call the Latin race harsh names—especially after Sedan. In the paper entitled *Macao and its Slave Trade*—one of the most violent diatribes on this overworked theme—I find hatred and detestation of the Latin race, of the Portuguese destiny, of Macao, and lastly of the coolie trade. What terrible rage! It must be a phobia, unknown before, that involves in its objects of aversion, water, land and man. I need not trouble myself about the remedy; I think it useless to try the value of arguments to demonstrate that the Latin race has been to the present day the salt of the world, that Portuguese history comprehends one of the grandest strides of progressive humanity, and that the town of Macao is

a most respectable Colony, and one that a nation may well be proud of.

In condensing the substance of English accusations against the coolie trade, I refer of course more particularly to the paper already quoted in the *Review*, notwithstanding the many excellent writings that have preceded it on the same subject, because that paper condenses in itself the substance of everything that was said before with more moderation, adding the bitterness of a special animosity not seen before. I consider this article as a summing up on one side of the question.

In one point the writer of the article and I myself agree—in our common detestation of the coolie trade; a detestation on my side so strong that I can well speak of it, absolutely and relentlessly, without the least tendency to compromise. There is not one single faculty, one single sentiment in me, but rises up in protest against slavery of any kind, in any disguise—slavery in my own dearest country—slavery in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, or in America. There is only one word to express and condense the sufferings of the world, that word is slavery! And I do not only mean that species of bare-faced slavery by which a man is deprived of his liberty through bargain, in which he is the object and not the agent; I have also in my mind the servitude that is produced by the disequilibrium of the demand for any supply of capital and labour. Eternal slavery this perhaps, and the world may be doomed to suffer and writhe under the iron grasp of an economical disequilibrium; but our protest must also be eternal, and it is good that man should not reconcile himself to wrong and evil because it seems fatally perpetual.

We find, in the same predicament as the European *prolétaire*, the heathen Chinese. We must think of him too, not the less that at home our hearts are naturally hardened by a constant monotonous vista of misery, where a perception of the horrible is gradually substituted by a milder sentiment of disgust, where the gin-smelling, tattered, unconscious, poor drunken wretch moves our anger (if we are not the ginsellers) and not our pity; where the idiotic miserable pin-maker is looked on by the elegant visitors in the factory as less than nothing, and by lord of the factory as so much work, or something that has not, unfortunately, been yet superseded by a contrivance of iron wheels and straps. There is something new in the Chinese *prolétaire* that stimulates our fastidious humanity; opium is a novel substitute for gin, and we pity the poor inebriated Chinese notwithstanding our being the opium-sellers. Where is the tear of such pity to fall: to what account does eternal justice put down such woeful kindness?

In these remarks I do not allude especially to England. There is a kind of hypocrisy more disgusting still than the hypocrisy of certain English pseudo-humanitarians; and that is Portuguese hypocrisy about the opium trade. Portuguese sell as much opium as they can and are very sorry they cannot sell more. They began the trade (thank us, now, Englishmen), and it was wrested from their tenacious grasp only by the conquest of India and the victories in China. Now, how dare we speak of English crime in selling opium without looking at ourselves? It is true that a criminal may give testimony against another, but it is not a *beau rôle*. However if we had altogether changed our moral nature since the days of our flourishing opium trade, and were now quite incapable of such enormities, I think we might honourably accuse the English opium trade; but this is not the case, and if only we could do it, we would as mercilessly as any other mercantile nation poison and re poison the whole Chinese nation—nay, mankind itself (the sellers excepted)—for as many dollars, and think no more of it than of getting a good bargain. We are no better than others, and unfortunately for the world, others are no better than us, and sometimes are worse.

We shall work together, nevertheless; we shall work for the same master at the same work; we shall run the same course for the same goal, and one of us will do it honestly if not strenuously; it is to be hoped my companion will do it both honestly and strenuously.—I mean the writer of the article *Macao and its Slave Trade*—and the work to be done is for us (as well as for many others) the extirpation of an inhuman trade in human beings, a moral as well as a social reform. But I am sorry to say, that, according to my own personal views of the question, the writer alluded to has done but very poor work in his article; and although the bullet of his argument is shot off by the gunpowder of numberless prior publications, the harm done to the coolie trade fortress seems not to be very extensive.

More than half of the article entitled *Macao and its Slave Trade* is intended to revile the Latin race, European intercourse in the East, Portuguese discovery, and Macao! How all this weakens the effect of the blow to be dealt on the coolie trade! What lamentable strategy, how wrongly directed such efforts are! Indeed it must be

very gratifying to coolie-traffickers to see that their ignominious trade is condemned in the same breath with the highest and noblest periods in history. England has done much for the civilisation of the world, notwithstanding the adventures on the Spanish main of men of Sir Henry Morgan's stamp; I will say that such phases in history, though much to be deplored, were the necessary evils that afterwards disappeared with the march of progress. The work of progressive epochs is the destruction of evil, and it would be very unphilosophical to describe as immoral any period because of those evils that were ruthless conquerors. (I think the Wertherian conqueror is only to be found among those great men of Chow and Chew that ruled as paternally as possible during the "dim ages" of yore). The Portuguese were indeed a hardy race, who fought and discovered in times of no European equilibrium or Colonial jealousy (great props for savage and barbarous countries), in times of faith and of political sincerity. In the China seas they met the most lawless gangs of indigenous pirates that could well be imagined, and these they destroyed. Read in Fernan Mendes Pinto the exploits of Antonio do Faria, the daring rover that plundered the tombs of the Emperors of China, and you will acquaint yourself with a sort of Morgan, on the whole more worthy of a hero's laurel than of a gallow—two things that nearly touch each other after all. Nevertheless the Portuguese opened Asia; that is a great fact, and they did not open it with undue violence. They did not show that lust for universal Asiatic domination that is so conspicuous in English history, and they had not for their subjects men who shewed the utter disregard of right that characterised the dealings of the former East India Company.

You may understand the general policy of Portuguese enterprise in the East by referring to the chronicle of the discovery and conquest of Guinea by Gomesannes of Azurara, written about 1453, by a man who was a personal friend of Prince Henry the Navigator. If you prefer a modern writer, I would point out a very good authority and an English one too; see "Prince Henry the Navigator," by Mr. Major—an admirable historical work that I read some years ago with great pleasure. The chronicle I have just mentioned is however perfectly clear on the subject of Portuguese motives, and I cannot resist the pleasure of transcribing the words of the venerable book; it seems to me that Prince Henry himself speaks through the centuries to justify and cleanse his nation and his age of the slander of the ungrateful and ignorant:—

"The Lord Prince had five reasons for the discovery of foreign countries. As the lands south of the Canary Islands and of a cape called Bojador were unknown, and as, although St. Brandon was said to have sailed thereabout, no reliable information was received, the lord prince was determined to ascertain the truth about these regions, as it appeared to him that if he or some other lord did not attempt the discovery, no mariner or merchant would try the venture, as it is quite clear that such persons only will navigate to places where they can reap evident profits; observing that as no other lord dared to do this deed, he sent his own ships to the unknown seas. This was the first reason:

"The second reason was that he thought that perchance some Christian country might be found with which friendship and commerce might be established.

"The third reason was that he wanted to know the true extension of Mussulman power, his born and sworn enemy.

"The fourth reason was that during the thirty-one years that he that he had waged war against the Mussulmans he had never found a single Christian prince that would help him for the love of Jesus Christ; and he might find in the undiscovered world some Christian power that would be his ally.

"The fifth was the great desire of augmenting and increasing the faith in our true religion (p. 47.)"

These were the motives under which the world was discovered; the grandest of all that can move mankind to action. Honour itself breathes in the words of the old Portuguese navigator; honor, bright, loyal, disinterested, brave. Those words were the great *sésame ouvre-toi* of the world; they bore the almighty spirit of civilisation round the orb to awaken slumbering races and resuscitate dead nations. They brought separate communities together and began the assimilation of mankind to mankind. Let us not blaspheme these words, let us not blaspheme the Portuguese nation that thought and uttered them, and that did the deed! Honour and glory be to the nation, wee and small, that walked the world in three strides! A celebrated historian and statesman of the sixteenth century, Guicciardini, who ought to have been adverse to the Portuguese nation, he being an Italian and a loser by their exploits and discoveries, speaks of them with admiration and wonder in an eloquent passage

of his History of Italy (edit. Bondry, vol. II. p. 315). "A most marvellous navigation," so he terms the passage round the Cape, "to a distance of sixteen thousand miles, over seas quite unknown previously, under other stars in other climates, with new instruments, because after passing the equinoctial line, the North star was concealed, and during such an immense passage they could not touch to land, but found strange people different in language, religion and usages, quite barbarous and exceedingly inimical to foreigners!"

The writer of the article on *Macao and its Slave Trade* may rest in peace. We, the Portuguese, owe him no grudge.

I have put in a word in favour of the Portuguese nation although this nation scarcely wanted it, because the ignorance of history and geography that prevails among some persons who nevertheless write on this subject is indeed very great, and such persons are prone to spoil a great deal of able writing by their very erroneous notions.

I proceed to grasp more closely the Macao question, and, to do it with better efficiency, I must say a few words about the history of that colony—a very much ignored and in itself obscure history. It might by this single symptom, be considered, *à priori*, as the history of a period of peace, tranquillity and happiness, with no other record but that of uninterrupted peaceful commercial intercourse.

There was indeed a period of hostility. The first Portuguese ships that came into the Chinese main were attacked exactly as were any boats of peaceful commerce (it is doubtful if there were any in those times). Retaliation ensued, and it was only when Chinese piracy was kept in awe by the superior force of Portuguese navigation, that Portuguese merchants were able to carry on a quiet trade. There is in Portuguese and Spanish history a feature that greatly influenced its maritime and Colonial policy, and that is easily overlooked by the English reader;—I mean the peculiar sentiment and national tone produced by the constant warfare against Mahomedanism; a war of fatherland, of religion, of race, and of civilisation. The Moors fought the duel bravely and were only driven away inch by inch, year after year, from the soil of the Iberian peninsula. The duel was continued beyond the Strait of Gibraltar, and you have seen that Prince Henry sought to continue it in every part of the world. England continued it effectually in India. Such an antagonism, bracing and fortifying the energies of the Portuguese nation, must have produced in it a great amount of intolerance towards different races and religions. Add to this the lawless condition of navies, and the constant state of war between Christian and Mahomedan ships; you will have the principal causes of the supposed excesses committed by some of the first Portuguese navigators. After the first and necessary struggle between the Portuguese discoverers and the Chinese maritime independent chiefs (pirates, new style), the Portuguese settled down quietly to enjoy the benefits of traffic. They did not wage war on the Chinese Empire, they simply assured their maritime and commercial interests against the depredations of Asiatic fillibusters, and waited, and sued for nothing else than peace. That peace, tranquillity and harmony which endured so many centuries began to be troubled by the intervention of English interests in the East; it was quite destroyed by the coolie Trade.

There are some facts in the annals of Macao that break the quiet uniformity of its existence. The most prominent are the Dutch invasion and the English intrusion. It has been considered a strange fact that the Dutch should be beaten by the Portuguese at Macao. I do not think it so extraordinary, as the Portuguese have vanquished many other nations during their long and glorious history.

When the English, Dutch and French entered the field, the Portuguese could not understand on what right these upstart navigators grounded their pretensions to Asiatic and American domination. These new-comers, who tried to violently displace the Portuguese and Spanish from a situation that they thought to deserve by rational right and even by divine intention, were considered as pirates and common robbers. It was not a *dog-in-the-manger* policy, it was to a certain extent a protest of right against might.

The English and Dutch played, at all events, the part of the *dog-out-of-the-manger*, and I think that after all the dog in had a right that cannot be discovered in the dog out. Any rich man is a *dog-in-the-manger* for the poor man, and this argument is a most favorite one among all sorts of socialists. I don't care to prove that it is no argument at all.

There is no doubt that the Portuguese at Macao tried very hard but very ineffectually to prevent their monopoly of trade from passing into English hands. I lament the want of foresight, and the intolerance of the Macao merchants that nearly effected the ruin of a



prosperous colony, but the fault was the fault of their times, and they had not among themselves any political or commercial genius to prepare a better future. I think it most unfair to upbraid and insult the Macaese, because they did not adopt a better plan for their self-preservation than that of keeping away competition; a wrong notion of which all Englishmen are not yet quite free and that works some mischief even to the present day at Hongkong. The municipal autonomy that the Macaese preserved during the greater part of their history (that may well be compared to the political status of some of the towns of Italy in the sixteenth century) was one of the principal causes of the erroneous policy at times pursued. The so-called senate, being composed of merchants highly interested in Chinese commerce, generally made political dignity subservient to commercial convenience.

They had, after all, a right to do how they pleased, for the foundation of Macao was owing solely to the warlike and adventurous genius of a few merchants, without any sort of aid from the Government of the mother country. These merchants settled here in the same way as the Greeks on the coast of Asia Minor. When the importance of the settlement increased, the merchants for their security tied the first bonds of vassalage between Macao, and the Portuguese Government understood that a new jewel had been added to the colonial crown of Portugal, but the Macaese were not satisfied with having the protection of the Portuguese flag; the great distance in which they stood from the metropolis and the uncertainty of receiving succours of any kind did not inspire them with a sense of security from Chinese aggression, and they consequently endeavoured by all means to preserve, by prudent allowances to Chinese pride, the short of friendship that could be bestowed on barbarians by the "Son of Heaven."

From this political *quid pro quo* a twofold domination was apparent at Macao, and the Chinese as well as the Portuguese claimed to assert their rights to its sovereignty. The true sovereign was, by the by, the Senate that yielded to one or to the other according to its commercial conveniences. The senate accepted either the Governor or the mandarin as best suited its interests, and it happened that, during the bright epoch of Macaese municipal rule: these seas were delivered by them from piracy, commerce was carried on most honourably and the interests of Christianity were promoted. But the energies so conspicuous in the first enterprising Portuguese merchants, their spirit of organisation, and their prudent tenacity, were gradually and rapidly fading away; converts from Malacca and other places under Portuguese rule, belonging to the Malayan race, took the place of the extinct pure Portuguese generation, and the weakness and imbecility of the following senates gradually brought the Colony to the verge of a suicidal destruction; an insensible destruction caused by the merging of the Macaese natives (never more renewed in their Aryan characteristics by the ingress of new generations of Colonists from the metropolis), into the over flooding Chinese population. The senate would in the most unfelt and quiet manner have transformed itself into a mandarinical synod if Governor Amaral had not come in time to sweep away mandarins and senates.

Thus the victory remained to the metropolis, and Macao came finally under the undisputed rule of the best and most civilised of the three competitors to its domination. After all, it was not a very rich prize. The trade that could enable a prosperous town and community to subsist and thrive on the barren rocks of this small peninsula, must have been essentially a monopoly. The English intervention in China affairs, so much resisted by the Macaese, took quite a different direction from that which would benefit the Portuguese Colony. The English, disgusted by the want of sympathy they had to contend against at Macao, conquered for themselves a much more profitable situation on the China coast. Macao sank and in her hopeless insignificance and misery was tempted by the *Coolie Trade*. If there be a nation that can prove a history of immaculate purity, traditions of honourable self-sacrifice without the least concession to momentary interest; if there be a people that has not for a moment departed from the narrow and difficult road of strict morality, that as preferred even destruction to an infringement of their recognised code of morality, let that people and that nation throw the first stone at Macao for its *Coolie Trade*. I am sorry to say that England has not a right to do it, although she has the might. It is sad to see that, in their indignation against the Coolie trade, our English fellow-Christians have such uncharitable feelings towards this old Colony, the first point of the application of European progress to China! What vandalian longings are perceptible in all those elaborate articles that have been stirring up public opinion of late against the Coolie

trade! Those ungenerous feelings are not worthy of people who pretend to advocate the high cause of the liberation of mankind. A one-sided sympathy is worse than no sympathy at all. Antagonism is the blinder and more ferocious when stimulated by a limited and short-sighted sympathy. I think that notwithstanding its present glaring defects and its former exclusivism, Macao more deserves the sympathy and respect of any civilised English-men than the whole Chinese Empire. I do not mean, that such sympathy and respect should quite smother the repugnance against the Coolie trade, but it ought at least to silence those savage expectations of annihilation, and exulting predictions of ruin, that are so shockingly repeated in the English press.

It is very certain that, notwithstanding the actually clear perception we have of their errors, the Portuguese statesmen who failed to check the Coolie trade in its beginning are not to be blamed, as they were not obliged to be endowed with extraordinary political and administrative genius, and nothing short of the most perspicuous foresight would have been able to discover the evils that would arise out of an apparent source of riches and prosperity.

A blind adoration of Mammon is very often a great obstacle to the progress of nations; it has done no good to Macao. On the whole the policy adopted by the Portuguese Government about Chinese affairs as a part of its general Colonial policy, has been remarkably weak and ignorant. If it had not been so, the sickening decline everywhere to be seen in Portuguese Colonies would not have taken place. It is the work of the present generation to try to regain an honourable footing among civilised colonial countries, and I think that we deserve something else than contempt for efforts, obscure, but unquestionably meritorious.

When the metropolis found that Macao, instead of having a deficit in its revenue, appeared loaded with the golden bags of a round surplus, she did not care to inquire as to the economical value of the source of such a surplus, looking from a distance on the Portuguese flag floating on her Chinese Colony could not well perceive the large spot spreading over its immaculate whiteness. It is unfortunately a sad truth, which it would be unworthy of any honest man to try to conceal, that in the beginning of the Coolie trade the Macaese perpetrated the greatest atrocities. The alarm was first raised by the Jesuits. It is a terrible truth, now, that a law was passed for the expulsion of these ecclesiastics after their discovery of the most infamous Annamite tragedy! I would think myself unworthy of the honour of being a Portuguese if I permitted my pen to write one word of indulgence for the set of reckless, ignoble, cruel and infamous kidnappers and pirates who tried to conceal their deeds under the shelter of the Portuguese flag.

The Coolie trade showed the symptoms of a formidable disorganisation in this Colony, and it was only when the attention of the Portuguese Government was drawn forcibly to this extraordinary circumstance, chiefly by the English press and Foreign Office (another sad truth), that some attempts were made to stop the evil. Regulations were framed, and officials sent from Europe to carry them efficiently into execution. An effort was made to stop the evil, but it was impossible to uproot it. The Coolie trade did not meet that sort of moral condemnation that it deserved. Society did not shun and repulse avowed kidnappers, and the men who were practising all sorts of infamies in man-stealing, after being duly condemned to heavy fines by our tribunals, were not the less admitted to free intercourse with so-called good society, and intrigued and slandered those honest Portuguese officials who had brought them to punishment. These unprincipled rogues exerted a kind of domination over the quiet honest Macaese, and carried on a system of bullying that established their preponderance in the Colony. The domination of the *canaille* had no check, and I dare to affirm that no representative may be elected at Macao for the Cortes but he who has the favour of the barracoons.

The article *Macao and Its Slave Trade* contains a part of the truth on the Coolie-trade. It is not in the short space that is to be occupied by this paper that I can describe, even in a *resumé*, the different acts of the Coolie-trade tragedy. I will try, nevertheless, to illustrate, on this topic, the observations, many of them grounded on truth, that he makes on the Macao mantrade.

The first question that arises in the analysis of the Coolie-trade business is, How are the coolies made to come to Macao in such numbers? How is it possible to kidnap annually about forty thousand men, able-bodied and strong? This is a phenomenon that seems quite unparalleled in any other country, and we only meet something to be compared to it in the great pigeon catchings and in herring fisheries in America. It must be remarked that in China, both with the people and the officials, everything is a question of



price, and China itself is to a great extent the coolie catcher for the American labour market. The clanflight prisoners, the people who can be caught and sold more or less clandestinely by mandarins, the people captured by lorcheas with one or two Macaese on board, these are verily the men who fill up the Macao emigration barracoons, but there is also a fair proportion of willing emigrants. Actually, the kidnappers have a terrible enemy in the superintendence office, and they have tried to turn the difficulty, by very clever and effective strategy, working hard to put a kidnapper in office. I have no doubt but they may succeed some day, and then let Annam take care of itself!

The men who embark at Macao as contract labourers may be separated into these classes:—

- 1st. Comprehending people captured by actual physical violence.
- 2nd. People captured by moral violence.
- 3rd. Willing emigrants, ruined agriculturists, fugitive criminals, gamblers.
- 4th. Pirates who embark with the premeditated intent of plundering coolie ships.

Every one of these men, even when willing to emigrate, is virtually sold, under cover of more or less disgusting sophisms.

The proportion of men belonging to the first and second class has been reduced to a minimum since the framing of the emigration regulations, and the number of men that are sent back to their homes by the superintendence is a proof of the large amount of artifice and roguery that is constantly being destroyed by means of this truly humanitarian office. During the last four years about 15,000 men were repatriated! The question arises, How did they come?

But although the Portuguese Government has done everything in its power to ascertain the willingness of the emigrants, it cannot, with the actual organisation of the coolie trade, prevent the coolie from being sold exactly as a chest of opium, the only difference consisting in mere formalities. I know, by personal examination of the facts, that actually the large majority of Chinese labourers shipped at Macao are willing emigrants (however sold), but it is also a fact that the kidnappers have not at all abandoned their ugly practices. They know that the obstacle of the superintendence is simply the obstacle produced by some honest officials, and that if such an entity can be removed, the superintendence will become the safeguard and *Chaperon* of all their nefarious practices, and that dollars will flow more abundantly than ever into their unscrupulous hands. Now, when the power of the kidnappers at Macao is well understood, when their omnipotency in reference to the election of a representative for the Cortes is considered, when their unscrupulous audacity and their barefaced dishonourable ingenuity is borne in mind, no one will doubt that they cannot but ruin any honest opposition, and find, in the long run, a blind auxiliary in the Lisbon Government and consequently in the local government too. If they have not yet succeeded, it is in my opinion in great part owing to the violent denunciations of the English press and Government.

The decoyed and forced coolies are constantly brought to Macao, and although sent back again, their kidnappers only expect a favourable opportunity of less vigorous government intervention to ship the wretches away. I think it is not enough to ascertain that a coolie is a willing emigrant, but that it is also necessary to prevent the selling of the man. This is the gordian knot of the Coolie trade and its great difficulty. It is useless to cut off all the heads of the idea but one; all the other heads will renew themselves.

Now, in Peru and Cuba, and generally in tropical America, the labour most in demand is slave-labour. This labour pays well and consequently fetches a good price. Tropical countries, moreover, are not countries that admit of an independent flow of colonists; the climate is a terrible obstacle, but in such countries men being forced to work will produce a great deal, and capital is always ready to invest in tropical lands and forced agriculturists. The American land-owners are ready to pay for any sort of slave labourer, but neither the climate nor the social organisation here facilitate in any way the ingress of free and independent emigrants.

According to these considerations it is clear that Macao would lose the greatest part of her pecuniary benefits derived from Chinese emigration, if a stop were to be put to the obnoxious contract system.

I proceed now to make known a circumstance that seems to me to have been quite overlooked, but that has been also a powerful means of destroying the efficiency of Portuguese humanitarian intervention, and one too which, according to my opinion, will for a long time still have a baneful influence on Chinese emigration. The

high price offered for a coolie, and the more active persecution of piracy by Chinese gunboats, have contributed to draw to Macao a great number of lawless Chinese who occupy themselves, in comparative safety, in *finding out emigrants* (!) These men, called in Portuguese *corredores*, are the very worst who can be found in bad Chinese society, and their known number is great, being about thirty thousand.

The nature of the business in which they are engaged, and Chinese instincts of self-organisation and association, bind these men in formidable secret societies of great extent and influence, so that it may be hopeless for the kidnapped person to escape their far-spread and tenacious net. This curious and interesting feature in the Coolie trade ought to be put in a clear light and studied more positively. I think nevertheless that it will be a most difficult, though possible, thing to destroy any such organisations, while they command large sums of money, numbers, and are fortified by common danger, crime, and the facilities of enormous profits.

There is a feature in the Coolie trade that has attracted more than the rest, and very undeservedly, the attention of the world—I mean the catastrophes that have occurred to ships transporting coolies to America. This is an act of the Coolie trade that shows unheard-of horrors in an undisguised light. Perhaps modern naval history has nothing to compare, in extraordinary tragical and atrocious circumstances, to the fate of many coolie ships. Even during the most implacable wars, the seas have not seen many as dreadful massacres, piracies, burnings and terrible destructions. A ship burning, with its cargo of hundreds of coolies shut in by iron gratings, and devoted to a horrible death, while the crew disappeared on the horizon, rowing, away from the tremendous scene, and leaving no compassionate eye to look at the woe-filled spot but that of him who is everywhere present in the vast solitudes of the waters; the inexpressible agonies the horrid cries and hopeless imprecations, the writhing, panting, convulsive mass of hundreds of suffering human bodies heaped into the furnace, the roaring rage of the fire, the waters finally rushing in through the breaches made by the implacable element and stifling the last groans of the expiring wretches, sucking down into the abyss from the sight of heaven the horrid hecatomb, while a pyramid of smoke alone remains slowly raising itself to the heavens like the dark spirit of vengeance and retribution. This is no dream, no hallucination, no morbid invention of the horrible; this is no rhetorical imagery; this is less than the actual truth; these are a few lines of the terrible tragedy acted and acted again on the Pacific Ocean, a consequence of the *auri sacra fames*.

I will now ask every candid person, Who is the criminal in this crime? It is readily answered that if the crime be arson the criminal is the man who lights the fire. Then the coolies are the criminals; they set fire to the ship, and they burn themselves. It is however a terrible suicide. To pronounce justly on this question, a special enquiry ought to be made in the case of every ship that is burnt or plundered. It may be that very often the taking of the ships by the coolies on board was the result of a premeditated plan and that pirates had taken the garb of emigrants for this purpose. In other instances bad treatment may have driven some cargoes to any extremity. It is not fair, on the whole, to adduce as examples of the coolie trader's cruelties, cases in which the coolies have been the workers of cruelty. I notice in the article on *Macao and its Slave Trade* a list of ships that have been the scene of cruelty, and bloodshed, but it is remarkable that the cruel blood-spillers are in every case the coolies. It seems a very strange way of reasoning to decide that the assassinated persons were more cruel than the assassins. The fact is that the object of the Coolie trade is to take coolies to America, *alive*. No one will admit that people will risk a large amount of money to decoy a number of Chinese simply for the pleasure of being murdered by them on board a ship on the Pacific Ocean. This notion, being the acme of absurdity, is however the logical basis of such arguments against the Coolie trade as refer to the burning of ships and murderings of crews by Chinese coolies. The greatest amount of cruelty that the Chinese emigrants have to suffer is during the process of exacting from them in shape of work the capital and interest of the money they cost. Capital does not care for lives, sentiments, humanities; capital cares only for interest. The coolie on his arrival in America must be submitted to a process that will squeeze out of him the greatest amount of value. If the death of the coolie be economically advantageous for the capitalist work will put the coolie to death. I am not referring to any particular person and do not mean to give offence. I simply argue on positive conclusions from the history of capital and labour. The fate of the Indians in South

America is a sufficient illustration for Peru; the over working of children and women in European factories is another form of this same economical theorem. How many smooth-faced law-abiding Europeans, rich, industrious men, are more cruel a thousand times than the drunken, brutal, murderous coolie-ship sailor! The coolie in fact is to be made into money, and if humanity will do the job no one on earth will be more amiably treated, but if cruelty is necessary no one will be submitted to keener torture. There are, however, in nations, two distinct interests at work—the one I will call the individual, and the other the general interest. All the harm is done by the antagonism of these two, and the stronger, the blinder the individual interest, the weaker a nation becomes. Individual interest does not understand self sacrifice; general interest lives by it. Perhaps tropical America has not understood that free labour, although not so favourable for the momentary interest of the few, is a much more solid basis for national prosperity and greatness. The large amounts of money that slave or contract labour may bring to the privileged will be carried as tribute to the European centres of dissipation, but it is only with the money, hardly won by the steady work of small proprietors, cultivators, and industrious men, that the nation really enriches and fortifies itself.

The author of the article on *Macao and its Slave Trade* is remarkably unjust in his appreciation of Portuguese local official intervention in the Coolie trade at Macao. He seems to be blind to the brilliant instances of disinterestedness, courage, foresight, and prudence on the part of many Portuguese officials here. There is a notion current among red-hot anti-coolie detractors, that the governors of Macao ought to put at once a stop to the trade, and as they have not seen this done violently, they condemn all the well-thought and considerate actions of honest and intelligent men. They are exceedingly few, I own—they are so few that they look strange to the multitude, and fall very often under the overwhelming wave of intrigue,—but we have still some of these men to spare who are an honour to any time and any country. For these men the government of Macao must be a terrible appointment. They will work here for the good of their country as honestly and strenuously as anywhere else, without hope of corresponding equivalent reward in any shape, and their names will be slandered, their intentions misrepresented, their reasons misstated. The metropolis is remarkably ignorant about Macao and Chinese affairs, and it so happens that very often an honest official is suddenly shuffled from any other post to the governorship of Macao, and must feel exactly in the same bewildering moral situation as the somnambulist who would suddenly awake standing over an abyss upon a telegraph wire. The Coolie trade difficulties, the Chinese antagonism assiduously stirred up for anti-coolie purposes by English officials (I hope not to be contradicted on this point for English veracity's sake), the rascally, powerful and unscrupulous kidnapping element, the opposition of dishonest and degraded Portuguese officials on whom the kidnapping element generally leans, a thousand evils springing up from mysterious sources, a perfection of combination in difficult and almost insuperable obstacles,—all this the Portuguese Governor must meet at Macao, unprovided by the metropolis, unarmed for such a giant's struggle, if not sustained by personal high qualities. There is a constant chorus of kidnappers exclaiming here and in the metropolis that Chinese emigration must be kept up for patriotism's sake, there are ignorance and corruption listening with applause, and there is poor honesty alone and slandered working hard in the cause of true and real patriotism. I would commend to your respect many honourable names, but I will take the present Governor of Macao as an example. His action in the Coolie-trade business (which he received from his predecessor in a still chaotic and ungovernable state, though great good had been done) is a remarkable instance of the unwavering application of a system that is intended to destroy by degrees all the evils of the Coolie trade without bringing ruin on people that have not deserved it. I must notice that although the kidnappers and Coolie dealers may be the worst of men, the Portuguese Government has countenanced them for some years, and allowed every other trade to come to them, and it would be unfair to suddenly take from them a promised and expected protection. By a gradual pressure of administrative measures the present Governor has put down a great deal of evil and reduced the Coolie trade malpractices to a minimum. You have witnessed his efforts; you may judge the truth of what I say.

Portugal has not the slightest real interest in the contract system of emigration. The Coolies belong to a foreign country, and leave in foreign ships; the money is spent and won by foreigners; the

Coolies are kidnapped or otherwise decoyed by men of dubious and unknown nationalities. Finally, no sensible advantage is produced to Portugal by the *Macao Coolie Trade*; except that those men of unknown nationalities, who live by kidnapping, claiming to be Portuguese, rejoice in the protection of a regular government for their irregular practices, and pay for it. They gamble very much; and the Pactolus that flows in to Macao is drained away by the gambling houses. The revenue of the Colony shows a surplus, and that is all: every one remains poor. These are the advantages.

Let us sum up now the disadvantages. First and worst of all, the deep and irremediable degradation and moral disorganisation necessarily incidental to Coolie dealing spreads and invades every social element here; Macao becomes the place of refuge of every stupid and cruel criminal that comes to find business congenial to his tastes; the money, easily won, puts into the hands of the most unprincipled the greatest force, and honesty is hunted down by them everywhere, by all kind of strange devices and subtle inventions, until they can succeed in expunging it altogether from Macao. All other trade merges gradually into the Coolie trade. This trade is not a hen that lays golden eggs; it is a minotaur that makes an Augean stable of Macao.

A rich and abundant harvest of hatred is reaped everywhere; in the Chinese Empire, England, and the China Colonies: they hate Macao. I think that there is not one single civilised nation in the world that knows this colony and does not despise it. I do not know, at least, a single word of praise bestowed upon it during her Coolie-trade phase, and know of many severe and terrible imprecations against it in many languages. The Portuguese name has been defamed at Macao by men that are neither by race, nor tradition, nor education, other than Asiatic bandits, picked up in every obscure quarter of these piratical Malayan and Chinese seas. They have thriven here on a most immoral and shameless occupation. There is one item more, to add to all that I have enumerated for Portugal to get by the Coolie trade at Macao. It is dishonour!

I have finished the sum, and now let the Portuguese nation look at it, compare the advantages with the disadvantages, and choose either \$200,000 during a few, very few years, or her honour, her own high and immaculate honour, that was won by the sword of her warriors, by the pen of her writers, by the ships of her navigators, by the word of her missionaries. They all await your decision who have it in your power to decide; they wait and they doubt, and they fear, because the choice seems slow and hesitating; they fear that this hesitation may bring their grandsons to a decision that will make them unworthy of such ancestors. The past fears to be killed by the present.

I hope that the voice of the glorious past will not be hushed in the hearts of my fellow-countrymen, and that they will again ennoble Macao as a true Portuguese colony, that they will strive to bring it up from its gradual sinking towards inevitable and hopeless degradation and shame, and will chase and expel the horrible amount of ruffianism that is here at work to make of this place a new and more infamous Algiers.

P. G. MESNIER.

## Shipping Intelligence.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30, *Colorado*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,836, from San Francisco, November 1st, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Nov. 30, *Bourayue*, Russian gun-boat, Captain Bose, 700 tons, from Kobe, November 28th.

Dec. 1, *Maud*, British steamer, Brittain, 843, from Kobe, 28th November, General, to Captain.

Dec. 2, *Glenlyon*, British steamer, Templeton, 1,386, from Shanghai, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Dec. 4, *Cleopatra*, British 3-masted schooner, Schultz, 190, from Chefoo, November 21st, Sugar, to Walsh, Hall & Co.

Dec. 4, *Cow fan*, British brig Habekost, 289, from Amoy, November 17th, Ballast, to Kniffler & Co.

Dec. 4, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, from Shanghai and Ports, November 27th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 5, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 4,000, from Hongkong, November 27th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 5, *Madras*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,325, from Hongkong, November 27th, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 1, *Colorado*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,836, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

Dec. 2, *Bombay*, British steamer, Davies, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.

Dec. 3, *Monocacy*, American gunboat, Phillips, 1,030, for Kobe and Shanghai.

Dec. 3, *Courier*, Russian steamer, Lemanefsky, 594, for Nagasaki, General, despatched by Walsh, Hall & Co.

Dec. 4, *Tamerlane*, British ship, Kerr, 768, for New York, Tea, despatched by Smith, Baker & Co.

Dec. 4, *Burnside*, American barque, Pendergrace, 464, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Dec. 3, *Zenobia*, British ship, Hutchins, 1,190, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Dec. 4, *Zohrab*, British barque, Fullarton, 411, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

Dec. 5, *Maud*, British steamer, Brittain, 843, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

## PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Golden Age* for Shanghai and Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mr. F. T. Hardy, Messrs. Howard Church, Coryell, F. Siga, Naito, Shiga, and Mr. Hanabasa and friends.

Per American steamer *Colorado*, for Hongkong.—Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Pollan, H. E. Viscount St. Januario, Messrs. P. G. Mezier, A. C. M. de Carvalho, M. Piotti, Rear Admiral Parrot, and 4 in the steerage.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong.—Mrs. Monteiro, Messrs. Schwartz, and Amam, and 10 Chinese, on deck.

Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai, for Yokohama.—Rev. Bishop Williams, Messrs. R. H. Boyce, W. Kilmer, Fan, A. O. Gay and servant, Joseph and servant, Harris, Brittlebank, E. J. Durny, Mosima, eight Japanese officers and 68 in the steerage. For San Francisco.—Messrs. Morse, wife, infant and nurse, Arch J. Little, Francis Graham, John Brown, John J. Taylor, Thomas Harrington.

Per P. M. S. S. *China*, from Hongkong, for San Francisco.—Dr. H. E. Davis, Mr. W. Bennett, and 143 Chinese in the steerage. For New York.—Mr. B. D. Smith, and 3 in the steerage for Yokohama.

Per British steamer *Madras*, from Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, 3 children and European maid-servant, Mr. and Mrs. Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, infant and native maid-servant, Miss Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Penney, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Messrs. Sherrington, Pole, T. Mahida, A. Mahida, Hori, Sawada, A. Fitzgerald, Arayandino, and one Chinese.

## CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Bombay*, for Hongkong:—

Silk ..... 291 bales.

Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, from Shanghai:—

Treasure ..... \$25,900.

Per British steamer *Madras*, from Hongkong:—

Sugar ..... 2,193 bags.

Sundries ..... 107 packages.

Merchandise ..... 662 "

Iron hoop ..... 522 "

" nails .....	200 "
" bars .....	41 "
Naval stores and provisions .....	401 packages.
Alum .....	100 "
Rum .....	11 "
Samples .....	6 "
Treasure, value \$300,000 .....	75 boxes.
Live bear .....	1 "
Cigars .....	24 cases.

4,343

## REPORTS.

The American steamer *Colorado* experienced very stormy weather during the last three weeks.

Per P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*, reports: left Shanghai, Nov. 27th at 5.08 a.m.; arrived at Nagasaki, Nov. 29th at 2.28 a.m.; left Nagasaki, Nov. 30th at 12.21 a.m.; arrived at Hiogo, Dec. 1st at 7.21 p.m.; left Hiogo, Dec. 2nd at 8.35 p.m.; arrived at Yokohama, Dec. 4th.

Per P. M. S. S. *China*, reports: left Hongkong, Nov. 27th. Had heavy head winds and sea till Dec. 2nd; latter part of voyage rainy and light variable winds. Dec. 3rd at 8.18 p.m., 80 miles N. E. of Cape Toy, exchanged signals with P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, bound for Hongkong; (Flag ship of Russian Admiral arrived at Hongkong, at 2 p.m. Nov. 27th.) same day off Samto, passed another Russian man-of-war, bound into Hongkong. Dec. 4th at 3 p.m., passed an unknown steamer bound North. Brings 210 tons freight for Yokohama.

The British steamer *Madras* reports left Hongkong on 27th November, at 7.17 p.m., experienced strong N. easterly winds with heavy sea as far as Tung Ying, from thence to Rock Island moderate and fresh winds from N. to N. E. with heavy northerly swell, and thence to Yokohama fresh head winds and fine weather. Passed P. & O. steamer *Bombay*, 3rd Dec. at 11.55 p.m. British ship *Tamerlane*, one English, and one American barque on 5th, at 12.30 p.m. off Vries Island, also a Japanese steamer standing to the southward at 3.30 p.m. Arrived 5th instant, 7.45 p.m.

Chinese Insurance Company,  
(LIMITED.)

ON and after this date a discount of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33½ per cent.) will be allowed on ALL RISKS accepted by this Company instead of 10 per cent. as heretofore.

SMITH ARCHER & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, November 22, 1873.

1m.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.										
		Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	Nov. 29	29.83	54.0	50.0	46.4	.316	.756	N. N. E.	61.0	45.0	53.0	.00
Sun. ....	" 30	29.45	43.0	42.0	40.9	.256	.923	N.	53.0	42.0	47.5	.73
Mon. ....	Dec. 1	29.65	45.5	40.5	34.0	.196	.644	N. W.	48.5	39.0	43.7	.07
Tues. ....	" 2	30.14	42.0	38.8	34.6	.200	.748	N. W.	50.0	36.0	43.0	.00
Wed. ....	" 3	30.31	41.0	37.5	32.5	.184	.719	N. E.	47.5	34.0	40.5	.00
Thurs. ....	" 4	29.95	44.0	40.0	34.8	.202	.702	N. E.	55.5	40.0	47.7	.00
Fri. ....	" 5	30.03	47.5	44.5	41.2	.259	.790	N. W.	52.5	43.0	47.7	.00
Mean .....		29.91	45.3	41.9	37.8	.230	.755		52.6	39.9	46.2	.10

From observations at 9 A.M. daily, on the Bluff (100 feet above sea level), the mean reading of the barometer last month was 29.92 in.; the highest reading was 30.33 in. on the 19th; and the lowest 29.45 in. on the 30th.

The mean temperature of the air was 49.1 degree.

The highest day temperature in the shade was 65.0 deg.; on the 14th, and the lowest night temperature 34.0 deg. on the 23rd and 27th; The extreme range in the month was therefore 31.0 deg.

The difference between the mean dew point and the air temperature was 8.2 deg.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was .769; complete saturation being represented by 1.

The general direction of the wind during the month was northerly.

Rain fell during the month to the amount of 1.16 in. There were 26 days on which no rain fell; the maximum fall in one day was 1.16 in. registered on the morning of the 20th.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,

R. M. L. I.

CAMP, Yokohama, 5th December, 1873.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 6TH, 1873.

**Cotton Fabrics.**—The demand for *Shirtings* since the departure of the last American mail has been somewhat brisk and has exceeded the stock of goods on hand. The demand has been chiefly for chops of established character—and these have obtained ready sale at the quotations subjoined—contracts “to arrive” having been made for some fairly large parcels. The sales reported amount to 24,200 pieces. A rather better demand has also obtained for *Turkey Red* Cottons of which some 1600 pieces are reported sold. *Velvets* appear to be drooping and are quite neglected. In *Taffachelass* an improvement is exhibited and sales at better prices have been made, the demand, however, would now appear to have been well supplied. The amount of business transacted in other classes of Cotton goods has been unimportant.

**Cotton Yarns.**—A considerable business has taken place during the closing fortnight, the aggregate sales reaching some 1950 bales of all classes at the range of prices which we quote. Goods of well-known chops are ready of sale.

**Woollens and Woollen Mixtures.**—The trade in these goods has been of the meagrest and most most unsatisfactory character for some time past, and the most extensive foreign dealers report an almost absolute suspension of demand from native buyers. Cloth is unsaleable.

**Iron and Metals.**—The iron market continues very quiet. Contracts for 150 tons *nailrod* for forward delivery have been made during the past week, but transactions are otherwise upon the basis only of present wants. In other descriptions of iron there is little if any business being done. The stock of *tin plates* is ample, and the demand but moderate. The deliveries of iron of all classes during the fortnight are stated at 4,400 piculs, and stocks remaining on hand are 14,500 piculs.

**Sugar.**—Our market during the past week has become weaker, and sales can be effected in small quantities only at lower rates for Formosa. Prices for China kinds are unchanged. Arrivals are 3,000 piculs Formosa. Sales for the week comprise: 405 piculs China and 100 piculs Formosa. We quote:—

Formosa, in bags ..... \$4.15 to \$4.30.  
do. in baskets ..... \$3.80 to \$3.90.

Rice.—No change is reported.

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		ditto (plain) ditto ..	\$4.50 to 5.50
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	2.17½ to \$2.27½	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ...	6.50 to 8.00
8 .. 44 .. 45 in. ..	\$2.62½ to 2.70	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ...	Nominal.
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. ..	2.72½ to 2.75	Mousselines de laine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in peryd.	0.16 to 0.19½
9 lbs. ... .. 44 in. ..	3.10 to 3.20	ditto (printed) ... ..	0.24 to 0.35½
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in ..	Dull.
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal ..	2.40 to 2.65	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in ..	0.35 to 0.90
64 to 72 .. ditto... ..	2.70 to 2.90	Long Ells (Assorted) ... .. per pce.	Dull.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ... ..	1.45 to 1.50	Blankets ... .. saleable per lb.	0.35 to 0.40
7 .. ... ..	1.75 to 1.82½		
Drills, English—15 lbs. ... ..	3.35 to		
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... .. per doz.	0.45 to 0.80	<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
Brocades & Spots (White) ... .. per pce.	nominal.	Iron flat and round ... .. per pcl.	4.50 to 5.25
ditto (Dyed) ... .. per pce.		„ nail rod ... ..	4.50 to 5.90
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ..	1.65 to 2.30	„ hoop ... .. nominal.	5.10 to 5.25
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. 2½ lbs. ..	2.25 to 2.40	„ sheet... ..	5.50 to 6.50
Velvets (Black) 85 yds. 22 in. ..	8.50 to 9.00	„ wire ... ..	11.00 to 13.00
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. ..	0.90 to 0.95	„ pig ... ..	2.00 to 2.30
Taffachelas single weft 12 yds 43 in.,	2.40 to 2.80	Lead ... ..	Nominal.
ditto (double weft) .. ..	2.70 to 2.95	Tin Plates... .. per box.	9.00
		Formosa in Bag ... .. per picul.	4.20 to 4.35
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		in Basket ... ..	4.10 to 4.15
No. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul	38.50 to 41.00	China No. 1 Ping-fah ..	9.00 to 9.20
„ 28 to 32 ... ..	40.00 to 42.00	do. No. 2 Ching-pak ..	8.00 to 8.40
„ 38 to 42 ... small stock nom.	45.00 to 47.00	do. No. 3 Ko-pak ..	7.50 to 7.80
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah ..	7.00 to 7.80
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw ..	6.50 to 6.90
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce	nom. no stocks.	do. No. 6 E-pak ..	5.80 to 6.20
ditto Black... ..	14.50 to 15.00	Swatow... ..	3.70 to 3.90
ditto Scarlet ... ..	18.00 to 18.50	Daitoong ... ..	4.20 to 4.40
Union Camlets ditto ... ..	Nominal.	Sugar Candy... ..	10.00 to 11.20
„ Lastings 30 yds. 31. ..	13.00 to 14.00	Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ..	16.0
Crape Lastings ditto ... ..	6.00 to 8.00	do. (do. old) ... ..	14.75 to 5
Lustras & Orleans (figured) ditto ... ..	4.00 to 6.00		



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**Silk.**—The market has been very active during the past fortnight, and fine-sized hanks, which have been specially inquired for, have advanced fully \$20.

Settlements since the 20th ultimo are 1,150 bales of hanks and 150 bales of Oshiu, good to best; full sized Oshius are higher in this market than at home and transactions under the present circumstances are impracticable.

Supplies have come in freely, and the stock is estimated at 1,300 bales.

**Silk-worms' Eggs.**—Cards intended by the Japanese Government for the home reserve and bearing a brown stamp (the cards for export have a green stamp), continue to be smuggled from the interior into this port and are sold at from 0.40 to 0.75 cents. The extent to which these operations have been carried on is a matter of guess, but their importance is sufficient evidence of either the impotence or the connivance of the native authorities.

Total shipments to date amount to about 1,340,000 cards. After the departure of the American Mail (the cargo taken by which will in all probability be the last), we will be able to report the final figure of this year's export.

**Tea.**—Business on our Tea market remains brisk notwithstanding the firmness on the part of the native holders which is certainly not justified by advices from the United States.

The amount settled for the past fortnight since the departure of the last American steamer reached the fair total of piculs 5,100: the bulk of these comprise Good Medium to Fine classes at \$33 to \$37, and about piculs 1,000 of Finest class have been settled in various lots ranging at from \$40 to \$45 per picul.

Arrivals continue on a scale only calculated to supply daily settlements, and by these means only are prices supported at their present level; native merchants seem to overlook the fact that the period for sailing vessel to New York, at anything like current rates, must soon expire, and that a large reduction must be established to meet the difference of cost of freight between sailing and steam freights, which, later on, must be conceded by the native merchant and not the foreign exporter.

Prices close firmer and the market has ruled somewhat irregularly since last issue, but quotations shew no alteration.

The last steamer took 298,256 lbs. in all, and the *Tamerlane* which sailed from this for New York direct 736,493 lbs. making total export from Yokohama to date a little over seven and three quarters millions pounds.

The *J. S. Stone* is the only vessel on the berth for New York at present.

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.				PRICES.		LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 3½d.		LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.47½ @ 6s.	
Silk:—				per picul					
HANKS.	{ Maibashi and Shinshiu }	Extra none. ...	...	\$710.00 to \$740.00	"	27s. d. to 28s. d.		frs. 75 to frs. 79	
		Best ...	...	\$680.00 to \$700.00	"	25s. 10d. to 26s. 7d.		frs. 72 to frs. 75	
		Good ...	...	\$640.00 to \$660.00	"	24s. 5d. to 25s. 2d.		frs. 68 to frs. 71	
		Medium ...	...	\$600.00 to \$620.00	"	23s. d. to 23s. 8d.		frs. 64 to frs. 67	
"		Inferior ...	...	\$550.00	"	21s. 3d.		frs. 59	
OSHIU	Extra	...	...	\$680.00 to \$700.00	"	25s. 10d. to 26s. 7d.		frs. 72 to frs. 75	
"	Best	...	...	\$630.00 to \$660.00	"	24s. 1d. to 25s. 2d.		frs. 67 to frs. 71	
"	Good	...	...						
"	Medium	...	...						
"	Inferior	...	...						
HAMATSKI	Inferior to Best	...	...	\$480.00 to \$510.00	"	18s. 9d. to 19s. 9d.		frs. 52 to frs. 56	
Tea:—				Nominal.					
	Common	...	...	\$24.00 to 27.00	"				
	Good Common	...	...	29.00 to 32.00	"				
	Medium	...	...	33.00 to 36.00	"				
	Good Medium	...	...	37.00 to 41.00	"				
	Fine	...	...	42.00 to 46.00	"				
	Finest nominally	...	...	47.00 to 55.00	"				
	Choice	...	...	55.00 up.	"				
	Choicest	...	...						
Sundries:—									
	Mushrooms	...	...	\$37.00 to 46.00	"				
	Isinglass	...	...	\$30.00 to 35.00	"				
	Sharks' Fins	...	...	\$22.00 to 52.00	"				
	White Wax	...	...	\$13.00 to 15.00	"				
	Bees Do.	...	...	\$12.00 to 18.00	"				
	Outtle fish	...	...	None.	"				
	Dried Shrimps	...	...	\$ 1.50 to " 3.50	"				
	Seaweed,	...	...	None.	"				
	Gallnut	...	...	\$ 6.50 to 12.00	"				
	Tobacco	...	...		"				

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

## Exchange.—

During the past week rates have advanced on all parts, with a fair business in Sterling, both in Bank and Private paper. At closing, a fair amount of Bank paper having been settled at quotation, there is a disinclination to drawn any more at the same rate. Local business very moderate.

Rates close as follows:—

On London Bank	4s. 1½d.	Sight.	6 Months' Sight.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank	4 per cent discount.
" " Credit		4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.	" " 10 days' sight Private	1½ per cent discount.
" " Documents		4s. 2½d.	4s. 2½d.	" San Francisco, Sight, Bank	101
" Paris, Bank	5.26	4s. 8½d.	5.41	" " 30 days' sight Private	103
" " Private			5.46	" New York sight	1.11½
" Shanghai, Sight, Bank	74			" 30d. s. Private	4.12½
" " 10 days' sight Private	74½			Gold Yen	8 per cent discount.
				Kinsats	



## INSURANCE.

**Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.**L O N D O N  
ESTABLISHED 1821.Total Invested Funds.....£2,780,000  
Total Annual Income.....£ 360,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGAINST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER &amp; Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

**London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, June 26, 1873.

**G WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS,**  
ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND, LONDON.

Manufacture of the very best quality,

ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.  
BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS.  
BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS.  
GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES.  
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.  
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS.  
IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES.  
PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.  
ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS.  
IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS.  
SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY.  
HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES.  
TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS).

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS  
FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, September 13, 1873.

25ins.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

**KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all

Chemists.

CAUTION.— The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



26 ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

**THE GREAT CURE ALL!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kind. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

**THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"**

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

**THE MEDICAL HALL.****J. THOMPSON & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FROM J. LLEWELLYN &amp; Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.

All the English, American and French patent  
Medicines of repute,

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus  
Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

**SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS**

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son &amp; Thompsons,

Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

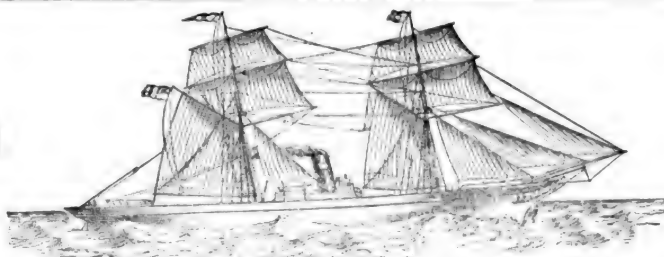
**YOKOHAMA.**

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

tt.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

**COLE BROTHERS,**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

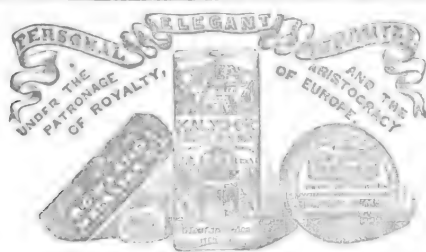
Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.



**SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS**

Have proved beyond question that

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL**

In the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. Perfectly from any poisonous or mineral admixture, its certain good effects are lasting, even to the latest period of life, it prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

**CAUTION.**

Each Bottle has a GLASS STOPPER, instead of the Cork as formerly. All with CORK are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. This Notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India and the Colonies under their names.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO,**

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE, preserves and beautifies the Teeth strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS.

**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.**

An Oriental Botanical Preparation. This Royally-patronsed and Ladies' esteemed Specific realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, and at all Bazaars throughout China and Japan.

**ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE**

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

"Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES."

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden-London.

Yokohama, September 1872.

12ms.

**FRAUD.**

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

**LABELS**

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;**

And on the 30th of the same month, for

**SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES**

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

**TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.**

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

**BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.**

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

**Bette's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France,**

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12ms.

**SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.**

**ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,**

5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,  
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

Their well-known name is on the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING

**MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.**

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

26ms.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 50] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## BIRTH.

On the 11th instant, at No. 15, the Bund, Yokohama, the wife of JOHN RICKETT, Esq., of a son.

## Notes of the Week.

THE fire which raged for six or seven hours continuously on Monday night at Yedo, will probably prove to be of the one most devastating that has been experienced for many years past in that city. While exceeding in extent of area the destruction of most of the past conflagrations the importance of the property which has been sacrificed on this occasion is considerably larger, and the loss, though falling upon a wealthier class of the inhabitants, of greater amount. The vaguest rumours only were current yesterday in Yedo, and until more accurate information can be obtained from the statistics which the authorities have commenced to collect, the accounts which are circulated under this head can only be received with considerable reserve.

The fire is said to have originated at half past nine o'clock, in the Iwaicho in Kanda and to have spread thence with intense rapidity attaining its greatest extent at about half past three o'clock. Attempts to arrest it appear to have been made at different points of its progress by demolishing houses hastily, and here and there a blind canal or watercourse seems to have turned the direction of the fire, which a sharp N.E. wind drove before it, obliquely. Nothing however could have stopped its march but the broad water line of the Sumida river and here, at the Koamicho Sanchoe, it was finally arrested. There can be little doubt that a comparatively new element supplied fuel to the flames and added to their fierceness, and the remains of kerosine oil tins attest the danger of storing such material for fire in the midst of a crowded population. Here and there a mud godown appears to have yielded to the effects of the surrounding fire although the greater number seem to have withstood it well. The following appear to be the districts to which the fire was mainly confined and in which scarcely anything but the fireproof buildings remain at present. Breaking out in Iwaicho in Kanda it traversed Kameicho, Hashimotocho, Tsukegidana, Bakurocho (2 cho), Kodemma cho (3 cho), Teepocho, Odemmacho, Aburacho, Shiocho, Hase-gawacho, Tadokorocho, Horidome, Sakaicho (where the old theatre is situated), Yoshicho, Osaka cho, Terifuricho, Kobunacho, and its career was stayed only by the Sumida at Koamicho Sanchoe.

It may be presumed that on an occasion like this a considerable loss of life must have occurred, but of its precise extent we are unable to learn anything. The courage with which the Japanese defend their property against fire is occasionally pushed to rashness, and a vast conflagration like this has no doubt demanded its victims. Nor can the extent of the fire nor the number of houses consumed be correctly estimated. It is supposed that the line of the fire extends some two miles and a quarter and that it has embraced some five thousand dwellings all of which have been destroyed. But this is at present merely conjecture and some days must elapse before reliable details can be obtained. The value of the property destroyed can of course, only be guessed at, and it would be idle to hazard any conjecture on the subject. The greater part of the valuables were no doubt secured in the fire-proof buildings, and nearly all of these are safe.

The wisdom of erecting iron standards for the telegraph wires—an act which was very generally commented on at the time—was signally proved on this occasion, and no interruption to the service appears to have been involved.

The courage with which the Japanese contend with fire is not less conspicuous than their activity in repairing its ravages. Their fortitude in these trying circumstances has deservedly attracted the attention and commendation of all foreigners. It is eminently practical in its character, and nothing can present a more favourable view of the national mind than the unwonted energy which a calamity of this nature seems to evoke; the calm and almost cheerful patience with which its inseparable privations and troubles are supported; and the order, discipline and industry which seem to arise spontaneously out of a condition of chaos and of absolute physical disorganisation.

Two consequences of this calamity may, we think, be foreseen. It is not improbable that the Government will see reasons to interdict the storage of dangerous mineral oils in large centres of population, and that the mercantile quarter will be rebuilt in more solid and durable material than timber.

A NATIVE newspaper, the *Tokai Hibi Shimbu*, states that the length of the line of buildings consumed by the fire on Monday was 18 *cho* and the width 6 *cho*. The value of the property destroyed is estimated roughly at two millions of *yen*.

THE heaviest loss which the last fire seems to have occasioned is reported by the *Yokohama Daily News* to be that of the "Dai Maru," the well known silk store in the Odenmacho, Yedo. A parcel of 30,000 *yen* in Japanese Bank Notes had been packed up for transmission to Ozaka, and, in the excitement of the moment, is said to have been overlooked while the various wares were in course of removal to the fireproof buildings. This, we confess, smacks somewhat of the marvellous.

THE Ball given yesterday evening in honour of Mr. R. G. Watson at the Yokohama United Club, was very fully attended by the foreign Residents of Yokohama. There were also several Japanese officials present. After supper Mr. Cargill proposed Mr. Watson's health, and paid a very deserved tribute to the qualities which had made him so popular as a member of Society and so useful as a public servant during his residence in Japan.

Mr. Watson returned thanks with much warmth of feeling, and expressed the pleasure which he had derived from his residence in this country, concluding his speech by proposing the health of "The Ladies"—a toast which he coupled with the name of Lady Parkes.

Sir Harry Parkes, in returning thanks, adverted to the able and zealous assistance he had derived from Mr. Watson in his official duties, and expressed the pleasure with which both Lady Parkes and himself again found themselves at home and among old friends; and the gratification which both derived from any efforts they could make for the welfare or pleasure of the community.

H. I. M. The Mikado on being informed of the intended departure of Mr. Watson expressed his desire to bid him farewell, and, in the audience granted for the purpose, adverted in complimentary terms to the satisfaction he had derived from the manner in which Mr. Watson had discharged his duties at the Court.

THERE is a curious story abroad illustrative of the careless manner in which the officials in this country sometimes deal with the interests of the people.

It seems that a decree was issued forbidding pigs to be kept within the boundary of any city or in any place crowded with habitations, on account of the foul smells injurious to human health which they engender, but it was couched in such high-flown language, abounding in new and strange Chinese compounds, that the people mistook its meaning and thought that the keeping of pigs was altogether forbidden. Their value instantly fell greatly, and in many places the people destroyed them. At Osaka many were thrown into the river. All this would not have happened had the officials who issued the edict taken the trouble to render it intelligible—or not taken the trouble to disfigure the simple language in which the wishes of the Government could have been conveyed. It appears that a notice correcting the mistake of the people has been sanctioned by the Council of State, but still hangs fire in the hands of the Treasury officials, and meanwhile people are being ruined by the depreciation of their live stock.

In the same way the people have taken as intended for themselves a notice directed only to Japanese subjects in China, which was nevertheless published throughout the country, and contains an order that persons who wear their hair cut in European style must wear hats when out of doors. This order to wear hats, which, of course must be bought, has caused some consternation in rural districts, and it would seem rather inconsistent, after recommending our cut of hair to its own people on the score of its economy, that the Government should insist on a large expenditure in additional head-covering. This misapprehension arose, no doubt, from the difficult and involved style of the language in which the proclamation was issued, and from its being printed in square characters with which the common people are almost entirely unacquainted.

WE stated in our last issue that Hanabusa Yoshimoto had been despatched to St. Petersburg as Minister for Japan. It would have been more strictly correct to say that he will be charged with the supervision of Japanese interests there, but in the rank of Secretary of Legation. He has been entrusted with the negotiations connected with the disputed possession of Saghalien.

A FOOT PAPER-HUNT came off yesterday afternoon, being the first of the present season.

The meet was on the Running Path at Rifle Range, and Messrs. W. Brent and Abell were the hares. After the usual grace of ten minutes the hounds, consisting of a field of a dozen of our young and active Athletes, were cast off. Scent was found at the end of the Rifle Range, and led up the hill to the left, thence across to the range of hills skirting the Race Course, from there over upland downs and cultivated fields at the back of the new Chinese cemetery to the ridge behind the rope walk and thence across the new road to the heights above the Rifle Range.—Messrs. Hamilton and A. J. Dare led throughout, the second-named gentleman getting back on to the Rifle Range first, but on the flat for the final run in Mr. A. Dare caught them up, thereby winning the Cup—Mr. J. Dare came in second and Mr. G. Hamilton third.

The time occupied in this run was 38 minutes during which the hounds gained five minutes on the hares. Though the course was tolerably stiff and the pace reasonably severe the field kept well together. We conceive, however, that it would be more in accordance with the recognised rules of "Hare and Hounds," if the paper were followed more strictly and not run on to when sighted as is, we fear, too much the case at present.

THE third Foot-ball match of the season came off yesterday afternoon on the cricket-ground.

The game, English v. Scotch and Irish, commenced about 4 o'clock, and though it resulted in a draw, there was more spirit exhibited in this game than in either of those which preceded it. The weather was most favorable, there being a warm sun while it lasted, while there was no wind to affect the play. During the first half-hour the ball was kept well

down at the Scotch goal, but on ends being changed, the Scotch and Irishmen played up with more of their characteristic national vigour. Of course with the rules of the game as played out here there were many *scrimmages* and consequently much time was lost.

Mr. Gubbins "dribbled" the ball capitably and Mr. Abbott played half-back in excellent form; Messrs. Hamilton, Abell, Hill and E. Fraser were conspicuous amongst the forward players; while Messrs. Melhuish, Dare and Wheeler were also equally most useful.

Though perhaps an hour is quite long enough for a game we think it a pity that it is not commenced half an hour earlier as the evenings draw in so quickly at this season of the year. Before leaving the ground we heard that the game for next Wednesday afternoon would probably be the return match of The Services v. The Settlement.

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday evening by Messrs. Hudson, Malcolm & Co., Agents of the "China Trans-Pacific Steam Ship Company," apprising them that the S. S. *Vasco de Gama* had sailed from Bombay at midnight, on the 10th inst.

THE Udaïjin Iwakura, his son and three daughters, with Ito Sangi, visited Yokohama to-day, as the guests of Sir Harry and Lady Parkes, at the British Legation.—*Gazette*.

ACCOUNTS from Yedo report that Sanjō and Kido are rapidly regaining their health, and we hope the country will soon again enjoy the benefit of their services.

IN H. B. M. Provincial Court yesterday, Wm. Curtis was sued by Thos. Hammill for \$25 balance of wages. As defendant did not appear, judgment was given against him for the full amount with costs. The cases in the U. S. Consular Court consisted of charges of drunkenness against seamen, and were punished by fine and imprisonment.

THE following is the passage from a series of articles published in this Journal in November, 1870, on the Shimonoseki Indemnity, to which reference has been made elsewhere in an article bearing the same title in to-day's issue:—

Is there, then, any sufficient reason why this large sum, for such it is to the country, should still be extorted from it? Can it be just or expedient, or in any sense wise and right, to demand from the Japanese the payment of a debt, for the contracting of which it received so severe a lesson, and towards the discharge of which it has already done so much? The whole situation is entirely changed since the occurrences which gave rise to the claim. Then, the Central Government was hostile and aggressive. Many of the most powerful nobles, nurtured in profound ignorance of the relative forces of Japan and the European nations, supported its views, shared its sentiments, and lent their help to enable it to evade its solemn obligations; the people were against us, and our presence in the Empire violated some of their most cherished traditions. Now it is wholly otherwise. The Central Government, established at the expense of a revolution which must have greatly impoverished it, though sometimes obstinate, often unwise, and uncompromising even in its own interests, has shewn and still shows every friendly disposition towards us. Its own old ill-concealed animosity, and the more active hostility of the great nobles, have given way to sounder views of their respective duties and obligations. The insults which gave rise to these claims have been avenged. The power of Chōshū has been humbled. The material losses incurred by the marine of the various aggrieved nations have been specially compensated for, and a very long period has elapsed since the acts were committed for which the Indemnity was claimed. The country is unquestionably poor, and requires all its resources for reproductive works and the restoration of its currency. The Government is now fully conscious of the folly of measuring its strength with that of the European Powers, and all ranks, by their eager desire to acquire our knowledge and adopt our inventions, give ample proof of the estimate in which they hold our civilization. If lessons were required, the Japanese have had them and have profited by them; if an example is wanted, let it come from us in the form of an act of mercy and generosity. It is not in the spirit of European teaching to avenge acts of ignorance and folly long after they have brought their punishment, and have been atoned for by contrition and an attitude implying entirely altered convictions. Though it is well to have a giant's strength, is it not tyrannous to use it like a giant? Every dollar of this required Indemnity is so much off that stock of wealth, which, for our own, though much more for their benefit, we desire to see the Japanese accumulate. The remission of the debt by the European Powers and America, to whom the sum divided between them be a mere drop in the

bucket of their vast revenues, would be a graceful act towards a Government and a people to whom our presence has been no unmixed benefit, and a means of convincing them that the protestations we have made of our desire that mutual benefit should arise from our intercourse with them, are belied neither by our real sentiments nor by the acts which spring from them.

To the Ministers of the four Powers, therefore, we most earnestly appeal to urge on their respective Governments the remission of this claim.

To the Minister of the United States, we would urge that his nationals have been fully and specially compensated for their losses, and that his Government was at but a small expense in exacting reparation for the insults offered to his nation's flag. Its claim is one, which, when all the circumstances of the case are well considered, it cannot greatly flatter his national pride to make, but which it would well comport with the acknowledged kindness of the American disposition to waive.

To the Dutch Minister we would plead, that the position of Holland in a country where she also so long enjoyed exclusive privileges, would not be the less appreciated were she associated with the three great Powers in a generous concession to her ancient ally.

To the French Minister we would appeal on the grounds that France has played no small part in this country, that she is still profoundly interested in its welfare, and that on this welfare much of her own prosperity depends.

And lastly we would appeal, if possible more earnestly, to the British Minister, whose career has been so much bound up with the recent history of this country, and whose interest in it he has shewn to be both warm and profound. We cannot believe that he will advise the British Government to exact its share of this debt. We cannot think that in representing a nation and a Government as generous as it is powerful, he will give his consent, or ask that of England, to the wringing of this large sum from the Japanese. We are convinced that an act of generosity in this case will be an act of high political wisdom, and we venture to urge on him and all his colleagues collectively, as we have urged it on them individually, to procure by their representations the remission of this claim.—(*Japan Mail*, 28rd Nov. 1870.)

#### TEA SHIPMENTS.

Per S. S. "China," December 6th, 1873.

	S.F.	N.Y.	Boston.	Chicgo.	St. Louis.	Canada.	Total.
Shanghai .....	176	3,858	—	433	—	115	4,582
Nagasaki .....	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Hiogo .....	34	2,793	29	—	—	—	2,856
Yokohama.....	5,546	3,285	460	358	211	804	10,664
Hongkong ...	200	3,673	—	—	—	—	3,872
	5965	13,609	489	791	211	933	21,989

#### SILK WORM EGGS 125 CASES.

SILK SHIPMENT PER S. S. "CHINA," VOY 19.

	S. F.	N. Y.	Coast America.	
Shanghai...	5	49	—	54
Yokohama ..	—	7	—	7
Hongkong ..	8	29	1	38
	13	85	1	99

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

9th December, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 7th December, 1873.

Passengers.....	25,181	Amount.....	\$7,581.31
Goods, Parcels &c.....			564.03

Total..... \$8,145.34

Average per mile per week \$452.52.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week 1872.

Number of Passengers 21,930      Amount \$7,192.20

CULTIVATION OF FISH IN DITCHES AND PONDS.—Much attention is now being paid in Germany to the cultivation of fish in ponds and ditches, and it has been found, contrary to the generally received opinion in reference to such localities, that they are more favourable for the purpose than other large bodies of water, apparently fresh and pure in their character. This is doubtless owing to the great abundance of animal life, as well as to the more decided concentration of vegetable substances in the form of living plants of different kinds, including the algae. This produces a constant evolution of oxygen needed for the respiration of the fish, and allows a larger mass of life to be crowded together in a given space. The reproduction of the species is also unusually rapid, and the young grow very quickly.

#### EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

##### III.

##### JAPANESE STUDENTS.

WHILE almost nothing is known abroad as to the truth concerning 'native officials,' and but little about 'foreign teachers' in Japan, something is known, and much has been said, about Japanese students. Most persons have formed extremely favorable opinions about them. In order to treat our subject fully, we must examine these opinions.

Japan had been so long sealed from the world, that foreign nations regarded it as a land whose people might possess the average nature and capabilities of Asiatic nations. Indeed, it might be said that of the mental and social status of the Japanese nation, the ordinary westerner knew nothing. When, then, a few years ago, there came upon America and Europe a sudden influx of polished and eager travellers, and of bright, earnest and very polite students, the tremendous reaction of opinion oscillated into extravagant laudation and unbounded generosity. The *entrée* into homes and families closed to ordinary comers was their's. Every social encouragement and educational aid was given them. The rules of most of the schools abroad were broken or made exceptions to in their favour. Nothing seemed to be left undone to make these oriental strangers feel at home, and to give them as complete an education as good schools, trained ability, and faithful labour could secure. When civil war broke out in Japan there were several Japanese students in America and Europe. While those in Europe returned home, those in the United States were supported by the private contributions of American gentlemen, and retained in school and home, until affairs in Japan were settled and remittances arrived.

The Japanese students abroad were so earnest, diligent, polite, quick and eager to learn, that they won plaudits even from those unused to praise. The president of a Massachusetts College said he wished to have a Japanese in every college in America, to teach the undergraduates good manners. The principal of a Connecticut High School said publicly that a body of young men of such powers of observation as the Japanese students exhibited could not be found in America. The journals of England and Germany as well as of America stinted no praise of the graceful orientals in their schools. Several of the Japanese students won distinctions at English, German and French Universities and at American Colleges, and others would have assuredly done so, had not the grave came between them and the goal. All these things tended to produce the opinion, held by some, that the average Japanese is even superior to the average American or European student.

In order to judge the matter fairly, let us take a full view of the facts.

In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the Japanese students abroad are the very best representatives of Japan's intellect, of high social position, and hereditary culture. They are not the average of her sons. They are her best, by nature, inheritance, character and selection. They do not go abroad indiscriminately from the mass of the people, as, for instance, American students flock to Germany. About ninety per cent of the Japanese students abroad are of the *samurai* class, and were carefully chosen on account of their character and ability. By no canon of justice would it be fair to compare them with the average western student. Further, in very many cases, extraordinary facilities were given them to procure tutorial aids which the student

abroad could not obtain. Again, those students who won distinctions or prizes were in every case students of special courses or subjects. They did not compass the entire curriculum prescribed for the regular university or college students. Not one Japanese student has yet been graduated from the full course of an European University or an American College, though that they are fully able to do so, if they take the time, we entirely believe. We have stated these facts, simply to get at the truth, and to allow the subject to be seen from all sides. We have not spoken of the great obstacles to be surmounted by the Japanese student abroad, we suppose them to be known and felt. It is because they are known, that extraordinary merit attaches to the success of the Japanese students abroad.

We shall now endeavor to give our impressions of the actual status of the Japanese student, his capabilities, and his mental complexion. These impressions, it is but fair to state, have been formed after five years constant instruction of Japanese youth, both abroad and in this country.

We can treat our subject best by making a contrast between the Japanese and the western student.

The first great point of difference which the foreign instructor notices in Japan is the almost utter absence of any necessity of enforcing obedience. In his own country, he knows that among his most important needs are physical vigour and a stern will. To govern a class of boys of the Anglo-Saxon race is like holding the safety-valves of as many steam-engines. To control a class of boys at home requires the expenditure of an amount of nervous force that many teachers do not possess, which injures the health of many, and makes a day's toil in the school-room severe, even to exhaustion. It has become almost a maxim in the United States that no one should be a teacher more than fifteen years of his life. No wonder that the nervous and dyspeptic pedagogue or the worn professor at home looks upon Japan as the teacher's paradise, and hails the Japanese student as the embodiment of his ideals. To leave the boys of his own land who feed their bodies with beef, and their brains with the ideas that have made England and the United States what they are, whose constant struggle is to repress their rebellious physical energies, and to come among the quiet sedentary and docile race of these islands, is a grateful relief to the nerves of the worn teacher. When, however, the instructor has youth, and exuberant health and spirits, he would gladly exchange a little of the easy submissiveness and docility for a little fire and energy which he misses so much.

The professional teacher comes to Japan with great expectations. In all the typical virtues of the scholar, he expects the young native to be superior. In his work, the teacher hopes to find the happiness that is to compensate him for his exile from home and congenial associations.

Nor are his expectations too great or doomed to disappointment. He meets as noble young men as ever thirsted for knowledge. He finds that he has but to point the way, and his pupils follow. Their perfect trust and confidence in him is as beautiful as their diligence is commendable. It was once said that Japanese youths were fickle, that they changed teachers as often as the moon her form. If this were true in the past, it is not so now, at least in the government schools. The *Mom Bu Sho* have acted energetically in this matter, throughout the country, and deserve all praise for having enforced their rules requiring a student who enters a school to remain for a term of years. More than this, the very 'native officials' whose ability to plan and execute a scheme of foreign learning, we deny, and whose utter unfitness to make

rules for foreign teachers and to have charge of educational matters properly so-called, we think we have demonstrated by facts, have shown themselves fully able to be the strict wardens and the kind and careful governors of their students in all that is outside of educational matters. In the government of the students, after they leave their foreign instructors, we see little to condemn, and much to commend. The 'native official' has demonstrated his fitness to administer discipline, and to provide for the daily need of the boarding pupils, and to administer the economics of education. He has done his work; the cost being considered, far better than a foreigner could do it. From the chaos of three years ago, to the order, regularity and discipline of to-day, is a change that must be as gratifying to the *Mom Bu Sho* as it is to their foreign servants. The Japanese student of the present no longer scrapes along, untidy in summer and shivering in winter, but comes to school clad as comfortably and appears with as much dignity, all the facts considered, as a critic could desire. The Schools of Tokei are rapidly approaching that point when the precision, punctuality and discipline observed, will challenge comparison with the best of Europe or America.

The average Japanese student is bright, quick, eager, earnest and faithful. He delights his teacher's heart by his docility, his industry, his obedience, his reverence, his politeness. In the course of five years, the writer can remember no instance of rudeness, no case of slander, no uncanny trick, no impudent reply, from any of his many pupils. Some teachers complain of deception and lying practised by their pupils; with them, we cannot from experience join. Indeed, in almost all the gentler virtues, in abstinence from what is rude, coarse and obscene, the average Japanese school-boy is rather the superior of his *confrère* in the west. In the hereditary virtues of respect to superiors, obedience, politeness, and self control, he is unquestionably the superior. On the teacher's first entrance among Japanese students who are unused to foreigners, he may notice some peculiarities allowable in the Japanese code of etiquette, but repulsive to him, but these soon disappear or cease to annoy. In fire, energy, manly independence, and all those positive virtues which are exhibited in action and not in abstinence, the Japanese student is quite inferior to the western student.

In intellectual power and general ability, we are very much inclined to believe that the average Japanese student is the equal of the average western student. Even in the perception and conception of abstract ideas, we are inclined to think him not inferior, provided his knowledge of the vehicle employed, i.e. the language, be equal to that of his rival. We have had two years of experience and observation of Japanese, American and English students in the same class, and have not been able to detect any difference in their capabilities. Whether the Japanese student can hold his equal way through the highest studies of a foreign university, whether he can go beyond a certain point, and win independent conquests by his own intellect with ability equal to that of the foreigner, is a question not yet ripe for solution. To express any positive opinion on this point would be presumptuous, and would be almost tantamount to a decision of the question whether the Japanese intellect is peer to that of the Anglo-Saxon. Some Buckle or Lecky may decide the question a century or two hence, but its discussion can have no practical value at present. The necessary data upon which to found a conclusion must be furnished by the future. They certainly cannot be found in the past.



It has been hard to hold the critic's pen while writing this article. We have striven to express unbiassed truth, though many happy, many sad, memories have sorely tempted us to write only as admirer and friend. There seems no grander no more sublime sight than we have seen in the youth of Japan leaving home and country to go to other lands, and there deny themselves comfort and ease to master the languages that would open to them a new world. We have seen them nobly toil, feeding the flame of their intense devotion with their own life's oil. One, two, three, a half-score, have we seen consume with the passion for knowledge, and dying, regret not their loss, but that of their people, to whom they had hoped to bring back the sacred fire of knowledge, and to kindle and pass on the torch in their own dearly-loved, but darkened land. Some of their sepulchres are with their people, and some are on alien but kindly soil. As critic, as friend, we praise the living; but of the dead, what shall we say? There can be spoken no word so eloquent as their tombs. There can come to their native land no honour greater than their ashes and their fragrant memories. Abroad, there can nothing speak more eloquently the praises of their country, there can be no art or monument embodying the new life of Japan more grandly, more solemnly, than that burial lot in the quiet college-city of New Brunswick, with its six marble shafts, on which are chiselled names strange to the sculptor, but familiar to the fellow-countrymen of those who sleep beneath.

To the dead, all honor; to the living, all deserved praise! The foreign teacher in Japan, though discouraged and weary, finds his joy, his daily cheer, and his exceeding great reward in his students. To have led the humblest sons of Japan over the arduous road to knowledge, and thus to have helped on the civilization of this very interesting people is an honor, even though his masters begrudge him appreciation or thanks. Whether in social exile in the interior, away from the stimulating energies and social pleasures of civilized life, or whether annoyed by men whose necessity alone tolerates him, the honor of being a teacher of such eager and grateful pupils must be and is sufficient.

#### THE SHIMONOSEKI INDEMNITY.

SOME three years have elapsed since we laid before our readers a very full account of the circumstances which led to the claim by England, France, Holland and America which is commonly known as the Shimonoseki Indemnity. The conference at which its details were agreed upon was held in Yedo in October 1864, and the Convention then made was in the following terms:—

##### ARTICLE I.

The amount payable to the four Powers is fixed at 3,000,000 dollars. This sum to include all claims of whatever nature, for past aggressions on the part of the Prince of Nagato, whether indemnities, ransom for Shimonoseki, or expenses entailed by the operations of the allied Squadrons.

##### ARTICLE II.

The whole sum to be payable quarterly in instalments of one-sixth, or 500,000 dollars, to begin from the date when the Representatives of the said Powers shall make known to the Tycoon's Government the ratification of this Convention and the instructions of their respective Governments.

##### ARTICLE III.

Inasmuch as the receipt of money has never been the object of the said Powers, but the establishment of better relations with Japan, and the desire to place these on a satisfactory and mutually advantageous footing is still the leading object in view, therefore if His Majesty the Tycoon wishes to offer in lieu of payment of the sum claim-

ed, and as a material compensation for loss and injury sustained, the opening of Shimonoseki, or some other eligible portion of the Inland Sea, it shall be at the option of the said foreign Governments to accept the same, or insist on the payment of the indemnity in money under the conditions above stipulated.

It will be observed that by the terms of this Convention the European Powers reserved to themselves the option of accepting commercial advantages as a commutation for the payment of money they did not desire to take, and to the taking of which great and obvious objections attached. But the Japanese declined to open any portion of the Inland Sea and elected to pay the Indemnity, requesting at the same time that some delay should be allowed them. After much negotiation and the offer of various alternatives by the four Powers the first three instalments were paid, the last with a difficulty which no attempt was made to conceal. But when the fourth became due, the Japanese discovered that their resources did not admit of their paying it, and after making a full explanation of their position they were informed in 1867, that two years from that date would be allowed them for completing the payment, which should meanwhile bear interest at the rate of five per cent. Meanwhile the civil war broke out, the Shogunate fell, and the Mikadoate resumed those active functions of executive government of which it had been deprived for six hundred years. To provide funds for the struggle the currency had been debased, a vast quantity of paper money the redemption of which was wholly uncertain, had been issued, and any further payment of the Indemnity was impossible. In its place certain concessions were made in the Tariff and the payment of the remaining moiety of the Indemnity was deferred until 1872. Up to this moment no further payments have been made, and a sum of upwards of two millions of dollars is now due from Japan to the four Powers who were parties to the Convention of 1866. What will be done in regard to this question?

In closing the necessarily lengthy account we gave of all the negotiations connected with the claims of the four Powers interested, we made a strong and earnest appeal to their Representatives to urge on their respective Governments the remission of this claim, and we must ask the pardon of our readers for reproducing this elsewhere in our columns. For, indeed, we feel warmly upon the subject, and cannot endure to think that a sum so insignificant when divided among the four Powers, but so large for this country to pay, should be now demanded of, we had almost said, extorted from, it. True, it is, on the one side, an obligation, and must therefore be recognised; and on the other, a lever, and therefore will be used as such. There is no escape on either side from these positions, and it would be mere weak sentiment to imagine that the entire advantage of the creditor should be waived at a moment like this when he has the right to demand payment of his debt or to insist on an equivalent for it.

But there are claims which, though within the strict letter of the law, it hardly becomes a generous man or generous nations to make, at least in their entirety, and this has always seemed to us one of them. It were well if an alternative were offered by one party, and accepted, even though at something of over-valuation, by the other. The claim is not for money lent or for injuries to property unrepaired. It is rather in the nature of punishment for acts foolish rather than culpable, the fruits of a policy, to be regretted, indeed, yet inspired by motives neither mean nor dishonourable. But the infliction of punishment long after an offence, and when the mind of the offender is in a wholly different frame from that in which the wrong

was done, is a duty from which the mind naturally recoils, and while Japan is bound to present a sin-offering, as it were, the offended Powers should not be extreme to determine its exact value, or to reject it because its arithmetical relation to the ancient injury is not that of an absolute equivalent. The action of the American people on this question, though perhaps defective inasmuch as it was taken without concert with their allies, has been marked by a just and generous spirit towards Japan. A Bill has passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate, to absolve Japan from the claim, and stipulating only that the money shall be devoted to the purposes of national education. No such motion has yet been made in the English Parliament, because the matter remains for settlement, as it doubtless will remain, in the hands of the Foreign office. But we can answer for the mind and feelings of the nation, were this question submitted to it. England thoroughly dislikes indemnities. They are little in harmony with her policy of peaceful commerce, and have in them something of a flavour of blood-money from which her humane disposition recoils. France, though stern if not cruel in war, is never sordid or mercenary, and loves to make concessions which flatter her pride and accord with the generous sentiments which the best of her people feel, and all like to have ascribed to them. Her Treasury may be low after her unparalleled misfortunes, and money may have an extraordinary value to her at this moment. Yet she would smile at the idea that a half a million of dollars would be any object to her, and blush hereafter to reflect that the general line and character of her policy should have been deflected by present need or such slight assistance as the payment of an old fine could afford to her Treasury. Holland is far too rich to make any object of the Indemnity money, nor have we any idea that she is not sufficiently generous or prudent to accept even an overrated commercial equivalent for it. It is more than whispered, indeed, that the two latter Powers are disposed to press for the payment of the sum actually due to them on this claim. If so, we earnestly trust their Representatives in this country will make one more appeal to their respective Governments for discretionary powers to deal with the claim in a generous and humane spirit. Japan doubtless has no wish to appeal *ad misericordiam*, and rather than have the bill of harsh creditors constantly hanging over her head, she would possibly make a tender of her debt and have done with it, at whatever distress to her Treasury, disturbance to her programme of progress, and expense to her people. Yet, how could we deal with such an offer? Neither America nor England could accept the money. The overtures already made by the one, and the indisposition of the other to extort it, express the real sentiments of their respective peoples. Too many old indemnities, the records of which disfigure our history, afford little of pleasing retrospect to the students of the past. Let it not be said that we are going to furnish another unnecessary illustration of the law that progress in Asia comes only through the distress and travail of the Asiatic nations under our hands. If nature has ordained any such harsh laws, let us at least be merciful administrators of them, and so temper our conduct as the instruments of this inscrutable decree that our processes may illustrate and foreshadow her beneficent ends, and that when History traces the progress of our intercourse with this country she may do so without remorse or even regrets. Strictly just it may be that this money should be claimed; generous it cannot be. The strong may at times

be compelled to coerce the weak, and we do not impugn the justice of that policy of the Allies which led to this claim for Indemnity. But when the struggle is over and the recollection of it has died away with the generation which instigated it; when intervening troubles have almost obliterated this recollection, have swallowed it up in greater distresses, and added fresh perplexities to those who have to provide for the penalty of the old offence; then comes the time for generous consideration and concession.

But on the side of the foreign claimants it may fairly be urged that generosity from one party demands reasonable compliance from the other. The Japanese must not forget that the claim of the foreign Representatives is a real one, however leniently they may be disposed to deal with it. The foreign Powers demand nothing as an equivalent which has not in it the seeds of benefit to this country as of advantage to the Western nations. The concessions expected by the West may demand some modifications of the existing administrative machinery, but the trouble this may cause should not be a bar to the granting of them. Grave disappointment will assuredly be felt in Europe and America if the cordial extension of friendship to Japan and the favourable opinions which have been formed respecting her should now seem to have been based on a misplaced confidence, or on a desire for progress which she abundantly professes yet to which she hesitates to give full effect. We shall not pretend that such a policy has not serious difficulties attendant on it. But we shall not pay the statesmen of this country so poor a compliment as to suppose they are unable successfully to cope with them.

The payment of the Indemnity we cannot endure to think of. To us it means increased taxation, possibly a new loan, restricted facilities for education, the delay in important if not necessary Public Works, discontent, possibly disaffection or rebellion among the people, disappointed hopes and retarded progress, and all this we dread and greatly deprecate. Whatever tardiness in action the Government may at times exhibit, no one can come in contact with the youth of this country without seeing that there is among them an ardent desire for increased light and knowledge, and that if proper means are employed for giving these to them, a wonderful revolution and advance will soon take place in the condition of this country. We dread to see any steps taken which threaten to endanger this. We dread to see the country thrown back and all the ardent hopes of these ardent youths disappointed. We are writing in no overstrained terms of them, much as there may be on the surface of things to throw doubt on our views. The hopes of this country lie greatly in the maintenance of the present movement, and so much do we dread any interference with it, that we earnestly deprecate on the part of those whose policy might influence it adversely, any line of action calculated to disturb or diminish it.

#### THE TELEGRAPHS.

THE dissatisfaction long felt by the Public in regard to the working of the Telegraph line between this and Nagasaki may be permitted to explode with special appropriateness at a moment when, after several recent break-downs, an announcement has been made that the tariff is to be raised about fifty per cent. It is perfectly true that had the line been worked with entire success, a rise in the scale of charges would still have been distasteful; yet the sense of anger would not have been so deeply stirred as after a course of alternate failure and success in

which the ratio of one to the other reminds one of the immortal 'O monstrous! but one half-penny-worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!' There are institutions like individuals which seem cursed from their very conception. The blight of an original sin is upon them. If not 'shapen in iniquity,' they seem to have been predestined to shame in their youth and scandal in their maturity. They are born to wear the white sheet of a perpetual penance, and sit on the cutty-stool of an endless yet unavailing repentance. Reproach excites in them no shame, remonstrance produces no remorse, chastisement no amendment. They live on their misfortunes—like Puff—and turn calamity into revenue. Their habitual dress is a robe of tatters, their gait a limp or a nobble. The only efforts they seem capable of are those which bring disgrace, and the powers which other men employ in raising themselves lead these into snares and pitfalls.

The Telegraph appears to be one of these institutions. It is always in difficulties. It was born with a stammer and has never spoken plainly. Whether the seat of disease is the brain or the nervous system communicating with it, we know not; all we know is that its intervals of coherent speech are constantly interrupted by an unintelligible gibber, or by 'flashes of silence' which possess none of the charms attributed to those phenomena in the exuberant conversationalist who exhibited them. In all other countries the correct and rapid transmission of an electric message may as certainly be relied on as the passage of a letter through the post, or the departure and arrival of a railway train. In Japan it is otherwise. No security exists that your message will go when you despatch it, or arrive at its destination at the proper time. The only certainty is that you must pay for it; beyond this all is as obscure as Buddhism and as uncertain as law. Sometimes it is said that the line is broken; sometimes that the inexperience of the operators is the cause of delay or failure; sometimes the instruments are out of order; but constantly there is some break-down which demands explanation and excuse.

Now, really, this should not be; and in the interest of the Government as well as of the public we wish to draw serious attention to this subject, because the former acquires a bad name through this mal-administration, while the other is perpetually inconvenienced by it. As soon as telegraphic communication is established by a Government or a corporation and advertised as thrown open to the public, responsibilities and obligations of a serious nature commence, and these must be met and fulfilled with punctuality and certainty. Excuses for failure or explanations of the causes of it are of no avail. A contract has been virtually entered into between the two parties, and its first condition is that the line shall be maintained in Working order. The time for talking about difficulties has passed, and it is mere mal-administration which is to blame for subsequent short-comings. It is currently reported that the Japanese refuse to take the advice of their foreign skilled assistants; that among these there is a great want of harmony, good feeling and understanding; that the native operators no sooner know their work than they are removed to make way for others who do not know it; that instruments which are by no means of a very delicate or intricate nature are constantly disorganised by ignorant or reckless handling which causes great expense for repairs and creates delays in the transmission of messages; that faulty engineering in the laying of the lines is a fruitful source of failure, and that materials have been used in the construction of the works

which are unfitted for the duty. We shall not profess to know how far these charges are true. But there are certain well recognized courses which are customarily pursued when advice is unheeded and men are deprived of all power to carry out their views and to secure obedience to their authority. No man can with self-respect or dignity continue to occupy a post in which his advice is set at naught, his remonstrances are unheeded and his authority is disregarded. If an investigation into and a Report upon all the circumstances, embodied in a strong and respectful Minute to the Minister of the Department, fails to secure attention and produce reform, there is only one course to adopt, and this must suggest itself to every man who has a proper sense of his own dignity and a feeling of the obligations attaching to his position.

It is not long ago that we contrasted the respective modes in which the Chinese and Japanese treat their skilled employés. The former take great pains in selecting them, instruct them as regards what they require to be done, and then leave them to do it. The consequence is that they secure good men and excellent results. The Japanese, on the other hand, with an eagerness and confidence for which they cannot be greatly blamed, but which has led them into serious errors, have been too often unfortunate in their choice of assistants, and have thus learnt to meddle so much with the proceedings of foreigners in their service that when they really get a good man they hardly know how to manage him. That their bad servants have made them in many cases bad masters is clear from the fact that to one whom they have really learned to trust they give a large measure of confidence and permit a fair sphere of untrammelled action. The *personnel* of their Telegraph Staff is said to be good, and though possibly too small for the thoroughly efficient working of the line, its efficiency would be largely increased were it more entirely trusted.

We have not gone into the details which attach to this question; such as the double charge for code messages, a practice entirely abandoned in every other country; the charge for the words "Registered Message" as part of the message; or the necessity for permitting no further delay in placing Yokohama in direct communication with the rest of the world without the now necessary intervention of agents at Nagasaki; though of all these things the public complains bitterly,—leaving to us, however, the task of representing their grievances. Our object has been mainly to draw attention to a grave source of public inconvenience, loss and annoyance, and to induce the Japanese Government to reform an administration which at this moment is bringing them into great and deserved disfavour among foreigners, whose good opinion is more valuable to them, even in a mere pecuniary sense, than they may either imagine or care to acknowledge.

The line has now been opened for some time, the causes of failure and complaint must be well known, there are skilled employés in the service who are thoroughly conversant with their duties, the work itself is of no new and uncertain nature, and it is a grave reflection upon the administration, indeed, upon the Japanese character and reputation, that failure in this direction should be so helpless and so glaring.

#### THE DEPARTURE OF MR. WATSON.

THE Ball given to Mr. R. G. WATSON on Friday evening last was not a mere formal compliment paid to an official who was leaving Japan after having occupied with credit to himself and advantage to his fellow countrymen an honoured post in the service of the British



Government. He has indeed done this, and proved himself a man in whose judgment, firmness and conciliatory manner and temper his countrymen here have learnt to place great confidence. But the tribute paid to him on this occasion was rather, we think, a testimony of regard and esteem to one whose hospitality has been widely enjoyed, and whose invariable courtesy, accessibility, and liberality of word and deed have secured for him a large amount of very sincere regard and esteem. He has not only known how to discharge his public duties in a manner which was not the less thorough because singularly unpretending; but he has identified himself since his arrival here with the welfare and interests of our small community so warmly, so naturally and easily, that his acceptability has certainly demanded the public recognition it received on Friday evening, and lays us under the somewhat delicate obligation of paying our own tribute to him while he still remains among us.

Mr. WATSON arrived in Japan with a record already far from undistinguished. Originally an officer in the Indian Army, in which he served on the Staff of the late Sir JAMES OUTRAM in the Persian Gulf in the war of 1857, he was appointed to the Legation in Persia in June of the same year, but soon afterwards received orders to join his Regiment on the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny. The bent of his mind, however, being towards civil employment, he resumed duty at Tehran, and having previously made himself master of the Persian language, he collected while there the materials for his work, *The History of Persia from 1800-1858*, which takes up the narrative of Persian history from the period at which Sir JOHN MALCOLM left it, and continues it down to the time of the expedition in which Mr. WATSON was himself an actor. This work, which is remarkable alike for the breadth of its outline, the fulness of its details, and its merits as a literary composition, obtained for its author an acknowledged position as an authority upon the subject he treated, and remains a monument of the industry and accomplishments of a member of a class of men to whose culture the world owes much for the abundant and excellent fruits it has produced, and to whom England is under heavy obligations for the services they have rendered her. Mr. WATSON, made a similar excellent use of his spare time, while Secretary at Athens, to edit Murray's *Hand-book of Greece*, a work which demanded great labour, extensive reading and research, and an accuracy capable of defying the hosts of men in England whose knowledge of Grecian history and archaeology would have enabled them instantly to detect errors from which no writer could save himself except by a large mastery of his subject. It is not our intention to enumerate the other posts which Mr. WATSON has filled in the service of the British Government, and we have traced his record only so far as it has identified him with labours which we peculiarly delight to see associated with a Civil Service of which, as Englishmen, we are justly proud. But his career had been varied and active before his arrival in this country. He had seen many lands and many men. His mind has been matured by study and developed by ample experience in those higher departments of official work which necessitate accurate thought and the employment of accurate language. He had been a man of action, a writer, a reader, and a thinker. With these preparations he came to this country, and soon showed that as he had risen with a natural buoyancy to a position of responsibility, he could float in it with ease to himself and with advantage to the Power he represented. A fortunate combination of circumstances, adroitly

seized, enabled him to carry a point at the Court of Yedo which was not without value, and which paved the way for a change in the ceremonial observed at the reception of Foreign Envoys, who had on several previous occasions found cause for some dissatisfaction at the manner in which they had been received. Not many months afterwards, the now famous case of the *Maria Luz* arose, and the action of Mr. WATSON showed that he was in active unison with that axiom of our national policy which makes the slave a free man the moment he comes within the sphere of British protection. The action taken by the Japanese Government at this juncture must have been largely influenced by the position assumed by Mr. WATSON in dealing with the coolies who had sought the shelter and protection of a British ship-of-war; and although the ultimate solution of the whole case is yet doubtful as regards the more obscure legal technicalities it involved, the conjoint action of the Government of Japan and the British Chargé d'Affaires drew such an amount of attention to the details of the Coolie Trade, its iniquities and attendant horrors, that a marked advance was made in the position of its opponents. It received a tremendous blow, all the more telling that it came from the youngest member of the comity of nations, and the negotiations to which the case gave rise stirred the Court at Peking to active expressions of gratitude and satisfaction, all the more remarkable from the rarity of such manifestations. In dealing with this case Mr. WATSON assumed grave responsibilities and evinced an unswerving firmness of purpose, but his action was supported by Lord GRANVILLE after a full investigation of the case by the legal advisers of the Crown, and he became honourably identified with an occurrence which has rendered a marked service in the cause of humanity. The arrival of Sir HARRY PARKES not long after this period removed the active charge of British interests from Mr. WATSON's hands, and his more prominent position was merged in that of his Chief. Yet we believe he has since then occupied himself in addition to his routine duties, with the making of some Reports upon various questions of interest connected with the progress of this country, which cannot fail to throw light upon them, and may, as we trust, conduce to its benefit and progress. Thus far as regards Mr. WATSON's career in his official capacity.

As a member of the community we must not forget among his services that he was the first, and always an active, President of the Asiatic Society, which was inaugurated under his auspices, and at whose meetings, whether as President or Member of the Council, he was a regular attendant, ever ready with sound suggestion or advice, useful information and well-weighed opinion.

And now we must take leave of him. We wish, indeed, that custom would adopt some more enduring form of compliment than that of a Ball; but we shall not quarrel with a fashion which at least brings together in cordiality and good-will those to whom the honour is paid and those whose pleasure it is to pay it. Mr. WATSON may not be sorry to leave Japan for a more interesting sphere of work, but he will hardly leave it without regrets; and on the side of those he leaves behind we can assure him that many sincere wishes for his advancement and welfare will accompany him.



## NOTES OF TRAVEL.

## ÔYAMA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Ôyama is the most celebrated, if perhaps not the highest, mountain in the province of Sagami. Seen from Yokohama it lies a little to the right of Fuji, while from Yedo it appears a little to the left of that volcano. The best route from Yokohama is by the Tôkaidô, passing through Hodogaya, Sakaigi (the pleasant resting place at the mutual boundary of Musashi and Sagami), Totsuka and Fujisawa. At the eastern end of this latter town is a Buddhist monastery called Fujisawa dera, which is worth visiting on account of the exquisitely painted screens in some apartments occupied by the Mikado on his journeys between Kiôto and Yedo. The best of these are the winter-scenes, in which the wild-cherry and pinaster are represented covered with snow, the maples in leaf and wild-cherries in full blossom. The monastery was founded in A.D. 1,275 by Yûgiô Ippen Shônin, a famous Buddhist saint, who was originally a *samurai* of the province of Iyo. His conversion is said to have come about in the following manner. One day as his beautiful wife and mistress, whom he loved equally well, were lying together with their heads on one of those low tables used by the Japanese for the game called *go*, he dreamt that he saw their hair change to snakes, which bit each other, and fearing the effects of the jealousy thus revealed he became a bonze. Some eleven years later, he visited Kumano in Kishiu, where he constantly called upon Amida, and spent whole nights in prayer for the welfare of the human race. This devotion was followed by a vision, in which a priest appeared to him and said to him: "All living creatures who make use of the prayer 'Namu Amida Butsu' shall become perfect *Buddhas*. Do you teach 'and convert them.'" On waking from his dream he took a disciple named Da Amida Butsu, and travelled with him throughout the length and breadth of Japan, teaching this blessed truth to young and old, male and female, until he came to Fujisawa, where he built a monastery. He died at Hiôgo in Setsu in the year 1289. Down to the present day the incumbent of this monastery unceasingly travels through Japan, preaching the doctrine of the founder.

The inns at Fujisawa most frequented by foreigners are the Kaméya and Tomoyôya. The Minatoya close to the bridge is kept by a civil hostess, with but a scanty knowledge of the Yokohama dialect.

About a *ri* beyond the town, at a village called Yotsuya, the road to Ôyama branches off to the right under a large stone *torii*, or Shintô archway, which is a sufficient indication for those travellers who cannot read the inscription on the column at the corner, "Ôyama michi." *Jinrikishas* can go as far as Koyasu, the last village before reaching Ôyama, but during the last stage, which traverses a paddy field district, the bridges are often so narrow that the nervous passenger is forced to alight if he objects to being lifted over. Ichinomiya (2 *ri* from Fujisawa) is a small town close to the shrine of Samugawa, the *ichi no miya* or chief *shintô* temple of Sagami. The river Baniu has to be crossed by a ferry immediately afterwards. On the opposite bank lies the insignificant village of Tamura, where the traveller is usually expected to make a halt, or *tateba*. The Tamagawa at Isebara (2 *ri* from Ichinomiya) is to be recommended either for the midday halt or as a lodging for the night, as it possesses a suite of rooms at the back, from which there is a fine view of the Ôyama range. From Yedo there are two points of departure for Ôyama, namely the Akasaka Gate and Mita. The two roads unite near the left bank of the Tamagawa opposite to Futago. Mizonokuchi, just beyond, is the 2nd stage from the Akasaka Gate, and is convenient as a resting place for the noon meal or at night. The road passes on through Tsuruma and Atsugi, and joins the other route at Isebara.

Koyasu is 1 *ri* beyond Isebara, at the actual foot of the range. In this village, or rather street, are two temples painted bright red dedicated respectively to Kannon sama (the Indian Avalôkites'vara), and to the Japanese Buddhist god Jizô sama. The posts which support the front of the roof at each of these temples are gradually being cut away by superstitious pilgrims, who believe that the chips act as charms; and in order to give

an idea to the public of the number of actual believers in past times, the former posts, cut away at the centre until they were no longer able to support their burden, are still preserved tied up to their successors. The street becomes gradually steeper, as the flights of steps approach each other and become more numerous, and as there no break between Koyasu and Ôyama village, the traveller may find himself at the latter before he is aware of it. Komaya and Ôtsuya, which stand on opposite sides of the street, are the best inns, but there are others further up. Those of the inhabitants who do not keep inns seem to be occupied in making or selling various kinds of wooden domestic utensils, very much like those which form the staple of Yumoto and Hata on the Hakoné pass.

A little way beyond the inns above mentioned a stream rushes out of a hole in a rocky wall some twenty feet high and falls into a pool at its foot, in which it is considered highly meritorious to bathe as long as the cold douche can be endured. From this point the rapidly ascending path is close to the stream on the left bank. The houses on the right bank seem to be inhabited by a mutually exclusive set of people, for instead of having a path along their side of the gulley, each householder has his own private and separate bridge by which he communicates with the world on the other side of the water. At a second bathing pool similar to the former, the douche is made to issue from the mouth of a huge bronze dragon who leans half his body over the rock, and holds in his right claw a tablet with the words *ni gumi*, showing that he is the offering of the fourth brigade of firemen at Yedo. From this spot looking back there is a pretty glimpse of the sea near Kamakura.

Some way further up the entrance to the sacred domain is indicated by a *torii* of unpainted wood perched on the top of a flight of steps. It bears on its front the legend "*Afuri Jinja*," the 'shrine of the God of Afuri,' in brass letters. The pilgrim has here a choice of evils. If he pass under the *torii* and ascend the steep steps on the right, he finds himself committed to one of the hardest pieces of climbing in Japan, up a continuous series of steep flights of high steps, with small landing-places where he will feel compelled to stop and take breath. This is the *Otoko-zaka* or 'man's hill.' By taking the path which passes below the *torii* to the left he avoids a good deal of hard work, but saves little in point of time, besides feeling a certain amount of humiliation if he knows that he has chosen the *Onnazaka* or 'woman's hill.' Both paths unite at a considerable altitude at a spot where stands a Buddhist temple, destined shortly to be pulled down and carried to Minogé to become an inn. In former times when Ôyama was owned by the Buddhist priesthood, the incumbent seems to have lived here. The revenue of the monastery consisted of the tax on lands assessed at 300 *koku* of rice, besides the contributions of the pilgrims, and it must have been a well-to-do community, as it possessed altogether twenty-eight dwelling houses. The view from this point includes the plains of Sagami and Musashi with the Baniu river, Capes Sagami and King, Enoshima, the sea, and the higher mountains of Kadzusa (probably Kanozan).

Some flights of regularly cut steps lead from this up to the chief temple. The stone foundations which still remain show that a Buddhist temple stood here recently, but the hand of the iconoclast has been at work as in so many other famous spots in Japan, notably Kamakura, Hakoné and Enoshima. A Shintô temple is in course of construction, of which only the *haiden*, or hall of worship, is as yet completed. In front of it at one side stands an enormous two edged sword of bronze, planted with its hilt in the earth. Inside is hung a gigantic sword of the modern pattern which dates from the beginning of the present century. Two mirrors suspended on the screen are said to be offerings made by devout believers.

The God worshipped here was until recently known as Fudô Miô-ô, but after the restoration of the Mikado it was discovered that the Ôyama temple was one of the ancient Shintô foundations, and the false name was thenceforth abolished. According to the information furnished by the *Kannushi*\* the deities now worshipped are Ôyama-dzumi no kami, Takaoka-mi no kami and Ôika-

\* A general name for Shintô priests.

dzuchi no kami. The first of these is the God of mountains in general, the second is the dragon, or God of rain, snow, storms, &c., and the third is evidently the God of thunderbolts. A more reliable statement is that the chief deity is Iwanaga hime,—sister to Konoha sakuya hime no mikoto, the goddess of Fuji no yama,—and it is confirmed by the fact that under the old regime the deity worshipped was called Seki-son Daigongen, the first part of which is the Chinese for *Iwa*; and the symbol of this goddess (*shintai*) is in fact a large stone which is preserved in the shrine at the summit. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood still continue to use this latter name, which they abbreviate into Sekison san.

On the left of the shrine is a stout wooden palisade, enclosing a handsome bronze *torii*. The gateway is only open to the Japanese pilgrims during the month of June, but foreigners are allowed access by a small wicket. From here to the summit of the mountain is said to be a distance of 28 *chô* or about two miles. It is a moderately steep ascent, and as there are platforms at about every two *chô* where the pilgrim may rest to drink tea and enjoy the gradually expanding prospect, the fatigue need not be great. The *chô* stones cannot be relied upon as indications of the exact distance made, but perhaps every fifth one is on the average in its right place. At the 16th *chô* from the top is a tall stone with an inscription indicating that it was erected in honour of Sekison Daigongen by the inmates of the Yedo Yoshiwara. A path from this point leads down to the village of Minogé, 50 *chô* distant. During the ascent, Fuji no yama is visible at several turns of the path and at one place where he appears towering above the Tanzawa range the Peerless Mountain looks very grand. The whole of the mountain is not visible from Oyama, as a high range intervenes.

On arriving at the summit (*chôgô*) the first feeling is one of disappointment, for there is absolutely no view to be had but by climbing up the scaffolding which surrounds the dilapidated shrine, as the mountain is covered with thick bamboo brake taller than a human being. From the scaffolding can be seen the wooded top of Tanzawa yama, separated from Oyama by a single valley, the hills amid which nestles the village of Miyagase, and far away to the north the peaks of Nikkô. Tanzawa is said to be, and indeed looks, higher than Oyama, the height of which according to the barometer carried by the writer is 4100 feet. A little below the front entrance to the shrine there is a fine view over the sea towards Vries, Enoshima &c. A broad space has been cleared in the brake all round the shrine at some little distance, with the object of protecting it from the mountain fires, but there is no view to be had from this either, unless it be on the east side. The most curious thing here is a sort of dust-bin full of pieces of pine cut into the shape of sword blades, on which are generally inscribed "presented to the shrine of the god of Afuri" with the addition of "for the success of an earnest prayer." Afuri is said to be a contraction of *Améfur*, rain falling, which was the ancient name of this mountain in the mouths of the dwellers in its neighbourhood. The ascent will take a fair walker about three hours from the inn, including a plentiful allowance of breathing time by the way.

The descent to Minogé is somewhat longer and steeper for a great part of the way, but as the path is hardly at all encumbered by stones it is less fatiguing, though perhaps rather muddy after rain. Not far from the 16th *chô* stone mentioned above it issues on to the grassy side of the hill, where there is a charming view of the Oyama village nestling in the narrow valley. It seemed as if a handful of tea-house seed had been thrown down at the head of the ravine, whence it was carried down by the stream to take root on its banks.

Minogé is a small village situated at the head of a wide valley formed by a spur of Oyama and Atagoyama, which is continuous with Tanzawa yama. The best inns were destroyed by fire in November of the present year, and the remaining accommodation is not good. It may be reached from the village of Oyama by a path which crosses the shoulder of the mountain. If the traveller is not wary high charges will be made for coolies for this short distance, which is not more than 2 *ri* at the outside; and as it is the practice in the country districts always to ask what was paid under this head on the last stage in

order to have a basis for calculating the charge for the next, it becomes of importance to resist extortion from the first. These remarks do not apply to travelling on post-roads, where there is always a fixed tariff, easily to be ascertained.

From Minogé a road leads down the valley to Tôka-ichiba (or Soya) from which the Tôkaidô can be easily gained at Oiso or Odawara (6½ *ri*). But if the traveller's object be to make the circuit of Oyama, he must ascend the ravine at the back of the village by a path much damaged during the floods of last summer, and then climb the hill called Hatchô no dai. The view here is magnificent. On the extreme height is a grassy slope which conceals Fuji entirely from view. Next comes Ashidakayama, the lofty series of peaks which stand at the southwest of its base; then Ashigarayama, a sharp summit covered with trees: next Komagataké and Jigoku, the hills which line the eastern shore of the Hakoné lake; the double headed hill called Futago, between Ashinoyu and the top of the Hakoné pass, and beyond these the hills above Atami in Idzu. Far away to sea lie Vries (Ôshima), Rishima and Nijima, the first three of the chain of islands which stretch southwards from Idzu and terminate in the Bonin group. To the left over the spur of Oyama the crooked mouth of the Baniu river, the *eboshi* rock, Enoshima, Capes Sagami and King come successively into the field of view. On a clear day the plain of Musashi and bay of Yedo would be distinctly seen. Close under the feet lies the Minogé valley which has just been left, and the low hill land between Hiratsuka and Odawara, with its various streams.

At the back of Hatchô no dai the stream which flows past Miyagase down to Atsugi has its source. The descent is rapid for a few minutes, and the path then continues along the bottom of the valley to the small village of Tanzawa, which consists of some half dozen scattered huts. On both sides rise steep hills, covered with *kaya*, (the long grass used for thatch) and the broad-leaved bamboo brake. A path from Tawara mura, the only route now practicable for packhorses, joins the Minogé path near the head of the valley. Some way further on a path diverges to the left, crossing the stream, which leads by the hamlets of Bodaiya, Yokono, Tokawa and Hori to a temple on Tanzawayama called Sobutsu. The traveller must here take the less inviting path to the right if he wishes not to lose his way among the hills. The only respectable house in Tanzawa is occupied by the chief charcoal burner of the district, who adds to his other occupation the profession of a hunter. Both deer and wild boar are plentiful in these hills, and the average number of the former killed in a season is sixteen. The district formerly belonged to Egawa Tarozayemon, the well known *daikuan* of Idzu, but is now owned by a fuel-merchant and *saké*-dealer of Shinagawa. From Minogé to this house is said to be two *ri*. None but travellers who are satisfied with the barest accommodation should ever think of passing a night here, for the paper slides look as if they had not been repaired for centuries, and the owners possess but few spare quilts. Supplies are limited to the bare necessities of Japanese life.

From Tanzawa to Miyagase there is a choice of routes; the one by the stream, which involves wading across seven or eight times over a stony bottom, the other over the hills on the left bank; much longer but rather drier, as the torrent has only to be forded three times. Though it is not likely that any but sportsmen will ever perform this journey, it may be useful to describe it.

The path from Tanzawa proceeds along the right bank for some distance, say about a mile, and then crosses the stream by a rickety bridge made of young trees tied together with straw ropes and thrown across from rock to rock. On the opposite side the path divides into two branches, one of which goes through a wood close to the bank, while the other ascends the side of a steep hill covered with trees and thick brushwood. The highest point is reached after a climb of about 700 feet elevation, and the narrow path continues for a few miles along the side of steep earthy inclines through brambles and over fallen trees. There is no danger, but for clothing. At last the *Yenkemba* is reached, a spot where the Shôgun's officials used formerly to rest when they came on their periodical tours of inspection to these woods. There is a

fine view of three peaks called Mitsun no miné, and a grassy knoll called the Dragon's Race-course (Riu no Bamba) on the other side of a deep valley on the west. Down this valley, called the Hondani, flows a stream which unites with the Tanzawa torrent at a point further on. Behind, to the east, towers up Ôyama, and in a depression can be seen the cutting through which passes the route from Tanzawa to Suzugaya on the Miyagase road. From the *Yenkemba* the way descends through trackless woods, till at last it tumbles down the almost perpendicular side of a spur, and comes out on to the two streams at their junction. No stranger should ever attempt to walk from Tanzawa to Miyagase without a guide from either place. *Kagos* and ponies could not possibly be brought along the path. After fording the stream three times, or rather two and a half times within a hundred yards, the pedestrian must climb a steep hill, where he will find traces of the woodcutter's work for the first time. The favourite tree is the *momi*, which is chopped and sawn into small logs called *kaku*. These are floated down the torrent to Miyagase, where they are cut up into thin boards (*chôgi*) of about the thickness of mill-board, to be used afterwards in the manufacture of *ori*, a kind of box which takes the place of the paper bag with Europeans. The branches of the *momi* are converted into charcoal for the blacksmith's use.

But half of the distance of 14 miles has been now accomplished. The rest of the way is easy to find, and less difficult to the feet. It winds along the hills on the left side of the valley, following all the meanderings of the stream, and descends and ascends alternately with unfailing constancy. The last hill is called Daimochizaka, and shortly afterwards the traveller finds himself close to the temple in the village of Miyagase, which has now been turned into a hotel for the foreign visitor. Lovers of ferns will be charmed during this walk with quantities of maiden-hair and *Adiantum Macrophyllum*, which may be detached from their rocky seats with little trouble.

The route by the stream is more fatiguing. The ascents and descents are far more numerous, and the constantly repeated necessity of fording the stream is both annoying and painful. There is yet another way of reaching Miyagase, which consists in abandoning all known paths and jumping from rock to rock or wading through the pools up to one's waist when the rocks are too wet to afford a safe foot-hold. In this way the journey may be performed in three hours, while double that time is required by the ordinary route over the hills. No doubt the force of the stream quickens the footsteps. We are only acquainted with one traveller who has ever accomplished this feat, and to a certain extent he was compelled to it; for having gone through a narrow place called the *Seto* where the perpendicular rocks close in on either hand and the torrent rushes between them like a mill race, in search of a path, he found it impossible to return up the fall, and so plunged onwards. The people at Miyagase said that no Japanese would venture it without a companion, and that the men who had ever tried might be counted on one's fingers.

From Miyagase the usual way back to Yokohama is by Suzugaya, Atsugi and the Tôkaidô, but a pleasant variation may be made by taking the route through Toya, Seki, Nagatake and Nekonoya to Ogura (10 miles), where boats can be obtained to Tana, Atsugi or any other place down the Baniu river. The scenery as far as Ogura is pretty but tamer than that of the Tanzawa valley. About a *ri* from Miyagase the road turns off to the right from the Awonohara road at a stone marked "left Gunnai, right Hachôji," and winds down a valley which gradually widens and then closes again. At Nagatake there is a fine grove of cryptomerias surrounding a Shintô temple. From here to Nekonoya extends a flat table land planted with mulberries. Nekonoya lies just under a high wooded hill, covered with pines above and deciduous trees below. A road to Katsusé opposite to Yoshino on the Kôshiu kaidô, crosses here at right angles. To this village succeed woods, and the road here approaches nearer to the stream, which flowing between steep banks falls at last into the Baniu. Just before reaching Ogura there is a charming vignette view of the opposite bank of the Baniu, with the village of Oshima almost hidden among the trees.

At Ogura there is a ferry to the opposite side of the Baniu, and boats can be hired here of two sizes. The largest, which are called *takase-buné*, are manned by three men, and can be hired at from eight to ten *boos* as far as Atsugi. They are kept in a quiet part of the stream about a quarter of a mile below the village, close to a Shintô shrine (*miya*). Three hours are required for the voyage in ordinary seasons.

From Uyenohara on the Koshiukaidô the Baniu, there called Katsura gawa, flows between precipitous rocky bluffs, under lofty ranges of hills. At Ogura the bed of the river is closely confined between these bluffs, and continues to be so as far down as Tana, where it leaves the eastern bluff. At Atsugi both bluffs have disappeared, that on the right bank having imperceptibly diminished in height and faded away into the hills. The main current winds from side to side of the stony bed, often coming close to the rocky bluffs with a violent rush, at which times all the skill and coolness of the boatmen seem required to keep the frail craft from being dashed to pieces. The bluffs are covered with trees, bamboo, firs, and many other species both evergreen and deciduous, amongst which the maple is rendered most conspicuous in autumn by its brilliant masses of scarlet of varying tints, and as the rays of the setting sun fall on them, there is produced an effect of colouring which would rejoice the senses of the artist and move even the dullest in feeling.

At Atsugi the Mannenya, Ebiya and Kokuya are to be recommended. From the back windows of the latter two there is a good view of the whole range of Ôyama, with Tanzawa rearing his head behind. The distance by the directest route to Fujisawa, which lies across the fields, is four *ri* (10 miles), but is not practicable except for pedestrians and ponies. The *jinrikisha* takes a wider and more circuitous way down the right bank to Tamura, at which place the tourist who has followed in our footsteps will have completed THE CIRCUIT OF ÔYAMA.

#### THE PUBLIC HALL.

The meeting called by the Committee of the Public Hall to receive and consider the Report and Treasurer's Statement, took place last evening in the Hall. The attendance of the public was meagre. Captain Purvis, R.N., was called to the Chair, and Mr. W. H. Smith, acted as Secretary to the meeting.

The Chairman, after a few preliminary remarks, read the Report (which has already appeared in our columns), by which it is shewn that the gross receipts for the 13 months ending November 30th 1873, have been \$2,597.45, and the gross expenditure \$2,394.94, leaving a balance for disposal in the hands of the Honorary Treasurer of \$202.58, and this after the disbursement of the sum of \$818.67 cost of fitting building with gas, and of necessary properties taken over from the late Dramatic Corps. The handsome sum of \$1,351.45, received mainly from the Amateurs as proceeds of performances, constitutes the larger moiety of the gross receipts. In addition to the sums handed over by the Amateurs, the whole of the dresses, and other properties used in their entertainments, have been placed in the hands of the Public Hall Committee: these represent no inconsiderable sum, and together with the value of fittings and furniture above mentioned, the Capital Stock belonging to the Hall Trustees forms quite a respectable item as an asset. After reading the Report the Chairman said that they would agree that it was eminently satisfactory. The public were indebted to the Committee for their indefatigable exertions in providing a Public Hall for the Community.

It was proposed by Mr. Dare, and seconded by Mr. Wilkin that the Report as read be adopted. Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Wilkin, and seconded by Mr. Syle, that a vote of thanks be accorded to the retiring Committee for their great exertions behalf of the public. Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said, that as the time for which the present Committee was elected had expired, it would be necessary for the public to proceed to the election of another.

It was then proposed by Mr. Isaacs, and seconded by Mr. Wilkin that the present Committee be requested to serve again.

Carried. (The whole of the Committee were present, with the exception of Mr. Tripp, and cordially agreed to the proposition.)



With reference to some enquiries which had been put by a gentleman in the body of the meeting, Captain Bridgeford explained the position of the amateurs who give entertainments in the Hall. They guarantee the Committee \$100 for each performance, besides the expenses of lighting &c. This they would pay in any case, even at a loss to themselves, but the entertainments had fortunately been a great success and had left a surplus, which the Committee received, and had in addition been put in possession of the dresses, properties, etc.

Mr. Smith remarking on the efforts of the amateurs to provide a Public Hall, suggested the consideration as to whether the present Hall was not too small, and proposed that a Committee of Three be appointed to make enquiries as to the cost of erecting a Theatre, not to exceed \$15,000, for which Captain Bridgeford would no doubt kindly furnish a plan. He proposed to raise the money by debentures, which the amateurs would no doubt be able to wipe off quickly.

Mr. Mitchell thought the public would like to see some security for their debentures, besides that of the amateurs.

The Chairman suggested that as the proposition was outside the object of the present meeting, another had better be called to consider Mr. Smith's proposal.

After some desultory conversation the matter was allowed to drop.

A vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.—*Gazette*.

#### REPORT

##### TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PUBLIC HALL FUND.

GENTLEMEN,—The committee appointed by you for the management of this institution during the past year have the honour to lay before you their report.

The honorary treasurer's account shows a balance in hand of \$202.51; the gross receipts having been \$2,597.45, and the gross expenditure \$2,394.94. This latter sum includes two items, viz.: \$415.88 for the properties of the late Dramatic Corps, and \$401.79 cost of fitting building with gas; together a sum of \$817.67, which will not be incurred in future working. The sum of \$1,351.45 received from amateur and other performances, is exclusive of the cost of dresses, &c., all of which belong to the Hall, and form a valuable stock of properties. A donation of \$400, the proceeds of a performance given by a few gentlemen amateurs, to whom the thanks of the community are due, was made to the General Hospital.

The committee therefore trust that you will consider the movement has been fairly successful for the first year; on their part they feel confident that as the objects and principles of the institution become more widely known, more frequent amateur performances will not only increase the funds, and render the Hall self-supporting, without further subscriptions, but the public amusement will be more fully provided for.

When the subject of opening the Gaiety Theatre as a Public Hall was first mooted, a few members of the community were sanguine as to the success of the scheme. The Committee think these expectations have been fairly realised; for, apart from the state of the funds, and from the value of the buildings as a place of public amusement, theatre, and concert room, it has been made useful for public meetings, and though last not least, it has been placed at the disposal of the Ladies' Benevolent and all other charitable associations.

The Committee conclude with the expression of a hope that the future working of the Public Hall will leave a balance of cash sufficiently large to render substantial and timely assistance to all good charitable institutions.

Statement of Public Hall account from 1st Nov., 1872, to 30th Nov., 1873:—

Dr.	
To subscription from residents.....	\$ 821.00
To amount collected from performances, &c.....	1,351.45
To amount received from Union Church (13 months).....	390.00
To amount received from Asiatic Society.....	35.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,597.45

Cr.	
By rent for one year and one month .....	\$1,300.00
By watchman, oil, matting, papering, and incidental expenses .....	277.27
By Theatre properties purchased from Dramatic Corps .....	415.88
By amount expended in gas fittings, lamps, &c...	401.79
By balance in hands of Treasurer .....	202.51

\$2,597.45

Balance brought down in hands of Treasurer. \$202.51

(E. & O. E.)

We have the honour to remain, your obedient servants,  
(Signed,)

W. H. SMITH,  
S. T. BRIDGEFORD,  
H. J. H. TRIPP,  
A. MITCHELL,  
F. TOWNLEY, } Committee.

Yokohama, December 1st, 1873.

#### A PROTEST.

"*Expertus metuit.*"

Of all amazing follies, in these folly-haunted days,  
The worst I have encountered is the wild, preposterous praise  
That sentimental scribblers fling out with lavish hand  
On what they call the beauties of this barbarous, pagan land.

'Tis useless now to specify: you know them well enough,  
The men who fill the magazines with loads of mawkish stuff;  
The priggish "correspondents" who their Ministers assail;  
And even—I regret to say—sometimes the *Japan Mail*.

Excuse the rude connection; I would not be unfair,  
But I have known occasions when the *Mail* has done its share  
To lift the reputation or the Oriental scamp  
To something like equality with men of western stamp.

All such attempts I here denounce as wicked—worse that weak.  
I know this land, have lived here long, with understanding  
speak.

I came here in the earliest times, have stayed here until this  
day;

Twelve years' experience attest the truth of all I say.

I don't deny there was a time when colonists could find  
A practical attraction that might captivate the mind.  
I mean those profitable days when confidence prevailed,  
And opportunities of brilliant traffic never failed.

I grant that, at that period, the Japanese we saw  
Were simple, kind, affectionate and truthful to the core;  
'Tis true we laughed at them sometimes, but never to their  
face,

The took our statements—and our goods—with such a facile  
grace.

For one, I liked them vastly; they received us at our word,  
And if we sometimes pressed them hard, complaints were  
never heard;

I'm speaking now of business,—political affairs  
Concerned us only as they touched the value of our wares.

For several years the country was a Paradise of trade,  
It makes my pocket glow, even now, to think of what we made.  
That was the happy period of five hundred clear per cent.  
'Tis vanished now, and well I know the way in which it went.

With the insolent presumption that distinguishes the race,  
Among their importations they contrived to find a place,  
For educative systems of every class and grade,  
Including, which was worst of all, some principles of trade.

Up to that time, I frankly say, we could not well complain;  
But suddenly a spirit rose that checked our course of gain.  
Not wholly, but in such degree as smote our prospects sore;  
We could but make about two-thirds of what we made before.



A base, suspicious temper sprung up in the native mind;  
Our dealings all were scrutinized, and we could seldom find  
A merchant of that blind, unwary, frank, ingenuous sort.  
Who never questioned if we cleared ten times the sum we  
ought.

I cannot keep my patience, as I read each platitude  
About their gentle manners, when the rank ingratitude  
Of that disgraceful epoch arises in my mind,  
And the injuries we underwent of every fiscal kind.

We brought them commerce: that the most malignant will  
admit,  
And yet, forgetful of this boon, they speedily thought fit  
To use the methods and the arts we rightly deem our own.  
And wrest from us results that should belong to us alone.

Politeness and fine courtesy!—I'm weary of those cries;  
Such qualities are useless in straightforward business eyes,  
I'd rather deal with scoundrels from whom profit can be  
gained  
Than with highly finished gentlemen in worldly wisdom  
trained.

The fact is, that these pleasant ways are nothing but a snare  
You think they mean simplicity and ignorance—but beware!  
Beneath the polished surface lies a craft so deep and deft  
It oft leaves you of your shrewdest senses quite bereft.

A case in point.—Some months ago I laid a dext'rous plan  
By which I hoped to gather in enough to suit a man  
Of many disappointments, who with one successful move  
His keen sagacity and speculative grasp might prove.

I took a partner—native born—for that's the only way  
To circumvent suspicion in this jealous, watchful day;  
We fixed upon a "corner" and,—I blush to say it now,  
He managed all the details, and advanced, I scarce know how.

The course was clear, the figures plain, one thousand fair per  
cent  
Was in the scheme, if all moved on exactly as we meant.  
I smiled,—why, should I not?—for I had laid a private plot  
Whereby I hoped to seize nine-tenths of all my partner got.

The native market quivered; all faces looked forlorn;  
For a moment all security and confidence were gone.  
I smiled a secret smile, and my hopes rose mountably high,  
And the agony of hundreds was but rapture to my eye.

I hasten to the sequel, and here words wholly fail,  
'Twould be self-immolation to magnify the tale.  
In fewest words I hastily unveil my misery;  
I meant to "corner" partner,—and partner "cornered" me.

He gained the whole. I lost my all. I met the soulless  
wretch,  
And proved at least in words my wealth remained; and on a  
stretch.

I hurled anathemas six hours; I could not give him blows  
The Consuls now forbid that course,—though why, Heaven  
only knows.

What made it worse, the scoundrel sought to save himself  
from blame  
By proving that whatever extra profits to him came  
He did not keep, but gave to aid the struggling, yearning  
youth,  
Who seek—I quote his words—the wealth of scientific truth.

As crowning insult he drew forth and opened with a smile  
A "Shilling Shakespeare" I'd for fifteen dollars sold erewhile;  
And pointed to a passage which before I had not known;  
Some stupid speech of Shylock, which he wished to make his  
own.

"The villainy you teach me"—I will not repeat the rest;  
He read it, not alone, but with disgusting verbiage dressed.  
I left the wily trickster with reproaches just and fair,  
He offered no rejoinder save a mute, malicious stare.

And now I quit, a stricken man, this Sodom of to-day,  
The land I sought to brighten with trade's benignant ray.  
I leave my ban, my wrath, my scorn; I leave my hate, my  
curse,  
And only wish that I possessed wherewith to leave it worse.

P.S. This very hour my whilom partner to me came,  
With tear in eye, and head bowed down, I think in conscious  
shame.  
He offered me a farewell gift, some fifteen hundred yen;  
I took them, and I hate the boor a million times again.

So, of all stupendous follies in these folly-haunted days,  
The worst, I still reiterate, is the preposterous praise  
That sentimental scribblers fling out with lavish hand  
On what they call the beauties of this God-forsaken land.  
Yokohama, 13th December, 1873.

## Correspondence.

### SAGHALIEN.

To the Editor of the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Are the Western Powers to stand coolly by, and at Japan's  
extremity, permit Japanese Saghalien to become a fulfilment  
of part of the policy of Peter the Great?

Has America's Treaty with Japan, made in good faith, been  
rendered void by the subsequent purchase by them from Rus-  
sia, of Russian America, for a nominal sum, and, as it was  
whispered at the time, for a consideration, (for the probable  
nature of which see the newspapers of the time,) and has Mr.  
De Long's recall nothing to do with his too warm espousal of  
the Japanese interests in this affair?

Do the Western Powers by their silence mean to endorse  
America's connivance at Russia's unwarrantable occupation of  
the southern part of Japanese Saghalien, and that on the eve  
of new treaties to be entered into with Japan?

Japan has now but too good grounds to turn round and  
say:—"Our principal objection from the very first to enter into  
any treaty with Foreign Powers was because we believed  
they would take our country from us, and now we are con-  
vinced we were right, unless you all combine and protest against  
one of your number, who has no other right than might, to  
unwarrantably occupy our soil. We can't see why you should  
make any difference between us and a country like Switzer-  
land; if Russia were to do to Switzerland as she has done to  
us, all Europe would at once protest."

One good turn deserves another. Japan did us a good turn  
at the Court of China, and a combined and firm request by  
the Western Powers to Russia to withdraw her occupation of  
the Southern part of Japanese Saghalien would not be dis-  
regarded by that Power. This once done would certainly create  
a kindly feeling in the heart of every Japanese, and would  
more than anything tend to facilitate the voluntary and un-  
forced improvement of the present treaties.

JUSTICE.

### FIRE WALLS.

To the Editor of the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokoham, 13th December, 1873.

SIR,—When the last great fire occurred in Yedo some  
eighteen months since, your columns contained a suggestion  
which the Japanese authorities would have done wisely if they  
had adopted, and the value of which they have had practical  
evidence of in the recent disastrous fire in Yedo. I allude to  
fire walls which are almost universal in towns of any import-  
ance in China, where the cities or towns are divided into sec-  
tions by walls either of mud or brick which are built so as just  
to rise above the eaves of the houses, and in many instances  
the cities are so arranged that these walls form portions of the  
houses or godowns. Where they cross the streets there are  
gateways which, when a fire takes place, can be closed and the  
fire confined to one section.

Now I think this plan, which has the experience of the  
Chinese to recommend itself, is worthy of consideration from  
the Japanese authorities.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
J. P.

**Law & Police.****H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.**

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq.

December 9th.

SITBOLT v. SCOTT.

John Scott was this morning accused of having, on the 13th ult., forged the signature of Jas. Watson & Co. to an account collected by him from James & Wilson, and appropriated the same.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Nicholas Sibolt, sworn, deposed that on the 18th of August last he undertook the management of the affairs of James Watson & Co., with the consent of their creditors. On the same day accused asked him if he wanted a book-keeper. Witness did not want one, but finally agreed to engage him at the rate of \$15 and found, same as he had previously received. He was to keep the books and collect the accounts, which were to be paid to witness. Accused had given the money he had collected on several occasions to Mr. Watson. About the 20th September, he had noticed the accounts were duly entered in the books, but found that accused had always given the money to Watson. He had distinctly told accused not to hand any more collected moneys over to Watson & Co. On the 22nd October, he left witness. About race-time he had told accused, to look to Watson & Co. for his wages, as he had always served them. On the 11th November he had received a letter from him [Letter handed into Court.] but he had not replied to it. Accused had credited himself with \$48.55. This was more than was due to him. He had sent to James & Wilson for the account in question, \$15 50, but was informed that the amount had been already collected. Had gone on Saturday afternoon to ascertain for himself the facts of the case when he was shown the account handed into Court. It was signed "Watson & Co." by Scott himself, he intimating that he was authorized by the firm to do so. Witness affirmed that no such authorization had ever been given him. In fact, since the 22nd October he had never allowed him to sign anything, considering him as out of his engagement.

Witness to accused—Witness had offered to pay accused until the end of October if he stuck to his service. He had never told him that he did not require him any longer. Accused had never asked for any sums prior to his signing the bill in Court. He had been engaged for some two months.

To Court—The entries in the book were in the hand-writing of the accused, commencing about the 26th August last. There was no outstanding account owing to accused which might justify him in collecting the \$15.50 in question.

R. C. Broadhurst, sworn—Witness conducted the business of James & Wilson. He remembered the bill in question being presented by Scott. It was on the 13th November last. Accused had called twice for the amount. It was paid on the second occasion. Sibolt's collector had called for the amount, but had been informed by him that it had been paid.

To accused—Witness could not remember anything being said to him by accused about wages owing to him by Sibolt.

Prosecutor in reply to Court, said that after he had left his employ, accused had not possession of the bill in question. Could not say whether there were other bills out. Could not say whether Watson & Co. had collected any accounts on their own behalf. Watson had said that he had not authorized Scott to collect the account of James and Wilson.

The Court decided to remand the case until this day week, at 10 a.m., for the production of witnesses on both sides. In the meantime, accused would be kept in custody, unless he could find security in his own recognizances in the sum of \$100, and two sureties in \$50 each, or one in the sum of \$100.—*Herald*.

**H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.**

Before N. J. HANSEN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.

December 10th, 1873.

John Viney and Benjamin Long were charged with assaulting Patrick Toole on December 5th.

P. Toole alleged that Viney struck him in the office of the *Japan Herald*, knocking him down, and that Long then carried him out of the office.

It would seem that Viney had occasion to complain of the manner in which Toole's work was executed, upon which the latter declined to remain in the employ. On coming to the office to receive his wages a warm discussion took place which led to a scuffle in which it is stated the first blow was struck by the prosecutor.

The evidence against Long showed that no unnecessary violence

had been used in removing the prosecutor, and both charges were dismissed; prosecutor to pay costs.

Patrick Toole was then charged with assaulting John Viney. Fined \$5 and costs.

**IN THE UNITED STATES' CONSULATE.**

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL, Esq., Vice-Consul,

W. L. CLARK, Esq., } on the Bench.  
C. R. SIMPSON, Esq., }

Wednesday, Dec. 10th, 1873.

E. BERGER v. A. STRANDBERG.—Claim for \$607.50, being a balance of account for goods supplied.

E. Berger sworn:—In the year 1872 I supplied the defendant with sundry goods, as entered in books (books produced). I have received from defendant \$244 on account, which reduces the total amount due to the sum claimed. I have presented bills for payment frequently through my collector; and spoken to the defendant myself, but could never get any further answer than that she would see about it.

D. Welsh (sworn):—I was employed by Mr. Berger to collect these bills; and since last January, I daresay, I have applied for payment about ten times. Defendant always pleaded poverty. I asked her to pay part or make some arrangements with the plaintiff. She never paid me anything. She never disputed the account.

Plaintiff:—The defendant agreed to pay me \$50 per month, but made only four such payments.

Judgment by default in favour of plaintiff for \$507.50 with interest from January, 1873.—*Gazette*.

**U. S. CONSULAR COURT.**

Before G. N. MITCHELL, Esq., Vice-Consul.

DEC. 11, 1873.

COOK against T. S. STEVENS &amp; C. NYS.

This was a claim for a sum of \$1,354 principal and interest, the balance of payment due for a vessel sold to defendants some months since.

As the principal sum had been paid into Court by the defendants the only question was as to costs. The parties to the suit were recommended by the Consul to arrange this matter in a friendly manner, and it was subsequently agreed that each side should pay half of the costs incurred.

**Extracts.****THE FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.**

(Mail.)

The paper by Professor Ferrier, read before the British Association on Saturday, points towards the realization of a hope which men of science have long cherished, and which many with no pretence to science have shared. Almost from the time when it was established that the brain, as a whole, is the organ of feeling, of thought, and of voluntary motion, it became manifestly probable that each of these functions has its especial seat in the nervous tissue, and that their partial operations might also be localized in a similar manner. On this question, however, the researches of anatomists were almost wholly fruitless. They showed that the brain consisted of two kinds of material—a gray substance, which was found spread over the surface of the hemispheres, and collected here and there into masses in the interior, and a white substance, fibrous in its character, which lined the gray matter of the hemispheres, and surrounded the masses within. A variety of evidence, partly experimental, partly derived from the actions of the lower animals, and partly from the observation of disease, proved that only the gray matter originated action, and that the function of the white fibres was to establish communication between different parts of the whole. Between nervous action and electricity there is a resemblance nearly approaching to identity, and the gray matter was early compared to a galvanic battery and the white to the conductors proceeding from it. In the lower animals, as they rose in the scale of intelligence, the brain was found to become larger relatively to the bulk of the body, and also more complicated in structure; and an increased amount of superficial gray matter was gained by the surface being intersected by deep grooves, which marked out convolutions of corresponding prominence. In man the whole bulk of the brain, the complexity of its several parts, and the size and definite character of the convolutions reached their highest point; and in all these particulars, as a general rule, cultivated races and gifted individuals were believed to surpass savage

racés and the ordinary mass of mankind. At this point, however, inquiry was arrested; and a German anatomist, who devoted thirty years of his life to the dissection of human brains, in the hope of throwing some light upon the functions of their several parts, committed suicide in his laboratory in despair at the fruitlessness of his researches. Dr. Gall in this country, and Spurzheim in Germany, attempted to find the solution of the problem in another way, by tracing out some relation between the shape and development of the brain, as exhibited by the shape and development of the head, and the varieties of individual capacity and character. They started with the assumption that clever men have not only fully-developed heads, but also fully-developed foreheads; and they placed the "intellectual qualities" in the front portion, the "moral qualities" in the middle portion, and the "animal propensities" towards the back of the head. Having thus laid the foundation of the mock-science of Phrenology, they proceeded to map out the three districts into departments, and to allot to each department some peculiarity of character. They caught people who were gifted in some special direction, and fancied that they could find big places in corresponding parts of their heads. Proceeding further, they caught people of whom they knew nothing, and, discovering big places in their heads, assumed that these afforded evidence of actual or latent capacities.

The notion thus expressed became extremely popular, and was widely diffused by the writings of the brothers George and Andrew Combe, who were earnest believers in Phrenology, and who embodied an account of its principles in more than one of their works. Professors of the new art were to be found in most large centres of population; and people who were otherwise rational went in numbers, and paid money, to have their heads examined and their characters traced out. The Professors were soon engaged in strife as to the precise value of a prominence in this or that region, and were forced to adopt the convenient hypothesis that "bumps," however big, might be counterbalanced and rendered of no effect by bigger ones of opposite tendency elsewhere. Their sketches of character were of the same vague kind as those which have been founded on peculiarities of handwriting, or, at best, were such as any tolerably acute observer might gather from the necessary interview with the subject to be examined. It was rare, indeed, for two Professors to be at all in accord in their opinions about the same cranium; and Spurzheim himself was deceived by a story of twin sisters almost identical in appearance, but, as he was told, of widely different character. The same young lady personated the twins, and the great man, fell into the trap thus laid for him, and gave two different accounts of her "developments" on two successive days. Phrenology early attracted the notice of the Edinburgh Reviewers, and was made the subject of two articles by Lord Jeffrey, the latter of which, published in 1826, for the time extinguished its pretensions. He not only showed that the supposed "faculties" of the Phrenologists had no separate existence, and were states of mind of a highly complex character, but also that, on the phrenological hypothesis, they were not numerous enough for the requirements of life. He argued that if we could not love our children without an organ of Philoprogenitiveness, we should require an organ of Philoprogenitiveness in order to love our parents, and a Philadelphic faculty to attach us to our brethren and sisters. Nay, more; he suggested that a person who had been cured of restlessness by laudanum would be unable to attain to a proper appreciation of the value of the drug unless, in addition to memory and common sense, he was endowed with an organ of Philandyneness, which might be situated on the nape of the neck, between maternal love and vanity! After this Phrenology languished, and was chiefly kept in remembrance by plaster casts on which the "organs" were mapped out and duly labelled, and which formed part of the stock in trade of itinerant image-sellers. Twenty-five or Thirty years ago, however, it attracted renewed attention, and was taken up by that large class of people who feel a lively interest in what they conceive to be science, but whose minds have never undergone the training necessary to enable them to understand the nature of proof, or to estimate the value of evidence. The revival received its *coup de grâce* at the hands of Dr. Carpenter, who showed, in an elaborate essay—first, that the configuration of the outside of the skull bore no necessary relation to that of the brain; secondly, that in ascending the animal scale the first appearance of the hemispheres of the brain was as a rudiment of the anterior lobes, that the middle and posterior lobes were gradually superadded, and that the latter attained their full development only in man; so that the hypothesis that the anterior lobes were the seats of the intelligence and the posterior lobes of the animal propensities was one

which could not be sustained; thirdly, that the Phrenologists, in their professedly complete system, left out of account more than half of the gray matter—that of the base of the brain. Dr. Carpenter then put forward his own view, which was that the masses of gray matter towards the base of the brain were the centres of sensation and motion, that the hemispheres were the organs of thought, and that in this capacity they did not act in isolated portions, but as a whole. This view was maintained by many ingenious arguments, and for a long time it commanded the general assent of physiologists.

Of late years, however, much attention has been directed to the parts which have been found diseased after death in persons who have exhibited definite symptoms during life; and, in this way, evidence of the localization of function in different portions of the hemispheres has gradually been accumulated. M. Broca announced that, in a disorder called aphasia, or loss of the memory and power of utterance of words, a certain convolution of the left side was frequently affected; and Dr. Hughlings Jackson has been able on several occasions to predict from symptoms the precise situation of morbid action. In many instances, however, the ordinary relation has been wanting, and endeavours to extend the evidence by experiment were for a long time without result, probably in both cases because a local injury had produced extensive and general disturbance. Recently, however, Professor Ferrier, following up a clue afforded by some imperfect experiments of the German physiologists, Fritsch and Hitzig, has succeeded in localizing the action of a stimulus in certain parts of the brain, and has obtained the results of which we published a summary on Monday. His method of proceeding has been to place an animal under chloroform, to remove a portion of the skull and of the dura mater, or dense membrane beneath it, and then to apply two electric conductors to the brain itself, or rather to the membranes which immediately cover it. In these experiments the Faradic or induced electric current has been employed, and it is found that if the current exceeds a certain strength general excitement or disturbance is produced. When, however, the current is very feeble, so that it may be presumed to flow only along the most direct path from conductor to conductor, and to influence only the portion of brain lying between them, it is found that the results are constant and definite, and that stimulation of the same part of the surface of a hemisphere produces always the same movement, not only in the same animal, but in all animals. Thus, when the conductors include one portion of brain a front limb is moved in some determinate direction; when they include another a hind limb is moved instead; and a great variety of actions may thus be called forth with absolute certainty, and the limbs of the unconscious animal may be played upon, so to speak, at the will of the operator. It seems that some light has already been thrown by these inquiries upon the conditions which produce epileptic and other convulsions; and, as far as can at present be determined, it is probable that Dr. Carpenter's view of the functions of the hemispheres will have to be modified or abandoned. As yet, however, it would be premature to form any definite conclusions, except that Dr. Ferrier has given to science a method of research which cannot fail to be of incalculable value, and which marks an era in the progress of Physiology. It is almost sure that at no distant time this method will add enormously to our knowledge of the diseases of the nervous system, at once the most obscure and the most afflicting of the ills which flesh is heir to, and those which have hitherto most defied the art of the physician. It is curious to observe in the history of science how one discovery paves the way for others which seem at first sight to be unconnected with it. The value of Dr. Ferrier's researches depends wholly upon the movements produced being studied in their simplicity—undisturbed by any which might result from voluntary struggling. It is only by the use of chloroform that this condition can be fulfilled; and hence the agent which for us has disarmed pain of its terrors has also enabled us to use the lower animals for the extension of knowledge, and for the alleviation of human suffering, in a manner which, without such aid, would have been altogether impossible.

**A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.**—It is reported that in the State of Ohio a strange discovery has just been made. An old tree having been broken to pieces by lightning, the fragments of a skeleton and a portion of a portfolio were found among the debris. The portfolio contained an almost illegible document, which showed the remains were those of Captain Roger Vanderberg, a companion of Washington, who, on a march against the Indians, was wounded and taken on the 3rd of November, 1761. Having succeeded in escaping, he took refuge in a hollow tree, but, unfortunately, could not get out again. He passed the last hours of his life in writing his journal, from which it appears he must have lived eleven days in his terrible imprisonment.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6, *Cadmus*, British corvette, Captain Whyte, 1,800 tons, from Kobe, December 3rd.  
 Dec. 8, *Gaucho*, British barque, Hawkins, 377, from Kobe, 3rd December, Rice, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Dec. 8, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, from Kobe, 5th December, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Dec. 11, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai and Ports, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6, *New York*, American steamer, Furber, 2,117, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Dec. 8, *China*, American steamer, Cobb, 4,000, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Dec. 8, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Dec. 8, *Jan Peter*, German barque, Molsen, 333, for Kobe, General, despatched by Simon, Evers & Co.  
 Dec. 9, *Volga*, French steamer, Flambeau, 960, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 H. M. ship *Cadmus* left this morning for Kobe and the South.  
 Dec. 11, *Palos*, American gun-boat, Lt. Com. E. M. Shepherd, 400 tons, for Kobe and South.

## PASSENGERS.

American steamer *New York*, for Hiogo—Messrs. Neville, Stirling, Miss Fielding, Mr. Bovet, Miss Degnet, Mrs. Groves, M. S. Cooper, J. D. Carroll, Miss E. Gouldy, Paymaster Starey, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and son, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, J. Leight Taylor, M. A. Thiessen, wife and servant, Mr. H. A. McLatchie, Mr. A. Kilmer, and 6 Japanese.

Per American steamer *China*, for San Francisco.—Lieut. Impey, U.S.N., C. W. Brooks, J. H. Chapman, S. W. Dimon, J. W. Taylor, and 22 Europeans in the steerage. For New York.—Mrs. B. Done, W. H. Morse, wife, child and servant, Paul Heineman, Arch. Little, For Europe.—A. E. Phillips, G. Nicola.

Per *Oregonian*, for Shanghai.—Messrs. Wilson, Kahie and 6 Japanese.

Per *Volga*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Scotti S. E. Hanaboussa, S. E. Kavase and wife, Nakamoura, Yamano, Utehi, Sakurada, Oeni and 4 Japanese servants, Haffeldt, Cohen, Brittlebank, Maillet and 2 Chinese.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mrs. Durney and 2 children, A. Centre, Sir Cap De Galle, A. D. Allers, A. R. Ifewitt, A. Huber, H. Ohe, Revd. Mr. Gulick, J. G. Hendricks, and 104 Japanese in the steerage.

## CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and Ports.  
 Treasure, ... .. \$3,600.

## REPORTS.

The British barque *Gaucho* reports light winds throughout.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

## Destination.

Costa Rica... Williams ... Shanghai and Ports  
 Glenlyon ... Templeton ... Hiogo  
 Madras ... Bernard ... Hongkong  
 Naruto ... DuBois ... Hiogo  
 Nil ... Samat ... Hongkong  
 Relief ... Corning ... Uncertain

## SAILING SHIPS.

Ceylon ... 395 Leach ... Uncertain  
 Cleopatra ... 190 Schulta ... Uncertain  
 Cow fan ... 289 Hakekost ... Uncertain  
 Gaucho ... 337 Hawkins ... Uncertain  
 Golden State ... 944 Berry ... Uncertain  
 James S. Stone ... 710 Phinney ... Uncertain  
 Mikado ... 340 Lempferdt ... Uncertain  
 Shalimar ... Walker ... London  
 Windhover ... 846 Findlay ... Uncertain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s gun-boat... Thistle ... Captain H.A. Digby  
 American corvette... Idaho ... Lieut. Com. Nelson  
 American gun-boat Saco ... Captain McDougal  
 Iron-clad... Belliqueuse ... Captain Libaudiere  
 Russian gun-boat... Sobol ... Captain Sedenaner  
 Russian Gun-boat... Bourayne ... Captain Bose

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## SAILED.

## FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—"Tartar" str.; "Ningpo" str.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—

FROM LONDON.—

FROM GLASGOW.—

## FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Fiery Cross"; "Flying Spur"; "Elizabeth Nicholson."

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Eme" "Eastern Chief"; "Ada Iredale."

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—

YOKOHAMA.—"Vanguard."

"Walton"

FROM HAMBURG.—"Diamant."

FROM NEWPORT.—"Dorothy."

FROM CARDIFF.—"Westminster."

FROM HONGKONG.—

FROM BREMEN.—"Humboldt" str.

## LOADING.

## FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—"Cheops" str.; "Glenroy" str.; "Braemar Castle" str.; "Atalanta" str.

AT LIVERPOOL.—"Nestor" str.; "Sarpodon" str.; "Deucalion."

AT GLASGOW.—

## FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Sarah Scott."

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—"Merse."

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	Dec. 6	30.16	45.0	42.5	39.6	.244	.814	N.	55.0	43.0	49.0	.02
Sun. ....	" 7	29.75	50.5	48.0	45.7	.307	.836	N. W.	51.0	44.0	47.5	.08
Mon. ....	" 8	29.73	45.0	41.0	36.0	.212	.709	N.	62.0	40.0	51.0	.00
Tues. ....	" 9	29.94	38.0	33.5	26.8	.141	.617	N. N. E.	48.0	37.0	42.5	.00
Wed. ....	" 10	30.16	35.5	32.5	28.6	.154	.741	N. N. E.	41.0	31.0	36.0	.00
Thurs. ....	" 11	30.13	36.5	34.0	30.3	.167	.775	N. E.	43.0	30.0	36.5	.00
Fri. ....	" 12	30.24	37.5	35.0	31.3	.175	.780	N. W.	55.0	31.0	43.0	.00
Mean .....		30.02	41.1	38.1	34.0	.200	.753		50.7	36.6	43.6	.01

CAMP, Yokohama, 12th December, 1873.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,  
 R. M. L. I.



## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 13TH, 1873,

THE Mail departures in the course of the present week are the P. M. S. S. Co.'s *China*, for San Francisco, on the 8th instant, and the M. M. steamer *Volga*, for Hongkong, on the 9th instant.

No Mail has arrived in the course of the week.

The *Costa Rica* brings \$3,600 treasure from Shanghai and ports,

The *Volga* took hence 592 bales of silk.

**Cotton Fabrics.**—The calamitous fire which occurred at Yedo has had the effect of suspending business to a very large extent, and we can only report a feeble demand during the week which now closes. *Shirtings*, however, have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and, comprising some parcels which were sold to arrive, reach 17,750 pieces at prices which are in most cases satisfactory. A considerable sale of *Black Velvets* at lower rates is reported, but in other classes of cotton goods the market is without animation and heavy.

**Yarns.**—Moderate sales have been made, and a total of 455 bales is reported.

**Woollen Materials.**—We are unable to record any improvement in this market which continues heavy. The largest dealers report an absence of demand.

**Iron and Metals.**—Stocks are unchanged and prices have undergone a slight decline. The settlements are reported at 25 tons, and we also hear of the sale of 100 tons 1/16 to 1/8 *Nailrod*, to arrive, at \$5.47½ per picul.

**Sugar.**—Our market shows no activity and prices may be reported as weaker,

**Rice.**—May be quoted at \$2.35 but there is no stock,

## QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>		<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>	
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—		ditto (plain) ditto ..	\$4.50 to 5.50
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	2.17½ to \$2.27½	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... ..	6.50 to 8.00
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	\$2.62½ to 2.70	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... ..	Nominal.
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.75 to 2.87½	Mousselines delaine, (pla.) 30 to 31 in per yd.	0.16 to 0.19½
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "	3.10 to 3.20	ditto (printed) ... ..	0.24 to 0.35½
G. E. White Shirtings:—		Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in ..	Dull.
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal ..	2.40 to 2.65	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in ..	0.35 to 0.90
64 to 72 " ditto... ..	2.70 to 2.85	Long Elle (Assorted) ... .. per pce.	Dull.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. ... ..	1.45 to 1.50	Blankets ... .. saleable per lb.	0.35 to 0.42½
7 " " " " " " " " " "	1.75 to 1.82½		
Drills, English—16 lbs. ... ..	3.85		
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... .. per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... .. per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dred) ... ..			
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. ... ..	1.65 to 2.30		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... .. per lb.	0.90 to 0.97½		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per pce.	8.50 to 9.00		
Muslins and Cambric. 12 yds. 42 in. "	0.90 to 0.95		
Taffachelas single weft 12 yds 43 in. "	2.40 to 2.80		
ditto (double weft) " " "	2.70 to 2.95		
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>		<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>	
No. 16 to 24 ... .. per picul	\$8.50 to 41.00	Iron flat and round ... .. per picul	4.50 to 5.25
" 28 to 32 ... ..	40.00 to 42.00	" nail rod ... ..	4.50 to 5.75
" 38 to 42 ... small stock nom. "	45.00 to 47.00	" hoop ... .. nominal. "	5.10 to 5.25
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>		" sheet... ..	5.50 to 6.50
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Assd. per pce	nom. no stocks.	" wire ... ..	11.00 to 13.00
ditto Black... ..	14.50 to 15.00	" pig ... ..	2.00 to 2.30
ditto Scarlet ... ..	18.00 to 18.50	Lead ... ..	Nominal.
Union Camlets ditto ... ..	Nominal.	Tin Plates... .. per box.	9.00
Lastings 30 yds. 31. "	13.00 to 14.00	Formosa in Bag ... .. nom. per picul.	4.10 to 4.15
Orape Lastings ditto ... ..	6.00 to 8.00	in Basket ... ..	3.90 to 3.92
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... ..	4.00 to 6.00	China No. 1 Ping fah "	8.60 to 8.80
		do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	7.70 to 7.90
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	7.20 to 7.50
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	6.80 to 7.10
		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw "	6.30 to 6.60
		do. No. 6 E-pak "	5.40 to 6.00
		Swatow... ..	3.60 to 3.75
		Daitoong ... ..	4.00
		Sugar Candy... ..	10.00 to 10.50
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... ..	16.50 to 16.75

less activity.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**Silk.**—The telegraphic advices received from the English and Continental markets are conflicting to a degree which, for the present, it is most difficult to account for. Business, however, continues very active, and we have to leave our last quotations unaltered. Common and inferior hanks show some signs of weakness indeed, but the fine grades of the both Hanks and Oshiu command full prices.

Arrivals since the 5th instant are 350 bales and purchases 700 piculs, the greater part of which is as yet unsettled.

**Silk-worms' Eggs.**—We have to postpone our final report to our next issue.

**Tea.**—Telegraphic intelligence from the United States has greatly influenced our Tea market, and for the closing week settlements barely reach piculs 800.

Supplies still continue on a moderate scale and the guild system of only "feeding" this market evidently still prevails; this policy will probably prove dangerous this season as recent advices from New York hold out little or no inducements for late shipments. Our prices close very weak.

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 3½d'	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.47½ @ 6s.
<b>Silk:—</b>				
<b>HANKS.</b>	{ Maebashi } Extra none. ...	\$710.00 to \$740.00	27s. d. to 28s. d	frs. 75 to frs. 79
	{ and } Best ...	\$680.00 to \$700.00	25s. 10d. to 26s. 7d.	frs. 72 to frs. 75
	{ Shinshiu } Good ...	\$640.00 to \$660.00	24s. 5d. to 25s. 2d.	frs. 68 to frs. 71
	{ } Medium ...	\$600.00 to \$620.00	23s. d. to 23s. 8d.	frs. 64 to frs. 67
	{ } Inferior ...	\$550.00	21s. 3d.	frs. 59
<b>Oshiu</b>	Extra ...			
	Best ...	\$680.00 to \$700.00	25s. 10d. to 26s. 7d.	frs. 72 to frs. 75
	Good ...	\$630.00 to \$660.00	24s. 1d. to 25s. 2d.	frs. 67 to frs. 71
	Medium ...			
	Inferior ...			
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior to Best ...	\$480.00 to \$510.00	18s. 9d. to 19s. 9d.	frs. 52 to frs. 56
<b>Tea:—</b>				
	Common ...	Nominal.		
	Good Common ...	\$24.00 to 27.00		
	Medium ...	29.00 to 32.00		
	Good Medium ...	33.00 to 36.00		
	Fine ...	37.00 to 41.00		
	Finest nominally ...	42.00 to 46.00		
	Choice ...	47.00 to 55.00		
	Choicest ...	55.00 up.		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
	Mushrooms ...	\$37.00 to 46.00		
	Isinglass ...	\$30.00 to 35.00		
	Sharks' Fins ...	\$22.00 to 52.00		
	White Wax ...	\$13.00 to 15.00		
	Bees Do. ...	\$12.00 to 13.00		
	Outtle fish ...	None.		
	Dried Shrimps ...			
	Seaweed, ...	\$ 1.50 to " 3 50		
	Gallnut ...	None.		
	Tobacco ...	\$ 6.50 to 12.00		

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

**Exchange.**—We have to again note a drop in sterling rates, a fair amount of Bank paper having been purchased, whilst on the other hand the supply of private bills has been but small. Local business nominal.

Rates close as follows:—

On London Bank	Sight. 4s. 1½d.	6 Months' Sight. 4s. 2½d.	On Hongkong, Sight, Bank	½ per cent discount.
" " Credit	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.	" " 10 days' sight Private	11 per cent discount.
" " Documents	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.	" San Francisco, Sight, Bank	
" Paris, Bank	5.25	5.40	" " 30 days' sight Private	
" " Private		5.42½	" New York sight	1.11½
" Shanghai, Sight, Bank	74		" 30d. s. Private	4.12½
" " 10 days sight Private	74½		Gold Yen	} 3 per cent discount.
			Kinsets	

## INSURANCE.

### Chinese Insurance Company, (LIMITED.)

ON and after this date a discount of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33½ per cent.) will be allowed on ALL RISKS accepted by this Company instead of 10 per cent. as heretofore.

SMITH ARCHER & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, November 22, 1873.

1m.

### Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

ON and after this date a discount of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33½ per cent.) will be allowed on ALL RISKS accepted by this Association, instead of Ten per cent. (10 per cent.) as heretofore.

WALSH, HALL & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, November 13, 1873.

1m.

### London & Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

FROM this date a discount of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33½ per cent.) will be allowed on ALL LOCAL COASTING RISKS accepted by this Company.

J. RICKETT,  
Agent.

Yokohama, November 21, 1873.

tf.

### SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.

ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,  
5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,  
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

Their well known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING Trades only. Price Lists on Application.

MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

26ins.

### KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

### KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



26 ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

### THE GREAT CURE ALL! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kind. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

### THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

### THE MEDICAL HALL.

J. THOMPSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

FROM J. LEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI

Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.

All the English, American and French patent Medicines of repute,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus  
Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Glmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

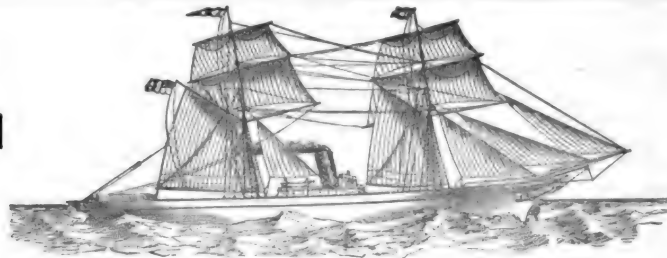
YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

tl.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

# COLE BROTHERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.

## CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.  
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.  
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS  
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR  
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.  
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
PICKLED SALMON.  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.  
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.  
PURE SALAD OIL.  
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.  
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS  
EAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES  
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.  
PRESERVED BACON.  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.  
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.  
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.  
LEA AND PERRINS' " WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may  
always be had from every Storekeeper.*

## CAUTION.

*Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to  
prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.  
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any  
attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.*

*Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL**

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

**SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.**

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were award  
ed to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority  
of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

**ROWLAND'S  
R. ODONTO 2/6**

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE  
TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.  
ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER  
FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.  
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

## ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

is the best and safest Re-tor and Beautifier of the Human Hair.  
It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak  
hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft,  
pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROW-  
LANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only  
genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per  
bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the  
cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations.  
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and  
beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing  
fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth,  
removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the  
enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price  
2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy  
Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin.  
Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous  
Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.  
ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce  
immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers  
Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or  
Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or  
perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per  
bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout  
China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," A ROWLAND  
& SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama, Dec. 6, 1873.

26ins.

## CAUTION.

## BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

—:O:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules  
are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the  
leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the  
United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and  
Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 51] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## Notes of the Week.

H. I. M. THE MIKADO and the Empress visited Yokosuka on Wednesday afternoon, about half past one P.M., and were received at their landing by the Diplomatic Corps, M. Verney, the officials of the Arsenal and the Captain of the Russian gun-boat *Sobol*. His Majesty thanked the Diplomatic Corps for their presence and was answered by Sir Harry Parkes. About two o'clock His Majesty accompanied by the Empress commenced the inspection of the works, these and the whole town being decorated with evergreens, and after sunset illuminated. Their Majesties were everywhere received with demonstrations of loyalty. On Thursday about noon their Majesties landed again in Yokohama in presence of a great number of foreigners and natives, and at two o'clock they left for Yedo.

MR. HATAKAYAMA, an official of the fifth rank in the Mom Bu Sho, and late First English Interpreter and Secretary of the Embassy, has been appointed Chief Director of the Imperial College in Tokei (Kai Sei Gakko). Mr. Hatakayama left Japan over eight years ago, and proceeded to England, where he spent nearly three years, studying the English language. He then went to America, and was so far advanced as to be able to enter the Scientific School at New Brunswick, New Jersey. After one year spent in this institution, devoting his time chiefly to the study of physical science and mathematics, he then passed a year in preparation for the classical course in Rutgers College, where he remained until the end of the Sophomore year. He then started for Japan, but when in Paris, received a telegram ordering him to return, and join the Embassy. He continued with Iwakura and Okubo, principally, until the arrival of the Embassy in October of this year, being always one of the busiest members of that body. He has had the rare opportunity of seeing the world, after a very fair preparation of seven years study in England and America. On his arrival in October of this year he had been abroad eight years and three months. His commission makes him Chief Director of the Imperial College (Kai Sei Gakko) and Superintendent of the School of Foreign Languages (Guai Koku Go Gakko.) Mr. Hatakayama is best known to foreigners by his name when abroad, of Sugiura Kozo. Mr. Ban remains Vice-Director.

As we have always given the people of the United States credit for the manner in which they showed themselves willing to deal with the Shimonoseki Indemnity, on such knowledge of the subject as they possessed, we claim the privilege of clearing the question from any false lights which may intentionally or unintentionally be thrown upon it from this direction.

In the first place, then, England, who really bore the lion's share of the expense, waived all claim to the lion's share of the Indemnity. America, on the other hand, who, by the Report of its own Committee on Foreign Affairs only spent a "few thousands of dollars" in the operations, and was only represented by a chartered steamer with one gun, claimed as large a share as England who had eight men-of-war in action. France and Holland proposed that the Indemnity should be divided *pro rata* according to the expenses incurred. But the American Government pleaded that the presence of its flag aided as much to bring about the results as the guns of the other three Powers. Whatever the three Powers may have thought of the plea, they declined to dispute the claim, and

agreed that all should share alike, England waiving the point in a despatch from Lord Clarendon indicative alike of the character of the nation and the mind of the Minister. He said: "The American principle of partition will secure to France a larger share of the indemnity than she would obtain under the principle of distribution suggested by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, while Holland and the United States would be benefited by it in a still greater degree. England alone would be required to make a sacrifice; but Her Majesty's Government will consent to do so, if only to mark their conviction of the community of interest which the four Powers have in Japan, and as an evidence of their hope and desire that that community of interest will be the principle by which the conduct of all of them will invariably be regulated in that distant and peculiar country." Now, the claim for damage done to American property for which compensation was demanded was \$32,000, exclusive of \$10,000 for injury done to the steamer *Pembroke*, while, as has been stated, the expense incurred by America in helping to enforce this claim was "a few thousand dollars"—let us say ten, it was most probably five. We will, however, call the whole sum \$52,000.

The first charges on the first instalment of \$500,000 paid by Japan were for the actual injuries done to property, so that America immediately received the \$42,000 due to her on this account. After this, all was profit, and, what with interest and successful investment, the money held by the American Government now amounts to \$705,000 in registered bonds, on which the Secretary of State says "he is not aware that any claim exists."

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, in their Report dated May 1872, recommend that the payment of the *unpaid instalments* of the Indemnity fund be remitted. Now, we certainly are not going to allow this recommendation to pass under the garb of magnanimity. If America wishes to do a just thing she will pay back to Japan that sum of \$705,000 in registered bonds, for her claim has been from the first, as her own Secretary of State observed, without an equivalent. As to her equitable right to a fourth share of the money now due, or even to control its disposal, she has none, and the relinquishing of her claim is a mere question of bare honesty—a very rudimentary, however much neglected, form of duty.

WHEN Pistol rushes into Shallow's garden to announce the death of the old King and says he has "tidings" and "happy news of price," instead of delivering which he runs off into a rigmarole and his usual nonsense, Falstaff says to him "I pr'y thee now deliver them like a man of this world." The *Gazette* seems just now to require some exhortation of the same kind. On Monday evening it appeared with an article which reminds one of a melo-dramatic scene in which conspirators are seen filling bomb-shells with gunpowder, boring cannon, trying small-arms and learning the goose-step. "A movement is on foot."—"We have letters lying before us which we dare not quote."—"It behoves the Government to be very watchful."—"Illegal drilling must be nipped in the bud" and something else "is to be crushed in the bud." (One is irresistibly reminded of Sir Boyle Roche's "I smell a rat; I see him hovering in the air; but, with the blessing of God, I will nip him in the bud.") The paper has never really sobered down since it got hold of the Korean story and we acknowledged that there was some correctness in the outline of the information it gave to the public on the question:—the details we entirely dispute to this day, especially the authenti-

city of the letters said to have been addressed by Corea to Japan. Since that time we have been constantly liable to dark hints about mysterious proceedings. There is always a Guy Fawkes in the back-ground with tender-box and matches, a black mantle and alouched hat. The paper speaks in whispers—"We could 'an if we would. There be those that know," etc., etc.

Now all this seems to us very absurd, and, if we must say it, childish—wholly unworthy of a manly appearance before the world, and suggestive of connection with low forms of the dramatic art. It is not for newspapers to be playing hide-and-seek in this manner. There is something wrong somewhere. If the *Gazette* lives in Olympus and dines with the gods it should not violate the secrets of the mahogany, because this brings disrepute on men who have a proper horror of the character of an "interviewer," and no more think of their host's conversation as the subject matter for criticism or publicity, than a clergyman would illustrate his Sunday's text from the same source. If, on the other hand, there are deities who allow things to ooze out which ought to be kept secret, they cannot be too greatly blamed for their indiscretion. While there are matters which it is open to members of a government or officials openly to talk of and criticize, every government has its secrets and its servants should keep them inviolate. But whether they do so or not, the habit of alluding to them in public in an obscure and mysterious manner is highly objectionable and deserves grave censure. If a letter has been received containing such and such information the publication of which is prohibited by the wish of the writer, dark allusions to its contents are in the worst possible taste, and should warn writers against those whom they entrust with their secrets. To the public such proceedings are simply insufferable.

THE following ominous paragraph appears in the *Japan Gazette* of Wednesday evening last.

'We hear that two Court Milliners from Swan and Edgar's, London, are coming out for Japan to make European millinery, dresses, &c. for the Empress, the Princesses,' &c.

We should consider it in a high degree indecorous to comment upon this paragraph otherwise than seriously. The illustrious Lady to whom reference is made in it demands and deserves from every foreigner in this Empire the respect due to her exalted rank and to her personal character. But we would earnestly beg her advisers to reflect how far a step of this kind, to which real importance attaches, is wise. Every great family of the human race has its peculiar and characteristic dress, which use has fashioned to its necessities, and history has identified with its name in such a manner that it has grown to be at once becoming and interesting. The dress of the Japanese is eminently so, and we regret to see it disappearing so fast among the men of the upper classes. It is far more picturesque than our own, it suits the physical aspect of the race extremely well, and it conceals defects in the limbs of adults which are very common and which have arisen from the habit of sitting cross-legged from childhood. A Japanese gentleman moves in it with grace and dignity, and derives from it an air of good-breeding and self-respect. The dress of the women is equally picturesque, and equally adapted to their stature, figures, and carriage. The men appear at a disadvantage in European dress, which, however, is so convenient, so suited to an active habit of body, so simple and unpretending, that we hardly wonder they have adopted it, the more so that this must have been done in many cases by those who have been abroad and were anxious to avoid the observation their own national dress would have drawn upon them. But as regards the women the case is wholly otherwise, and we venture to think that, whatever their personal graces, they will suffer gravely by adopting the dress of European women. It neither suits their figures, stature nor carriage. It is liable to great and rapid changes of fashion. It demands costly accessories wholly unsuited to the character of this people. The adoption of it by the Court would throw the Imperial and noble ladies who constitute that circle out of harmony, in external appearance at least, with those who represent the upper classes of society, and though the latter would soon be compelled to admit the omnipotence of the example set them, the

change so introduced would be costly, unbecoming and denationalizing.

Time was when the difference of costume, manner and carriage between the European and the Japanese was marked, and was calculated to produce respect on both sides. Each approached the other with the feeling that he represented a different and rival order of ideas in which he had confidence and which gave him repose and *aplomb*. The very distance in approach and difference in dress and manner were sources of strength and a claim to mutual respect. Many of the Japanese have abandoned this advantage, and it is impossible to say that they have gained on the whole by the change. Few of them are sufficiently familiar with our dress to adapt it, and the necessary charges of it, to time, place and circumstance, and lamentable incongruities often result from this want of familiarity. But if this is the case with the men, it will assuredly be much worse with the women. It is not desirable that foreigners should find cause for laughter and ridicule in the changes the Japanese are making in their dress, customs and manners. We would have the movement of the nation associated with nothing but respect, and earnestly deprecate any changes by those whose example is sure to be followed, calculated to diminish this. It must also not be forgotten that the encouragement of native industries, in which in all countries women are greatly employed, is peculiarly the province of the first Lady in the realm, and that if European fashions are adopted these industries will suffer seriously. We know that this plea may be pushed too far, and we have no wish to use it beyond the fair lengths permitted by a reasonable political economy. But it is an argument not without force, and certainly must be allowed its proper effect and weight in considering this subject.

THE following is taken from the *Arakan News*, a paper published at Akyab, and is at once curious and interesting as evidence of a movement in India towards the adoption of the European gamut:—

"*Music's Appeal to India.*" By Laki Nath Ghose. This is an allegorical appeal to the nation on behalf of the study of music, of which the Baboo is an ardent admirer. He rejoices in the attempts to found a School of Music, as he believes it to be an ennobling pursuit, and calculated to elevate and refine the tastes of his countrymen. In the person of the Goddess of Music he gives some historical information as to the art as practised and encouraged, or otherwise, in past times. He traces briefly the course of music of various schools in different countries. Finally, it appears that the goddess has come home, and the author wishes his countrymen to receive her with gladness, to encourage and support her. The allegorical style is well suited to the people of this country to whom the work is addressed, and may be more telling and acceptable in that form than the more matter of fact dissertations of Western writers. The author's object is one that should commend itself to all, for he desires not only to encourage music as a study, but to associate with the music words that shall raise and refine the people even from childhood. He recognises the value of instilling instruction in the minds of youth while impressionable, and illustrates his contention by a reference to the singing of the charity children in St. Paul's Cathedral, when they sing our grand Old Hundredth—

All people that on earth do well,  
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice.

We cannot but commend what is evidently, with the Baboo, a labour of love; and wish him and his coadjutors every success in their object, which is one tending in a right direction, and should lead to good results. We may add that the pamphlet is printed for gratuitous distribution to encourage music."

Much as we should deprecate in the rising generation of women in Japan an ambition which would probably stop short at that rudimentary kind of musical performance which is a terror alike to gods and men, we hope that our gamut will one of these days drive out the excruciating scale of the Chinese, which is chiefly (though not exclusively) employed in the music of this country. The best weapon with which this scale can be fought is the harmonium or melodian—the latter as made by the Americans is singularly effective—and as soon as the European gamut has expelled the old demon of the Chinese scale, the ear has been prepared for the entrance of the common chord and the varieties of harmony springing from and related to it. At present, our music must be as unintelligible to the Japanese as our language, and possibly it may be as disagreeable to them as their music is to us. But music is quite a modern art; the ancients knew nothing of it; and all the music of the Jews, the Greeks and Romans was hideous and discordant noise. The agonies of a worse world cannot express themselves in more excruciating progressions than the ecstasies of Chinese and Japanese flute players, and one of the difficul-

ties connected with investigations into this art in these countries is the torture they involve. The *Koto*, *Samisen* and other kindred instruments can be borne with, in moderate doses, and with restoratives carefully administered at short intervals. But the flute music operates as a virulent poison and readily occasions convulsions, unless exhibited in small quantities, with extreme care, and at long intervals.

THE Oriental Bank has announced that it is prepared to keep current accounts and receive fixed deposits in gold and silver *yen*, amounts received in *yen* being payable in *yen*.

The announcement should be gratifying to the Government inasmuch as it indicates the reception of the Japanese *yen* into the family of coins; but it also imposes responsibilities which are too obvious to need further reference.

THE following edict was published on Monday, and the censure it has created is beyond description. The unlucky owner of fifty rabbits is said to have drowned himself and the animals near Asakusa because he was unable to pay the tax. Many have been sent into the country, and the price has fallen to one or two *tempos*. But the persons who ought to be taxed are the dealers, not the people who keep a few rabbits for their amusement. This is terribly arbitrary legislation, though we are not displeased to see a check put upon an expensive folly for which the farmers will, one of these days, pay dearly.

#### TO THE HEADMEN OF THE DIVISIONS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

In spite of frequent warnings given since the spring of the present year with respect to the trade in rabbits, it still continues. The tax mentioned below having now been imposed, you will ascertain the names of all possessors of rabbits within your respective districts, collect the money and pay it in by the 25th instant.

Persons who sell or purchase rabbits shall report the diminution or increase of their stocks to the district office.

Complete lists of the names shall be kept at the district offices, and the tax be levied each month.

A tax of one *yen* (dollar) shall be paid monthly for each rabbit.

Persons who possess rabbits without reporting the same shall be fined two *yen* for each rabbit so possessed.

The assemblage of numbers of persons for rabbit auctions is prohibited as heretofore.

December.

ON Wednesday afternoon the return match at Foot-ball between the "Services" and the "Settlement" was played on the Cricket Ground.

The game commenced at a quarter before four o'clock, an improvement as regards time on the other matches. Until half time was called, when ends were changed, the Settlement managed to keep the ball in a very dangerous proximity to the Services goal, but when they had the wind in their favour they were enabled, after some near escapes, to score a goal by a well directed kick by Mr. Lagden. After this the Services played well and together. The way they worked the *scrimmages* showed they intended business, and they in their turn aided by the wind kept the ball down close to the Settlement goal, and were rewarded by Lieut. Sandwith getting a goal by an uncommonly good kick. Though ends were again changed, and we noticed that as time drew near to five o'clock the Services played better and stronger, we are unable to record anything else but a drawn game when the bell at Noge Hill struck the hour. The strong wind that was blowing from the N. E. spoilt a good match and took away the pleasure from the on-lookers who appeared to wish that they might warm themselves by joining in. Strangely enough this makes the fourth drawn game of the season.

As we have already so often mentioned the names of the principal players in previous matches we will not do so again, but give the respective teams as they played.

The Services:—Consular Service; Messrs. Longford and Gubbins. Royal Marines; Capt. Hill, Dr. Putsey, Lieuts. Hungerford, Drury, Sandwith, Smyth, Serpts. Rose, Batchelor, Gardner, Ptes. Culley, Fulham, Coombes, and Pocock.

Settlement.—Messrs. Abell, Abbott, Barlow, Bennett, Burns, Brent, Dare, Davidson, Elder, Hamilton, Melhuish, Lagden, Snow, Whittall, and Greaves.

AMONG the entertainments which people make or which are made for them during Christmas week, we observe a promised reading by Mr. Geo. Pauncefort of selections from Dickens' works. It is long since anything so agreeable has been promised to the Public of Yokohama, and the accounts in the China papers of Mr. Pauncefort's performances are so satisfactory that we trust he will find ample reward for his rather adventurous journey to Japan in the reception which may be accorded him on Tuesday Evening.

WE are glad to observe that a meeting of the Athletic Club has been called to see what steps can and should be taken for the formation of a Skating Rink.

THE *Mail*, in a valedictory article on the close of Mr. WATSON's brief career in Japan, omitted all reference to the two circumstances of which Mr. WATSON may pardonably feel some pride for taking effective action in, viz., in securing the liberation of the imprisoned and banished native Christians, and thus paving the way for the establishment of religious toleration in Japan, and in procuring the abolition of prostitution contracts, the recognition and enforcement of which have been a disgrace to the Government. In conjunction with Count TURENNE, French Chargé d'Affairs, Mr. WATSON brought under the notice of the Government some of the strictures of the press, and pointed out how injuriously a persistence in persecution lowered the character of the Government abroad. Thousands of unfortunates sold into a life of degradation, who were set free from the slavery of licensed brothels, have reason to bless the name of their benefactor (did they but know it). These reforms, alike creditable to the head and to the heart of Mr. WATSON, will cause his philanthropic efforts to be remembered with gratitude and respect, and the fruits of which not alone this generation will reap. He has left a mark behind him that time will not obliterate.—*Japan Herald*.

At the auction on Wednesday of the landed property belonging to Messrs. Textor & Co. recently declared insolvent, the following purchases were made:—

Lot No. 29...	\$22,000	Messrs. Ahrens, Esq.
" " 46...	\$ 5,900	R. B. Baker, Esq.
" " 158...	\$ 5,200	} Captain Lane.
" " 159...	\$ 1,700	

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

##### YOKOHAMA STATION.

16th December, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 14th December, 1873.

Passengers.....	25,453.	Amount.....	\$7,928.72
Goods and Parcels.....			553.48

Total.....\$8,482.20

Average per mile per week \$471.22.

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week 1872.

Number of Passengers 21,867. Amount \$7,207.51.

HONEYDEW.—The dispute as to the cause of honey is again coming to the front, but a correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* throws some light upon it by putting the remarks of the Abbé Boissier de Sauvages in a memoir read before the Montpellier Society of Sciences nearly a hundred years ago. The Abbé asserted that there were two kinds of honeydew, one found on leaves when there is not a suspicion of an aphid; the other the excrement of these well known insects; the latter he describes as the "most delicate honey known in nature." So many persons have testified to finding honeydew when aphides were not to be seen, that it could no longer be doubted that the little "fly" was not the only source of the sweet little globules known as honeydew. The statement of the Abbé is worth notice, and satisfactorily clears the many persons above mentioned from the charge of being inattentive or inaccurate observers.



## EDUCATION IN JAPAN.

## IV.

## NATIVE TEACHERS.

THE study of foreign languages and science, though extremely important, constitutes but a part of education in Japan. A scheme of national instruction for this country must necessarily include more that refers to the education of the people in their own, than in a foreign tongue. Only a small portion of the rising generation will obtain a knowledge of foreign languages and science, and a still smaller number will be brought under the direct instruction of foreign teachers. The rest, who constitute a vast majority, will, it is hoped, receive the best sort of education which an improved system of schools and instructors can furnish them. To the creation of an improved system of public instruction in the vernacular, and the training of a corps of qualified teachers, the best energies of the Education Department are pledged, and will doubtless be given.

At present the demand for intelligent young men able to speak a foreign language, trained to western methods, and instructed in western learning, is far greater than the supply. In a few years this will cease to be the case. Whereas, of natives well-educated in their own language, there is not the slightest danger of there ever being too many. Hence the great importance of that department of the work of the ~~Education Department~~, which relates to the supply of native teachers.

The new education in Japan will be radically different from the old; hence the necessity for a new type of native teachers. The Japanese schools of the future will be organized on western principles and after western models, and foreign science and methods of instruction are to be introduced. In these schools the old typical Japanese teacher will be an anachronism.

The need of properly qualified native instructors is one of the greatest, if not the greatest of the many needs of Japan. The sudden, almost violent revolution in educational as well as political ideas through which this country has passed, has discovered that sore need. It is quite safe to say that hitherto the western idea of a trained teacher and of a science of teaching has been unknown to the natives of this country.

That this is true seems to be abundantly proved by their persistence in employing men in their schools who were unfit to be teachers, and also by their treatment of the professional teachers whom they brought from other countries. Further, their ideas of what an education ought to be were as different from the ideas now expressed in the school systems of foreign nations, as those of the medieval schoolmen differed from those of Herbert Spencer.

So long as the old education of Japan consisted merely in obtaining what we consider the mere work-tools, and so long as they made an end of what we count the means, it could not be expected that instructors such as are now needed should appear. Every foreigner who has attempted the study of the Japanese language knows by experience that teachers such as are numbered by thousands at home cannot, or rather could not, be found in Japan. However learned the native might be, however diligent and earnest his pupil, it was not possible to make a teacher and to master a language at the same time. The native, knowing nothing of his own language by critical or analytical study, and the idea that a language could be mastered in any other way than by slavish repetition being entirely new to him, was unable to impart to a foreigner what was perfectly familiar to himself. The helpless learner by dint of much direct and cross-questioning,

and at much expense of perspiration and patience, might succeed in making himself a pump-handle, and in persuading his teacher to be a pump. Usually, however, the patience of the pupil became exhausted, and the native remained as before a deep well of Japanese undefiled.

The old typical Japanese teacher is rapidly passing away. Like the "ripe scholar" of other lands, he has fallen out of his place, because his work was done. Learning was the chief qualification of the old native teacher; skill, ability to impart his acquisitions, were his last requirements. His chief duty was to stuff and cram the minds of his pupils. To expand or develop the mental powers of a boy, to enlarge his mental vision, to teach him to think for himself, would have been doing precisely what it was the teacher's business to prevent. So long as education consisted in a treadmill-round of committing to memory the Chinese classics, learning to read Japanese history and government edicts, to write, and to reckon on the *abacus*, such a thing as mental development was unknown. There was but one standard—the Chinese classics. Every departure from these was a false step. Everything new *must* be wrong. Under the Shoguns' government, for centuries, the suppression of mental development was reduced to a system, if not to a science. That same usurpation which robbed the true ruler of this Empire of his authority sought to crush all mental enterprise and to shackle the intellect of Japan beyond all hope of growth, science was never taught. Mathematics was confined to the four fundamental rules of arithmetic. Independent thought and investigation were branded as criminal. The might of priest-craft hedged in the mind in the direction of metaphysical speculation, the Chinese classics dominated, with a despotism that can at the best be but faintly conceived by a foreigner, over the field of politics and morals, while the all overshadowing power of the great usurper in Yedo prevented all historical research, study or composition, except what related to the distant past. Shut off from all contact with other intellects, the 'ripe scholar' and the 'great teacher' of old Japan were but schoolmen. The intellect of this nation, like the arborial wonders of the Japanese florist, with its tap-root cut, deprived of fertilizing moisture and stunted as to soil, became like the admired dwarf pines four inches high, and as gnarled and as curious as they.

The manner of life of the old Japanese instructor was to squat on the floor with his five or six pupils about him on the same seat, who supported their elbows on a sort of table one foot high. Beginning with the first, he taught each pupils the pronunciation of the Chinese characters. After the entire book had been committed to memory by sound, without any reference to sense, the pupil began again, and learned from his teacher the meaning of the characters. On the third reading, the book was expounded to the pupil. Rarely did a class number more than six pupils. The work of the teacher was simply oral communication, and that of the pupil imitation. Memorizing and copying constituted a Japanese youth's education. The old teachers of Japan and the Chinese scholars, though a very respectable body of men, did undoubtedly help to repress the intellect of their countrymen, and must be looked upon as co-workers with the bonze and the official spy.

The old teacher poured in; the new teacher must draw out. The old teacher was a drill-master; the new one must be that and more. The old one stifled questioning; the new one must encourage it. We believe it to be the right of every student to drain his instructor dry. A scholar, unless manifestly endeavouring to waste the time



of the teacher and class, should be heard and answered. The teacher should be very careful how he calls any question foolish.

The native teacher of the future must depend less on traditional authority, and more on the resources of a richly furnished mind. He must be a student himself. He must be able to get out of the ruts. He must be capable of developing the minds of youth, not merely of stuffing them. He must welcome the appearance of an unusually bright and eager mind as a gem to be polished with extra care, and not as a stone to be crushed into regulation shape and size for the common turnpike-road. The new teacher must banish his pipe and pouch, his *hibachi* and tea-cups from the school room. He must taboo his lounges and abandon the habit of being regularly sick. He must stand up to his work. ~~The great difference between a foreigner and a Japanese is that one stands up to his work, and the other sits down at it. He who can stand can do more and better work than he who sits. We have set forth our ideal of a teacher in a former paper. Is it too high for a Japanese to aspire to? We think not.~~

The measures taken, and the institution established to supply the need of good native teachers, we have described at length elsewhere. Our former article on the Tokei Normal Schools details the method pursued and the system set on foot by the Education Department, for which they deserve all praise. If the native officials are not in too great a hurry to dismiss the foreigner who now serves them, their enterprise will undoubtedly turn out, as it now bids fair to do, a splendid success. That the young men now training there have it in them to make good teachers, we fully believe. The social customs of this country and the habit of the Japanese mind are invaluable aids to the native teacher, as we have in another article intimated they are to the foreign teacher. The temptations of the new Japanese teacher are that he will yield to ease and indolence, undervalue strict discipline, and be too easily satisfied to keep in the ruts of mere authority, and thus lead his pupils after him. We hold to the belief that scholars are largely what their teachers make them, provided they are not changed frequently.

Every possible encouragement should be given both by the Government and the people to elevate the social as well as the intellectual standing of the teacher. In a country like this where the Government is creator and leader of public sentiment, most of this work must be done by the personal encouragement of high officials. It is very gratifying to know that His Majesty the EMPEROR and the EMPRESS have so conspicuously shown their great interest in education by visits of inspection to the chief schools of Tokyo. "It is the prerogative of royalty to do good by presence alone." Besides this, one who reads of the frequent and often generous private contributions to the cause of education in Japan cannot but believe that the coming native teacher will be appreciated. Certainly the mission of the teacher in Japan is a noble one, and to be envied. His country is passing through social revolutions in which he may be not only a helper but in a large sense a leader. To be one of the "beginners of a better time," to be in the advance of a new and nobler civilization, to rescue his fellow-countrymen from superstition, and to shield them from priest-craft, both native and foreign, is a high and glorious aspiration. To all, then, whether enjoying the advantages of the excellent course of the Tokyo Normal School or whether attempting self-development under foreign helpers abroad or at home, we send fraternal greetings and congratulations. We hope that soon it may be said of Japan as

emphatically as Brougham said it of England, "the school-master is abroad in the land." The teacher's office is even more honourable than the soldier's in that he defends his country from ignorance,—a foe worse than foreign enemies. The teacher may be greater than the civil ruler; for while one governs all kinds of citizens, the teacher makes good ones. That it is in the power of Japan, under that Divine Providence that is no respecter of nations, to produce as noble specimens of the teacher's calling as are Wolsey, Hopkins or Hadley in America, and as Temple, Arnold, or Jowett are in England, we do not doubt. Such men, however, are but growths of the social soil and mental atmosphere of their respective countries. To help in preparing the soil and atmosphere necessary to grow the men, character and intellects who will adorn Japan as the western lands are adorned, is the work of honour and difficulty which now devolves on the Department of Education.

#### REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN.

AMONGST the numerous occidental ideas imbibed by the *samurai* of the southern and western portions of Japan in their intercourse with foreigners at Nagasaki during the years which immediately preceded the revolution of 1868, by which the usurpation of the Shoguns was overthrown and the Mikado restored to his ancient position of sovereign *de facto* as well as *de jure*, one in particular excited the sympathies of men, who yet unused to the exercise of power, were still animated by generous love for the welfare of their countrymen. Born and reared under the depressing shadow of despotism, the images of freedom and of popular government were hailed by them with enthusiasm, and one of their first acts was to prevail on the Mikado to swear an oath by which he bound himself to establish a deliberative assembly, in which all questions should be fairly debated and decided, and the opinion of the whole nation be taken. Opinion was divided as to the manner in which the assembly should be constituted. Some were more inclined to create a congress on the model of that of the United States, while many hoped to establish a parliament like that of the United Kingdom. But this plan had to be abandoned on account of the manifest incapacity of the *daimiōs* and *kugis*, who under the feudal system had been carefully educated as imbeciles, and with but three or four exceptions, had taken no part at all in the movements which had brought about the revolution. Besides, accustomed as they had always been to isolation and mutual mistrust, the attempt to bring them to act in common would have proved hopeless. On the other hand it was thought that the common people, composed of farmers, tradesmen and artisans, had too long suffered under the dominion of the sword to have any feeling of existence as part of the body politic, and would not have understood or appreciated the boon of the franchise, so that the election of a House of Commons would have been as difficult as the summoning of a House of Peers.

In the face of these obstacles to the realization of their project, the leaders of the revolution adopted a third expedient. Three *samurai* were to be furnished from each large daimiate, two from each of medium size, and one from each of the smallest. They were nominally to be selected by their respective *daimiōs*, but in reality they were chosen by the leaders among the retainers of the *daimiōs*, and as the former only held this position in virtue of their popular influence, the representatives may be said to have been elected by public opinion as it existed among the two-sworded men. The "Constitution" pro-

mulgated in March 1868 expressly declares that the men were in fact members of parliament. It further says: "The object is to arrive at the opinion of the majority. The number is fixed, but the period of service is unlimited, and they obey the directions of their princes."

The nominees of the *samurai* or lesser nobility met first at Kiôto some time in 1868, and for a while their proceedings were marked by great good sense. They held a debate upon the colonization of Yezo, a translation of which appeared in the "Times," and excited great hopes of the future of Japan among Englishmen, who are ever ready to sympathize with the struggles of other nations to attain the liberty they themselves so highly prize, and naturally regard with a friendly eye the establishment in other countries of institutions similar to their own. In 1869, the seat of the assembly, called in Japanese *Giji-In*, was removed to Yedo, and was duly opened on the 18th of April, a message from the Mikado being communicated according to western custom. Various subjects were brought forward, one of which was the question of partnerships between Japanese and foreigners. The opinions expressed by the speakers were generally adverse to allowing such partnerships, and most of them seem to have been extremely hostile to foreigners. This was unfortunate, for the government which had established the assembly was at this moment particularly desirous of keeping on good terms with the Treaty Powers, and of repressing the anti-foreign feeling which in other days and under other circumstances it had fostered for its own ends. In June a debate of great importance took place upon the formation of a new Constitution, but no decision having been arrived at, the Government took the matter into its own hands, and decreed in the name of the MIKADO the abolition of the daimiates, and the re-arrangement of the whole territory into *Fu*, *Han* and *Ken*. This was the first step towards the establishment of the present system of centralization, and the knell of the so-styled Parliament. The debates which followed showed in fact the necessity of suppressing it. The subjects proposed were the abolition of *harakiri* at the pleasure of the individual, and of the practice of carrying swords by the *samurai*. Two hundred out of two hundred and nine voted against the former proposition, and a house of two hundred and thirteen members rejected the latter unanimously. The spirit which animated the two-sworded class was evidently in direct opposition to the views of the Government, and the usual course was shortly adopted, namely, that of adjourning the assembly *sine die*. It was finally abolished altogether.

In August, 1871, when the feudal system received its *coup de grâce* by the conversion of the *Han* into *Ken*, and the Government was re-made, one of the three Councils, of which it was thenceforth composed, was named the *Sa-In*. This Council was intended to take the place of the original deliberative assembly, but its constitution was in no way representative. All its members were nominated by the Chief of the State, like those of our own Privy Council, to which it bore a faint resemblance, and they were of various grades of rank, instead of having each an equal voice. There were a President, Vice-President, first-class deliberators, second-class deliberators, third-class deliberators, fourth-class deliberators, first-class students of deliberation, second-class students of deliberation, third-class students of deliberation and fourth-class students of deliberation. What were its functions nobody could tell. The Japanese themselves laughed at it, and said that it was a sort of refuge for all kinds of political visionaries, who thus had an opportunity of ven-

tilating their theories without doing any harm, because their debates were never published. It is no use to pretend that this feeble institution, which has languished on even until the present day, was ever a Parliament.

We have been at some pains to sketch the history of attempts at representative bodies in Japan since the revolution, because it shows beyond a doubt that the desire for something of the kind does exist, and may at no distant date make itself audibly felt. To what other cause indeed can be attributed the constant curiosity of Japanese upon this part of occidental systems of Government, and their minute and often trifling inquiries into its organization, down to the salaries of the very doorkeepers? It may be presumptuous on our part, imperfectly acquainted as we are with the requirements of the people, to attempt to suggest how a National Council should be constituted, but we will nevertheless venture to make a few suggestions.

The most important function of such an assembly, after the passing of laws calculated to secure equal impartial justice between man and man is undoubtedly the fair apportionment amongst the members of the commonwealth of the burden of taxation. From comparatively ancient times in Japan the governing powers have possessed a large revenue, the amount of which when calculated in money is only liable to be affected in seasons of great scarcity, because in years when the harvest is but slightly below the average the deficiency is made good by the enhanced value of the yield. We allude to the so-called land-tax, which is in reality in the nature of a rent-charge upon the land, and which was until a year back payable chiefly in rice. We have in a previous article, published in our issue of the 5th July last, explained that the payment in kind is now commuted into one in money, not calculated upon the value of the hitherto-existing rent-charge, but on the estimated value of the land, the rent-charge being henceforth abolished. This change we hold to have been unwise and unfair, because it has disturbed the value of the land, which, taken into consideration with the depreciation of the value of money, notably since the opening of the ports to foreign trade, has been pretty constant for the last two hundred years. The mischief has however been done and is irremediable, but it does not affect the fact that the Government remains the owner of a considerable fixed income from land. This income is however liable to certain payments in the nature of a jointure, namely the hereditary pensions, or whatever they may be called, of the *ex-Daimiôs* and *Samurai*. The amount of this annual charge is estimated at nearly 5,000,000 *koku* of rice, equal at present rates to 25,000,000 of *yen*. Of this sum the *ex-Daimiôs* and *ex-Kugés* draw the equivalent of nearly one million of *koku*, and there is no doubt that it is far in excess of what they are in justice entitled to, for while the incomes of the *ex-Kugés* are small, and are not in any case as much as 3,000 *koku*, those of the *ex-Daimiôs* were fixed in 1869 at one-tenth of the assessment of their former dominions, which in the case of the *Kokushiu Daimiôs* is an enormous sum. The ex-Prince of Kaga actually receives the value of over 100,000 *koku*. This is of course far more, probably by three-fourths, than what he actually received as a *Daimiô*, after deducting from his nominal revenue the pay of his thousands of two-sworded vassals. These incomes ought to be reduced, but those of the *Samurai*, which have been the hereditary property of their ancestors for two centuries and a half, ought to be held sacred. Many of the latter would no doubt be glad to exchange their present life of idleness for com-

mercial, manufacturing or agricultural pursuits, but living as they do on small annual incomes and possessing no capital they have not the means of entering upon any of these careers. A simple remedy for this state of things, which condemns a large section of the best intelligences to enforced inactivity, would be to convert the hereditary pensions of the *Samurai* into a national debt, which could be bought and sold like ordinary government stocks, thus giving to those who were inclined to turn merchants, farmers or manufacturers, the means of obtaining a capital to start with. What would, however, be said of a Government which, in defiance of common justice and honesty, actually contemplated abrogating the rights of these men, and throwing them on the world without a penny? There have been rumours afloat of such an intention, which are perhaps not altogether without foundation; but for the sake of the national credit which is involved in that of the Government, it is to be hoped that it will never be carried into effect. As matters stand at present the Crown enjoys a large permanent income of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  millions of *koku* clear.

At the present rate of 5 *yen* per *koku*,  $32\frac{1}{2}$  millions of *yen* are, according to our calculation, available for the ordinary purposes of administration from this source alone. According to the Vienna pamphlet and the financial statement put forth by the Government in June last, it gives a somewhat larger result, owing probably to different estimates of the value of the *koku*. This must naturally fluctuate from year to year, and it will always be necessary to supplement the permanent revenue by taxation. According to the estimates for the present year the sum of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  millions of *yen* is needed for this purpose, and to determine the most equitable means of raising the necessary amount by taxes is the function of a representative assembly.

In the month of April last a meeting of the prefects, or *kenrei*, and their chief assistants was summoned at Yedo to discuss certain propositions of the Treasury relative to taxation, but for reasons which have not been made public their deliberations had no result. It was whispered that the local authorities, who felt naturally bound to protect the interests of the populations confided to their charge, were averse from the imposition of additional imposts upon the already heavily burdened peasantry, and we see in this spirit the germ of what may some day be developed into a representative assembly suited to the political circumstances of this country. All attempts to adapt foreign political institutions of this kind to Japan have hitherto failed, and it is evident that to make the representative system work considerable modifications must be introduced.

Japan is at the present time divided for administrative purposes into three *Fu*, or cities, and sixty *Ken*, or prefectures, so that by summoning the chief official of each, a chamber of sixty-three members could at once be formed. If this number were not considered sufficient the second official of each, called a *sanji*, could be added, thus giving one hundred and twenty-six members, and as one month in each year would probably suffice for the discussion of the supplementary budget, the inconvenience produced by the temporary absence of the responsible authorities would not be very great. These sixty-three, or hundred and twenty-six, members would form an Upper Chamber. The Lower Chamber should be composed of, say, two members for the rural population of each *ken*, and one for each town of 100,000 inhabitants. The three cities of Yedo, Kiôto and Ôsaka would, of course, be entitled to two or more members each. It is also possible that the rural population in some large *ken* is above the average, in which case the number of members might be

increased in proportion. It would, however, be inconvenient to have too large a number of members at first, and probably two hundred and fifty seats, if properly divided, would secure to the agricultural and commercial classes an equal representation. All persons who were inclined to offer themselves for election should be allowed to do so, and to ensure the maintenance of a disinterested public spirit the members should receive neither salary nor travelling allowances. In the rural districts the franchise should be limited to farmers cultivating at least 10 *chô* (40 acres) of land; in the towns, where the average rate of intelligence is much higher, it should be given to all householders who rent or own houses worth over one hundred *yen* of annual rent. These rates may seem to restrict the franchise more than would be tolerated in England, but in Japan the want of education of the masses would render it necessary to proceed cautiously.

Such are the main features of a scheme for a representative assembly which we believe would be found suited to the present political state of Japan. It might be found impracticable at first to confer the power of actually deciding the questions brought before it, but great weight would attach to its opinions if publicly recorded, and the Mikado's Government, instead of being a general object of half concealed dislike and distrust, might, by endeavouring to adapt its measures to the expressed wishes of the people, gradually win their confidence and hearty support. Despotism has a natural tendency to degenerate into tyranny, for the unrestricted exercise of power makes men regardless of the feelings of those who are subject to their will. It may savour of Utopia to believe that any dominant class will willingly surrender absolute authority, but history proves that its decay is the natural law of human progress, and blind disregard of this truth is what leads to overwhelming catastrophe.

#### THE SHIMONOSEKI INDEMNITY.

THE views we expressed last week on this subject have produced a rejoinder which deserves a few words of reply.

It is quite possible that the people of the United States were all the more inclined to waive their share of the Indemnity on account of the small part America took in the action which extorted it. It is also possible that the claim of the American officers who took part in that action have been subordinated to those peculiar views of the American Minister of Finance which induced him, on the recent payment of the *Alabama* Indemnity, to claim and retain the money for the State, a proceeding so mysterious and equivocal that the American Press, from the *Nation* downwards, has denounced the act in terms which we do not care to repeat at this moment, but which are not one whit too severe for such a proceeding. But with all this we have nothing to do. The question is this:—Is it desirable that the other three Powers should demand the payment of this money?

To answer this we will adduce a recent illustration. The Indemnity extorted from France by Germany was just—we have nothing to do with its harshness—because the people who paid it were the people who waged the war, and they remained, after the war, and to this day remain, in a state of violent antagonism to their victors, cherishing the idea of future revenge, and transmitting to their children feelings of bitter hatred against that Germany to which they were long such arrogant neighbours, and which in one short year revenged itself for centuries of heartless neighbourship. The two contending powers were of equal force and pretensions in the eyes of the world.

They were equals in dignity and power. They fought on even terms, and we can hardly forget that universal surprise was felt at the rapid and overwhelming successes of the Germans. The French appealed to the sword and perished by it. Had Fortune decided otherwise, a similar claim would have been made on Germany, who risked this tremendous punishment by picking up the glove which France had thrown down.

Apply this to the case of the Shimonoseki Indemnity. Nearly ten years have elapsed since the action was fought which determined it. The Government, the nobles and the people were then against us to a man. We had broken through their cherished isolation. Our advent seemed to them the presage of the dismemberment of their country. They imagined their very national existence was at stake. They were confident in their own strength and utterly ignorant of ours. They measured that strength not only against races accustomed to war and born to subdue, but against a science of which they had no conception, and the knowledge of an art which we had carried to virtual perfection. It is idle to talk of equal terms. We were forced to punish and we punished; but from the first there never could have been a doubt as to the result of our determination and our process. But now all is changed—the temper of the people, their attitude towards us, and the attitude of their Government. Our advent caused them civil war and organic revolution by which they have been greatly impoverished. Our presence among them has been by no means an unmixed good. The nobles who instigated the old arrogant policy have disappeared. The generation which contended with us has passed half its allotted term of existence and learnt to look upon us as friends. It cherishes no spirit of revenge and harbours no feelings of antagonism. It recognizes our superior power and bows to our superior wisdom. Its hostile act was dictated by patriotism, however blind; its submission by a conviction of the folly of measuring its strength against ours.

It is for these reasons, therefore, that we wish the claim for money to be waived. We have not gone so far as to say that the Japanese must not take it into consideration, and that the exaction of it would be an immoral or legally unjust act. We desire, indeed, that they should give equivalents for it in commercial facilities, or liberal concessions in regard to our relations with the country. These are to our common interest, and could easily be offered and arranged for. But we deprecate the carrying of a large sum of money away from the country. It is the dread—we had almost said, the shame—of this from which we shrink. We are reproached for paying but a poor compliment to Japan in supposing that the demand for half a million of money would embarrass her Treasury. We are told there are twenty millions of dollars in gold at Yedo, that the last English loan can be dipped into for the Indemnity money, and that our demand represents no more than a year's speculation and waste of the colonization department. All this may be true. But who can desire to see the comparatively small sum of bullion diminished on which the stability of the paper currency mainly depends? Or can it be wished that a loan contracted for widely different purposes should be diverted to pay an old claim for which equivalents in commercial advantages, if offered, would be gladly accepted? Such suggestions are in themselves an evidence of the expedients which would have to be resorted to for the payment of the money. In the hands of a rigid European Minister of Finance neither of these funds would be considered available for such a purpose.

In regard to the first he would say:—"This bullion represents the basis on which the whole floating debt of the nation rests. If once it is touched, a precedent is established for resorting to it again on any emergency, and when it is known that the fund is so treated, the confidence in its existence—a confidence necessary to the stability of the paper currency—will be destroyed, and the country might instantly be brought in to confusion and rebellion." As regards the other fund, he would argue:—"This money was borrowed for a specific purpose, and that purpose was clearly defined when the loan was made. We told our English creditors that it was required for the purpose of extinguishing the Dai-mios' claims; for that purpose alone have we any right to use it; and I will not give my sanction to the use of it for any other than this purpose. Our creditors would have just cause of complaint if we thus misappropriated money borrowed from them with a distinct and avowed object in view, and if we do these things we shall ruin our credit: I will touch neither the one fund nor the other." The Finance Minister would be perfectly right in this view;—nay, more, it is the view he is bound to take, and the Government will, in our opinion, do itself serious injury if it resorts to either of these funds for the purpose in question. Its credit both with its own people and ourselves should be its first care, and it will damage this credit—in our eyes if it resorts to either of these funds to pay this claim, in the eyes of its people if it resorts to the national currency fund—should it listen to and act on any such suggestions.

But, if there are difficulties on both sides in regard to the payment of this money—if the creditor is anxious not to take it, and the debtor has no superfluity out of which to pay it—what is obviously the best method of adjusting the obligation? Surely, by the offer and acceptance of equivalents which, far from decreasing, will increase, the wealth of the country, as commercial concessions must do. The Japanese will do well to remember that however much the three Powers may dislike taking the money, there is no actual bar to their doing so. It would not be immoral or open to reproach from an ethical point of view. They will say to the Japanese:—"We disavowed all desire for the money and you yourselves know we did not wish to take it. We were prepared to accept equivalents, and you had them in your hands. If you refuse them, it is you who force us to take the money, not we who extort it."

We ardently desire a different result, but cannot help avowing that it lies with the Japanese to bring it about.

### Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Weekly Mail*.

Yokohama, 12th December, 1873.

SIR,—I observe by the China papers that Mr. Hart, on behalf of the Chinese Customs, has definitely declined to take any steps towards preventing the silting up of the Woosung bar, and (therefore, virtually,) the closing of the Port of Shanghai. The water on the Bar within the last ten years has been reduced from a minimum depth of 17 feet to 9 feet at low water springs. Every one acquainted with the past history of Shanghai and its present orderly and well-regulated condition must appreciate the injustice of saddling the settlement with this great additional expense and responsibility. But, as the matter now stands, some immediate steps must be taken to clear the obstructions at the entrance of the Wongpoo, but before going to the expense of costly machinery, I think it may be worth while considering whether a system of "spurs" or "groynes" (by which the river is made to assist in deepening its own bed) could not be effectually carried out there as it has



been in this and other countries. The cost of this would be trifling, as it consists merely in driving wooden piles in certain positions so as to turn the stream in desired directions. This, of course, must be carried out under proper professional advice, as I am fully aware of the danger of tampering with the course of a river. I have no malicious desire to test the point, but it appears to me to possess this recommendation that the experiments may be tried at the expense of the Chinese Government, who fail to see the necessity of improving the river approaches to Shanghai, while deriving a very handsome revenue from its trade.

The onus now being thrown on Foreigners, I imagine they are justified in taking steps to preserve their property, and if some morning the good citizens of Woosung should wake up to find a large slice of their town adrift in the Yang-tze-kiang, it may have the practical effect of bringing them to reason. A case in point in illustration may be cited here. During the course of the construction of the Rokugo Railway bridge, the local authorities (who were then under very loose control by the Imperial Government) persisted in erecting "spurs" in such a position that they turned the course of the river against the piers of the Railway bridge on the opposite side. The late Engineer-in-Chief, after vainly protesting, and observing that the freshets were undermining one of the piers, so that within a single night the channel had scoured itself a depth of 18 feet where previously there had been but 3, caused another lot of "spurs" to be erected which turned the stream on to the opposite bank towards the town, for the preservation of which the local authorities were compelled to build retaining walls, &c., the expense of which proved, I think, a strong and valuable practical argument.

The closeness of the interests of our two ports must be my excuse for addressing myself to this question, and I trust that my suggestion may elicit more extended information on this subject from abler authorities.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P.

## Law Report.

### H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

December 12, 1873.

Wm. Alex. Smyth, in the Japanese lighthouse service, was brought up on a warrant of arrest charged with having, on or about the 15th December last, at Nabeshima, in the province of Sanuki, made an assault on the wife of one Kondo Komei, a Japanese lighthouse keeper, with a view of feloniously ravishing and carnally knowing said wife of Kondo Komei.

The accused, in reply to Court, pleaded not guilty to the accusation.

Mr. Dickens, who appeared for the accused, said, that on behalf of his client he must take exception to the manner in which he had been arrested. According to rule 283 of the Order in Council, no arrest could be legal unless the information filed had been sworn to on oath by the principal or some responsible witness; whereas, in the present instance, the information was founded on merely hearsay evidence, as far as he understood the matter. There was nothing sworn to in support of the accusation. This was distinct, as far as the rule went. His objections, therefore, were based on the insufficiency of the grounds in pursuance of which the warrant in the present case had been acted upon.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Davidson, counsel for the plaintiffs, Mr. Brunton, representing the lighthouse service, said that he would prefer that the case should be remanded for twenty-four hours.

Court remarked that Mr. Dickens' objection was a serious one; but that, unfortunately, the warrant had been issued on the strength of the information brought before the Court.

Mr. Dickens further remarked, that according to rule 291, he thought that accused could not be compelled to give bail, in case of a remand, until the conditions he had stated had been complied with.

Court, to counsel for accused: How do you construe rule 300?

Mr. Dickens admitted that certainly the rule in question appeared to be at variance, but that notwithstanding, to his thinking, it would

be necessary to issue a fresh warrant. As for the rest, his client had already been put to sufficient inconvenience in the matter.

The Court here decided to remit the further hearing of the case until to-morrow, at 10 a.m. In the meantime the accused would be at large.

The accused was accordingly discharged from custody.

Before Mr. Consul RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

December 13, 1873.

Wm. Alex. Smyth was brought up this morning on remand from yesterday, charged with having, on the 15th December, feloniously assaulted with intent to ravish and carnally know the wife of one Kondo Komei, a lighthouse-keeper in the Japanese service.

Mr. G. Davidson, on behalf of the Japanese Government, appeared for the prosecution. In the course of his remarks, he observed that on the first hearing of the case he had been unable to appear. He would now ask that it might be remanded for ten days, in order to allow time for procuring testimony. His witnesses had not yet arrived, but might be expected by the 20th inst., per steamer. He hoped that his learned friend, Mr. Dickens, would see no objection to such a course. Mr. Davidson concluded by urging that the accused should be bound over to re-appear in his own recognisances and some responsible surety.

Mr. Dickens, for the accused, said that he had no objection to his client entering into his own recognisances to appear when called on, but he certainly thought that he ought not to be put to the trouble of finding a surety. Counsel then proceeded to read the law of the case, as indicated in rule 291 of the Order in Council, maintaining that, according to said rule, his client was not bound to find any such guarantees, as the action now stood. The evidence on which his client stood charged was simply hearsay evidence, as he had stated at the previous hearing. What was wanted was properly sworn evidence, the statement of some person who knew something of the matter. He submitted that it was decidedly unfair that his client should be compelled to find the surety asked for by opposing counsel.

Mr. Davidson argued, on the contrary, that the clause referred to by Mr. Dickens had reference to an examination in chief, and cited Rule 300 in support of his present demand. He observed that no witnesses had yet been examined. In the event of the prisoner being brought up for trial, the rule cited by his learned friend would be applicable. It was certainly at the Judge's discretion whether the accused should be allowed to go at large, or be bound over, in suitable guarantees, to re-appear. He submitted that, in view of the gravity of the present accusation, the latter course was the only one to pursue.

Some further argument followed from both counsels; Mr. Dickens observing that the application of Rule 300 to the case was extremely doubtful, and that in such a case the advantage should be given to the accused; also, that in the event of his client gaining the case, there was little chance of his securing damages or costs.

Mr. Davidson remarked that the question under consideration was one of the remand only. His learned friend was rambling away from the point at issue.

The Court said that, after mature consideration, in view of the gravity of the charge, and the fact that the accused would have no difficulty in procuring a surety, as he was well known, he would be required to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of \$500, and to find a surety in the additional sum of \$500. The next hearing of the case would take place on the 23rd instant.

### H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

16th December, 1873.

STIBOLT v. SCOTT.

This case, which had been remanded from the 9th instant, was heard on Tuesday morning. After some further evidence and argument, the case was dismissed and the accused set at liberty.

THE MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF CHOLERA.—Contagionists and anti-contagionists should pay particular attention, the *Lancet* says, to the fact that, in the present epidemic in Paris, the disease has repeatedly broken out in a hospital ward, where one or two persons were attacked and died, the rest escaping entirely. It is difficult to trace contagion in such cases; and M. Legrand, in *l'Union Médicale*, justly asks how the believers in the dejection contagion can explain this. We have also the theory of the winds which are supposed to carry the virus in their course. The mode also is open to question. In 1865-66 the whole seaboard of the Mediterranean was visited by cholera, save Sicily. Here a regular cordon was established all round the island, and no vessel was allowed to approach the coast. Of course such a cordon had no power over the winds, but no cholera appeared in Sicily. It is incumbent on governments to see to this, and prevent any communication with infected districts, or vessels coming from countries where cholera is raging.

## Christmas.

Bring ivy, bring the holly and the bay,  
Glad hearts that smile with winter's brightest weather,  
From them we learn our cares to put away,  
For Christmas-tide bids us rejoice together.  
"Goodwill and peace," the message angels brought,  
From star to star it still is onward ringing,  
From friend to distant friend the words are caught,  
A chain of love around the wide earth flinging.

From land to land it echoes still,  
Goodwill and peace, peace and goodwill.

And though for us the merry Christmas-time  
Seem buried deep beneath the changing years,  
Though such sad memories blend them with the chime  
As change our gladness to a burst of tears  
With thought of dear ones gone for evermore—  
Nay, say not *that* beneath the Christmas skies,  
Nor weep for those not lost but gone before,  
Rather to meet their song let ours arise.

Goodwill and peace it echoes still,  
And answers back, peace and goodwill.

He came a child. Let little children's mirth  
Still crown for us the day when he was born.  
Goodwill to men begun his life on earth,  
Goodwill to men salute the Christmas morn.  
Old wrongs forget, old anger put away;  
New tenderness for sorrow, care and pain;  
Thus shall we best keep holy Christmas day,  
And in our hearts the Christ be born again:

That so the echo ne'er may cease,  
Peace and goodwill, goodwill and peace.

S.

## Extracts.

### MARK TWAIN.

(*Spectator.*)

Mark Twain's lecture at the Hanover Square Rooms on the Sandwich Islands will remind many of us of the inimitable lecture delivered by Artemus Ward some six years ago at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, on his lectures among the Mormons and elsewhere. Indeed the two transcendental humourists resemble each other in the complete absence of apparently straightforward simplicity of manner with which they make their humorous points. Mark Twain himself even carries this nonchalant to excess. He hurries over some few of his points with so little emphasis or significance of air that they are lost upon the audience, who did not catch his joke at all, for instance, when the present writer was in attendance, about "the long green wall of the Pacific." But though this perfect calm and assumed indifference of manner is common to the two humourists, there was something much more comically childlike, much more of serious inward embarrassment and bewilderment at the core of the humour of Artemus Ward than in that of Mark Twain, who is the easy man of the world throughout, and whose humour consists in the unconscious, half-cocked way in which he habitually strikes false intellectual notes, the steady simplicity with which he puts the emphasis of his efforts in the wrong place, with which he classifies in the most unassuming way, as families of the same tribe of things, the most irreconcilable common nouns, and so glides into sarcasm or caricature, without looking to the right or the left, the even factor of his way. For instance, he began on one of the evenings with referring to the complaint that he had not been well heard of in the hall, and threw a tone of high moral ardour and resolve into his promise to make himself adequately heard, which delivered as it was, with the utmost immobility and gravity of demeanour, was irresistibly humorous. And then he glided off to the gratification of his wish to gratify the violent temporary curiosity of his audience for information about the Sandwich Islands, and then he came on as if the fame of the Sandwich Islands was a capital every month, and anxiety about them the

ruling passion of every heart. The humour in all this was the anxious travesty of the intellectual assumptions of the easy man of the world which it suggested. The ease and frankness of the speaker impressed you with his complete command of all the social currents of the day; and then the oddity of the false notes, touched so easily and in such apparent good faith,—the virtuous ardour about making himself heard,—the resolve either to appease or to stimulate to a still higher level of enthusiasm the assumed thirst for knowledge about the Sandwich Isles,—became in the highest degree grotesque. It was the same when he confessed casually to the audience the kind of problem which had exercised his mind most in connection with this subject; and his belief that it belonged to that region of the unknown and unknowable which it is the mere knight-errantry of reason to attempt to explore. This problem was "why the Sandwich Islands should have been put away out there in the middle of the Pacific Ocean,"—a point which he declared to be not really "open to criticism," so that it would not be "graceful to dwell upon it." This specimen of the kind of transcendental difficulty by which he was haunted, and of the moral extinguisher which he put upon it, carried on the ludicrous conception suggested of a man of the world with a strange topsy-turviness in his intellectual constitution; and the same notion ran through a good part of the lecture, so far at least as it was humorous, the defect in it as a work of art being that several portions,—the descriptive portions, for instance, which were very vigorous and graphic,—had no relation to this main thread of humour, being in fact terse and imaginative descriptions of the scenery such as any man with a keen eye and a good oratorical faculty might draw. Even the humorous features of the lecture were not all of the same type. There was some good mimicry and not a little rather commonplace fun at the expense of native manners and the old cannibalism, such as the remark that the Kanaka men, not being "proud," used to wear nothing but "a smile, or a pair of spectacles, or any little thing like that;" or the story about the cannibal Kanaka who wanted to try "how Europeans would go with onions," and who, after eating the tough captain of a whaler, died of "the crime on his conscience and the whaler on his stomach." In fact the commoner humour that consists in happy extravagance was no insignificant part of the fun of the lecture,—in that showing its inferiority to Artemus Ward's, whose humour was everywhere penetrated with a moral coherence which very much set off its intellectual incoherence.

Again, some humorous touches of Mark Twain's were mere epigrammatic applications of strong sense to the facts of savage life, as when he said that by the help of the Europeans, the Kanakas had been more completely and universally educated than any people on the face of the earth, and that "if only the Europeans could have augmented the native capacity, they would have made that people perfect;" and as when,—that augmentation of capacity being assumed as impossible,—he spoke, with more logical consistency than appeared on the surface, of the blessings of European influence to the Kanakas as having consisted in "complicated diseases, education, civilisation, and all sorts of calamities" (whereby their numbers had been reduced from 400,000 to 50,000), and anticipated that Europeans would "start a few more seminaries of learning among the natives,—and finish." This sort of humour, it will be perceived, is quite different in kind from that which consists in playing the quaintest possible variations on the ordinary intellectual and moral assumptions made by a man of the world, for it depends indeed on a stronger and more masculine use of those assumptions than ordinary men ever make. Some touches, too, of Mark Twain's were due to the well-known genius of the American language, which invents such admirable vernacular phrases for moral feelings, and is wont to express the rather rare emotion of surprise with so much of calm equanimity as to multiply tenfold the force of the emotion. What could be better, for instance, than the adjective for native affections contained in the following comment on the generous liberality with which Kanakas adopt mothers,—that if a Kanaka's affections are "liberal and stretchy," he may have at least a hundred and fifty mothers?—or than the delightful matter-of-factness of the remark supposed to have been made by a sugar-planter to a Kanaka who had asked for three holidays in three weeks for the purpose, on each occasion, of going and burying a mother,—"It does seem to me that your stock of mothers holds out very well"? The humorous impassiveness in the American speech is, of course, used by Mark Twain to the greatest possible advantage. For instance, after depreciating the dogs of the Hawaiian Islands as a feeble breed whose only strong point is their curly tails, he told his audience, that a friend of his assured him that if he ever had one of these dogs of his own, "he should out the tail

off, and throw the balance of the dog away." That calm treatment of the elements of the dog as if they were elements of a pecuniary transaction is essentially American, and belongs not to the individual humour of Mark Twain, so much as to the characteristic humour of the country from which he comes. But the humour of the remark that you might have all climates in the Sandwich Islands, from a permanent average of 80 degrees at the foot of the mountains, through every intermediate temperature as you ascend, down to a temperature at the top "so miserably cold that a man can't tell the truth," was all his own, and one of the finest illustrations of his curious power of striking, with easy matter-of-fact simplicity, a most grotesquely strange note, in the midst of the calm and business-like statements of an ordinary man of the world. To assume the cold as taking effect, not on the intellect, but on the conscience, is as genuine and real a surprise as the vagaries of humour ever invented; and when given with that perfect composure of easy common-sense with which Mark Twain drops it out, it produces a most telling effect on the audience. On the whole, though Mark Twain cannot be regarded as so remarkable and rare a humourist as Artemus Ward, no one with any appreciation of the great originality of American literature in this direction will hear him without thorough enjoyment, and at least some new memories of the kind which make a man laugh suddenly at unexpected moments as the flavour of a dry saying comes back to him. His higher humour is not sustained, but it is eked out with so much skill of anecdote, so much command of American idiom, and such powers of mimicry, as to furnish an entertainment perhaps even more generally popular than Artemus Ward's inimitable lectures themselves.

#### THE ASHANTEE WAR.

The necessity for the Ashantee War seems to be at last generally admitted, though for reasons which are almost farcical in their ineptitude. The King of Ashantee, a singularly blood-thirsty barbarian, took it into his head either that a tribute of twopence-halfpenny a year, which was or was not paid to him by the Dutch, ought to be still paid to him by the English; or wanted a territory on the seaboard which belonged to us; or, as we believe, was mortally provoked by the supersession of a people who refuse to commit that particular form of crime. He, therefore, made a sudden raid into British territories, with a purpose and plan of driving the British into the sea, killed as many of our dark subjects as he could, attacked our fort of Elmina, and retained in some dungeon four British Missionaries engaged among a tribe under British protection. Had the invasion happened in Jersey, we should be by this time at war with France; had it happened in India, the Chief of the guilty tribe would be in lifelong confinement as a State prisoner, and the victory probably not mentioned in the *Gazette*, but as it happened on the Gold Coast, where there are no sanitary arrangements, and our capital, instead of being fixed in the healthy region selected by the natives, is fixed at the lowest point of a dangerous Terai, or marshy slip between the sea and the mountains, it was supposed by everybody but Government and the Anglo-Indians to be better to patch up a peace. People might die if we didn't, and as we pay only £20,000,000 a year in order to secure persons who will die for the national honour, the idea of war was determinately deprecated. Our territory had been invaded, our allies massacred, our flag threatened, but still it would, according to the *Times*, have been much wiser to do nothing except repel Ashantee attacks. It happened, however, that Commodore Commerell wished to make a reconnaissance, made it, was entrapped by false intelligence into an ambushade, and with two or three officers and a few men was severely wounded. Thereupon we have an admission that the war, which was indispensable for Imperial interests, and even to maintain Imperial pledges to our own tribes, was indispensable to punish a bush-trick, and should be waged upon a fitting scale. Only it must not be so waged as to be of the slightest use. If we are not to occupy Coomassie, to defeat the Ashantee army, to replace the King by some civilising Prince, and to make trade indisputably safe in the high and healthy region, the war is of no use, and we shall have waged it not for the benefit of the Empire and mankind, but for a point of honour which is the merest triviality. What we are fighting for is to subject, under one form or another, a large region of Africa to civilised authority; to give a grand territory a chance of peaceable and free development, and to open up a trade which, if the reports about the gold mines are true, may be as valuable as the trade with any colony?—not to give the Ashantee chief an opportunity for shedding a little more blood per diem than usual, because he is half angry and half frightened. As for the cue

given by Sir Stafford Northcote's attack, it is utterly unworthy of him both as a statesman and as the man who managed the Abyssinian war. He actually pleads for a summons to Parliament to vote war when our territories have been invaded,—when the only thing to be done is to repel the invasion at once by the only reasonable means—a smash up of Coomassie. Supposing the Administrator of the Coast to have had the power at hand, would Sir S. Northcote blame him for repelling invasion as fiercely as he could; and what difference does his powerlessness make? Would Sir S. Northcote cashier a post-captain for returning an enemy's fire before Parliament had voted the expenditure necessary to replace the shells? We know quite well that he would not, that his speech was dictated by party bitterness, and that in Lord Kimberley's place he would have acted just as Lord Kimberley is doing: but he should remember that on questions of war England knows of no parties, and that the party sacrifice he would instantly make in a great war is equally required of him in a little one.

We are happy to perceive that the Government have decided on the larger policy; that they have, at all events, decided to reach Coomassie, and defeat the man who reigns there, killing twenty-five human beings a week; replacing him, let us hope, by Prince Ansah, or better still, by the first Indian civilian they can catch; or best of all, by any of half-a-dozen dare-devils of experience whom they have at command, and who, with a Mohammedan guard, would rule the Ashantees till the tribe had renounced its tradition of war for the regular pursuits of agriculture. Colonel Gordon, Mr. Gifford Palgrave, Captain Glover, or any one of a dozen Indian Generals sauntering about at home, would keep Ashantee as quiet as Jamaica, and leave the people to cultivate in peace, without a shilling of expense to the British Treasury. The transmission of the railway, of the steel steamers built to float in three feet of water, of three thousand Europeans, of traction-engines—though, of course, the *tsetse-fly* will kill them in the papers in a day or two—of all the stores which seem so limitless when real work is meant, prove that their minds are made up to avoid defeat, and that their proceedings are directed by some intelligence. If they do not send the telegraph cable, so much the better. Cable telegrams from a seat of war are very pleasant things for journalists, and for those who are waiting wearily for news of their relatives, but unfortunately they can carry messages both ways, and nothing cripples dashing operations, such as will be required in December, like a wire rope round the neck of the Commander-in-Chief, to be tugged at by War-Office clerks. The business of Government at home is to see that its General is competent—which has been done—to see that a man to replace him is ready on the spot if he should be killed—which has not, we think, been forgotten—to forward him all he needs, and think about what he does need, such as small condensing engines to supply absolutely pure water, and quinine without stint; and then to send as few orders as possible. As yet we see no reason to suppose the force too small, especially commanded as it will be, for we do not believe in all those stories either of the heroism of the Ashantees—who are distinctly inferior to our own drilled sepoy when in mutiny, and will run away as they did—or in the difficulty of disciplining native allies. They are not going to fight Prussian grenadiers; they are better armed than their foes; they will have the shells with, instead of against them; and they will need but rough drill, and one single conviction,—that running away will be exceedingly dangerous to themselves. The demoralisation stories are stories of yesterday, not of to-morrow,—of men who could run away safely, not of men who could be punished if they ran. We do not believe in one-legged races of men, or that any moderately sized force, fully paid, fully equipped, and kindly treated, but organised on the simple Roman maxim that the soldier must dread his officer more than his enemy, can ever fail to be formidable in presence of an equal foe. The numbers in these wars matter nothing. People in England talk about Ashantee bringing 200,000 men into the field, till they do not know what they mean, and dream of a Sadowa, forgetting that the chief can bring no more men to an engagement than he can feed; that if his few picked troops fly, his mob will fly faster; that Sir G. Wolseley will have double or triple the force with which Clive scattered an army containing 25,000 Pathans and Rohillas—men as brave as Englishmen, and born soldiers—1,100 Freuchmen, and a limitless mob of Bengalees. The Ashantees are uglier, to be sure, but ugliness does not ensure courage; nor will scowling faces dread our soldiers less than men with the quiet Aryan port. We do not believe that Ashantees love to be murdered as their King murders, any more

than blacks do in Virginia; and have a strong belief that we shall find in Coonassie, as every where else outside Europe and the United States, that the power brought against us is a bubble requiring nothing but one sharp prick, after which we may either retire, as from Afghanistan, when reconquered by Nott and Pollock; or by substituting a Viceroy for the native chief, gain for free black labour an immense and a peaceful field. The shell that strikes the King will unloose Ashantee. The true difficulty is transport, and this the Government is meeting by its traction-engines, which are stronger than elephants, and cost very little more; and the true danger, the marsh mist, which cannot be rapidly improved, but can be defeated, as it extends only for ninety miles, by adequate precautions, which should be dinned into the soldiers' ears morning, noon, and night during the voyage. Drink no unboiled water, wear flannel, never sleep on wet ground, and the Europeans of the column may reach Coomassie without losing a hundred men. We only wish, with Ifyder, they could be carried to the fight, but as that is impossible, we must trust to infinite precaution.—*Saturday Review*.

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 3 836, from San Francisco, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 16, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, Mourrut, 1,008, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.  
Dec. 17, *Tartar*, British steamer, Ferries, 1,457, from Kobe and London, General, to Aug. Heard & Co.  
Dec. 19, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai and Ports, December 12th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 19, *Rio*, British barque Carr, 450, from Nagasaki, December 10th, Coal, to P. & O. Co.  
Dec. 20, *Colorado*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,836, from Hongkong, December 12th, Mail's and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 20, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914 from Hakodate, December 17th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

#### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14, *Sokol*, Russian gun-boat, Sedensuer, 500, for Kobe.  
Dec. 13, *Mikado*, German barque, Lempferdt, 340, for Shanghai, Coal, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
Dec. 13, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 15, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 3,836, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 15, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, for Shanghai, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
Dec. 16, *Madras*, British steamer, Bernard, 1325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.  
Dec. 16, *Cleopatra*, British 3-masted schooner, Schultz, 190, for Chefoo, Ballast, despatched by Captain.  
Dec. 17, *Ceylon*, British barque, Leach, 395, for Hiogo, Ballast, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.  
Dec. 17, *Windhover*, British ship, Findlay, 846, for Kobo, General, despatched by Strachan & Thomas.  
Dec. 17, *Chow Fan*, British brig, Habekost, 289, for Amoy, Ballast, despatched by Kniffler & Co.

Dec. 20, *Golden State*, American ship, Berry, 944, for Shanghai—Native Produce, despatched by Smith, Archer & Co.

#### PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Japan*, from San Francisco, for Yokohama.—S Mendelson and sister, Mrs. J. M. Batchelder and son, Jno. L. Gamble, U.S.N., Dr. Vasconcellos, Chas. Glanville, M. C. Harris and wife, Dr. A. S. Ashmead and wife, T. Tachiyama, G. Nagarka, Susamiso Anniso, M. Komuro and wife, M. Komuro, M. Soto, T. Takuchi, Soma, Tsunisawa, N. M. Keda, K. Nakamura, M. Oudawa, and 7 in the steerage. For Shanghai—Francis Voisui, and 2 in the steerage. For Hongkong.—E. Sunderland, and 575 in the steerage.

Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, for Hiogo—Mr. Newcombe and wife, Messrs. A. Center, E. H. Hunter, C. H. Jubin, J. Pitman, and 6 Japanese, in the cabin; and 60 in the steerage. For Nagasaki.—4 Japanese in the cabin; and 25 in the steerage. For Shanghai.—Lord and Lady Inverurie, Maj. Rossall, Mr. Francis Voisin, Mr. A. Conil, Bishop Zanoli, Mr. G. H. Howell, 1 Japanese, in the cabin; and 5 in the steerage.

Per P. & O. steamer *Madras* for Hongkong:—Lieut. H. O. P. Wright, R.M., Mr. R. G. Watson, Miss Wilson, Wm. Halsey, J. W. Hall, and 10 Chinese.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, from Hongkong—Miss Woodman, Messrs. Reiff, Rouley, 3 Japanese, and 1 Chinese.

Per American steamer *Golden Age* from Shanghai and Ports.—Mr. Howard Church, J. M. Dance, Messrs. Woodruff, A. Andsen, E. Burmeister, H. Bust, and Miss Fielding, and 11 Japanese, and in steerage 3 Europeans, and 4 Chinese. For America.—Capt. Geo. E. Johnson and wife and child, J. de Cordova.

Per American steamer *Colorado*, from Hongkong. For Yokohama.—Mr. F. L. Pollard. For San Francisco.—Mr. H. Rubery, M. Lin, Capt. S. Doane, Messrs. F. T. Jenkins, Geo. Reimesuzden, and 135 Chinese, in the steerage.

#### CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Golden Age* from Shanghai and Ports.

Treasure, ..... 6,500.

Per American steamer *Colorado*, from Hongkong:—

Treasure ..... \$5,000

#### REPORTS.

The French steamer *Menzaleh* reports fine pleasant weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Tartar* has made the quickest passage from Kobe to this Port on record, having left that Port at 5.30 a.m. on the 16th, and arriving here at 9 a.m. the following morning.

## NOTICE.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to keep CURRENT ACCOUNTS, and receive FIXED DEPOSITS, in GOLD and SILVER YEN. Amounts received in Yen will be repayable in Yen.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,

J. ROBERTSON,  
Agent.

Yokohama, December 19, 1873.

2ws.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

#### OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Barometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
			Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	
Sat. ....	Dec. 13	29.96	41.0	37.0	31.3	.175	.681	N.	47.0	29.0	38.0	.00
Sun. ....	" 14	29.80	40.0	37.0	32.8	.187	.754	N. W.	50.0	35.0	42.5	.00
Mon. ....	" 15	29.78	38.0	34.5	29.5	.160	.701	N. W.	54.5	27.0	40.2	.00
Tues. ....	" 16	29.64	48.5	44.5	40.2	.249	.730	S. W.	53.0	27.0	40.0	.00
Wed. ....	" 17	29.75	37.0	33.0	27.1	.143	.651	W.	52.5	22.5	37.5	.00
Thurs. ....	" 18	30.07	40.0	36.0	30.3	.166	.600	N. E.	45.0	23.5	34.2	.00
Fri. ....	" 19	30.16	33.0	31.0	28.0	.149	.796	calm	45.0	23.0	34.0	.00
Mean .....		29.88	39.6	36.1	31.3	.176	.702		49.6	26.7	38.1	.00

CAMP, Yokohama, 19th December, 1873.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,  
R. M. L. I.



YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 20TH, 1873.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

**Silk.**—Business has been much less active during the past week than it was during the week before, and the fall in prices for medium and inferior hanks may be estimated at \$20 under the quotations below.

Since the 5th inst., arrivals are 800 bales and settlements nearly as much.

**Silk-worms' Eggs.**—Total export to date is 1,400,000 cards. The next U. S. mail will probably take a few cases.

**Tea.**—Business for past week amounts to about piculs 2,400 mostly Medium and Fine Parcels; some amount of "Choice" has also been settled at rates averaging from \$51 to \$54 per picul. Supplies continue but moderate and stocks are rather diminished. With the departure of the *J. S. Stone*, we look forward to a quiet time until the New Year is well opened.

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 3½d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.47½ @ 6s.
<b>Silk:—</b>				
<b>HANKS.</b>	Maebashi Extra none. ...	\$710.00 to \$740.00	27s. d. to 28s. d	frs. 75 to frs. 79
	Best ...	\$680.00 to \$700.00	25s. 10d. to 26s. 7d.	frs. 72 to frs. 75
	Good ...	\$640.00 to \$660.00	24s. 5d. to 25s. 2d.	frs. 68 to frs. 71
	Medium ...	\$600.00 to \$620.00	23s. d. to 23s. 8d.	frs. 64 to frs. 67
	Inferior ...	\$550.00	21s. 3d.	frs. 59
<b>OSHIV</b>	Extra ...			
"	Best ...	\$680.00 to \$700.00	25s. 10d. to 26s. 7d.	frs. 72 to frs. 75
"	Good ...	\$630.00 to \$660.00	24s. 1d. to 25s. 2d.	frs. 67 to frs. 71
"	Medium ...			
"	Inferior ...			
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior to Best ...	\$480.00 to \$510.00	18s. 9d. to 19s. 9d.	frs. 52 to frs. 56
<b>Tea:—</b>				
	Common ...	Nominal.		
	Good Common ...	\$24.00 to 27.00		
	Medium ...	29.00 to 32.00		
	Good Medium ...	33.00 to 36.00		
	Fine ...	37.00 to 41.00		
	Finest nominally ...	42.00 to 46.00		
	Choice ...	47.00 to 55.00		
	Choicest ...	55.00 up.		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
	Mushrooms ...	\$37.00 to 46.00		
	Isinglass ...	\$30.00 to 35.00		
	Sharks' Fins ...	\$22.00 to 52.00		
	White Wax ...	\$13.00 to 15.00		
	Bees Do. ...	\$12.00 to 18.00		
	Cuttle fish ...	None.		
	Dried Shrimps ...	"		
	Seaweed, ...	\$ 1.50 to " 3 50		
	Gallnut ...	None.		
	Tobacco ...	\$ 6 50 to 12.00		

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

**Exchange.**—Sterling rates have declined ½d., whilst the local rates have improved. The business of the week has been small, with scarcely any demand for Bank Paper.

Rates close as follows:—

On London Bank	Sight.	6 Months' Sight.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	½ per cent discount.
" " Bank Bills on demand	4s. 1½d.	4s. 2½d.	" " Private Bills 10 ds. sight	1½ per cent discount.
" " Private		4s. 3½d.	" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	101
" Paris, Bank Bills	5.86		" " 30 days' sight Private	
" " Private	5.40		" New York Bank Bills on demand	100½
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand	74½		" " 30d. s. Private	
" " Private Bills 10 days sight	74½		Gold Yen	411
			Kinsatz	409 to 410

## MISCELLANEOUS.



**BRITISH**  
**Episcopal Church Establishment,**  
**YOKOHAMA.**

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers will be held at the British Consulate on FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at 2 p.m., when the Committee will render their Account and the Annual Report.

RUSSELL ROBERTSON,  
*Consul.*

BRITISH CONSULATE,  
 Kanagawa, December 19, 1873. td.

**ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.**

A REGULAR MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held, in Room 19 at the Grand Hotel,

On Monday, 22nd inst., at 8.30 p. m.

A Paper will be read "On Constructive Art in Japan," by R. H. BRUNTON, Esq.

BY ORDER.

An adjourned Meeting of the Council will be held at the close of the regular proceedings.

Yokohama, December 16, 1873. td.

[TRANSLATION.]

**NOTIFICATION.**

FROM TO-DAY, no Horses or Vehicles will be allowed to pass over the new Road from the corner of Lot No. 196, to the corner of Lot No. 183, while the repairs are going on, and which will, weather permitting, be completed in ten days.

OYE TAKU,  
 Kanagawa Ken Gon no Kami.  
 Kanagawa Kencho,  
 December 19, 1873. 1w.

[TRANSLATION.]

**NOTIFICATION.**

THE BRIDGE over the Creek known as YATOBASHI is closed while undergoing Repairs.

OYE TAKU,  
 Kanagawa, Gon no Kami.  
 Kanagawa Kencho,  
 December 20, 1873. 1w.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE MEDICAL HALL.**

**J. THOMPSON & CO.,**

*Wholesale and Retail Druggists,*

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI  
 Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

**Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.**

All the English, American and French patent  
 Medicines of repute,

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus  
 Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

**SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS**

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,

*Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,*

&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

**YOKOHAMA.**

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

tt.

**ROWLAND'S**  
**ODONTO 2/9**

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE  
 TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.

ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER  
 FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.  
 AND TAKE NO OTHER.

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL**

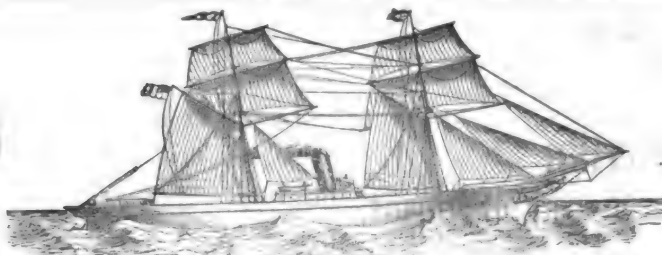
is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 1s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," A ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama, Dec. 6, 1873.

26ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

**COLE BROTHERS,**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.

## FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

### LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to  
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT:

And on the 30th of the same month, for

### SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at  
Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

### BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal  
merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify  
the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of  
the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the  
capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament,  
but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from  
injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and  
Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12ms.

## SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.

ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,

5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,  
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

Their well known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING  
Trades only. Price Lists on Application.

MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

26ins.

## THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

### THE GREAT CURE ALL!

### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kind. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

### THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

### KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



TRADE MARK.

26 ins.



# THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.—No. 52] YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

## Notes of the Week.

CHRISTMAS week has been devoted to such gaieties and festivities as properly become it, and no mere ordinary event inconsiderate enough to intrude itself under these circumstances has any claim to recognition. It is obvious that those holidays which are at least as essential to man as his working days are not to be intermitted for any claims made by obtrusive occurrences, which, had they been gifted with a becoming modesty, would have delayed their appearance until they could be welcomed with sincerity, and it is well to inform any congeries of intentions aspiring to form themselves into an event, that they cannot be presented, should they make claims to a place in history, unless their advent is unequivocally *cis* or *citra* of those Christian holidays which we should hold it a breach of the faith not to observe. It may possibly be well to say that no such occurrences have put in any such claim, and that, whether out of respect for the week or any such other cause as astrologers alone could penetrate, there has "not been a mouse stirring." Politics, in obedience to the behests of the season, have been respectful to the holidays, and the settlement itself has been abandoned to those pleasures which it would be indecorous to make the subject of public comment.

We shall hardly be out of order, however, in paying a respectful tribute to the ladies who undertook the decoration of Christ Church, and who discharged their self-imposed duty with a success which greatly contributed to the beautiful appearance presented by the building on Christmas Day. An abundance of evergreens and holly, or such berried substitute for it as the *flora* of Japan affords, was tastefully disposed throughout the Church in the many forms consecrated by custom as appropriate to ecclesiastical ornamentation, and illuminated texts from the Scriptures encircled the walls, and adorned such few arches as may be found in a building having but slight claim to be ranked under any order of ecclesiastical architecture. Nor should the congregation omit to acknowledge the assistance of a Choir whose efforts contributed greatly towards making the service of the day the most hearty and impressive within our recollection in this place. And we trust we may be pardoned here for expressing the hope that the Choir which assembled on Christmas Day will continue to contribute its aid towards the vast improvement of the service which it then effected. Our Church music has long left much to be desired, and as most of the Choir are regular attendants of the service, while some at least of those who were good enough to give their exceptional and valuable assistance on Thursday might easily be disposed to become so, no difficulty should be found in maintaining the Choir very nearly on the scale on which it was constituted on this occasion. Our Church affairs specially demand zeal and unity of effort at this moment. The grant from the English Government is about to be withdrawn, and all those interested in the maintenance of our Church establishment here are bound to make an effort within their respective spheres of action to support it. We should hold it as most unworthy to suggest any channel into which this effort might be directed inconsistent with the traditional sentiments and customs associated with our National Church. Far from desiring that any choir should supersede that congregational singing which is one of the most beautiful features of the ceremonial of the Reformed Church, we desire only that the Choir should lead and sup-

port it. But this we do earnestly desire to see; and we trust that the successful effort in this direction—if we may call it so without indecorum—made on Christmas Day, will be the beginning of a well-sustained endeavour to place our Church music on a footing creditable alike to the growth of our settlement and to those cultivated tastes which are daily becoming more abundant and visible in it. We see no bar to the entertainment of this hope. Our Choral Harmonists are reported to be making satisfactory progress in secular music, and there can be no reason why they should not dedicate a share of their efforts to a service which has claims on them such as we are convinced they will not lightly disregard.

THE Reading promised by Mr. Pauncefort last week took place in the Dining Hall of the Grand Hotel on Tuesday evening last. The pieces selected were Dickens's "Christmas Carol," as adapted by its author to this purpose, and one of Mark Twain's humorous sketches "The great Beef Contract."

Of the merit of the former work it is almost superfluous to speak. It has been read by every one, and its position as a work of art is established beyond the chance of contest or cavil. It abounds with all that rich, generous, overflowing nature possessed by its author, its humour is blended with a pathos of which he was so great a master, and the various scenes he delineates in it are wrought with a care to which they owe their high finish, but which was exercised without fettering his fancy or leaving any trace of toil behind it. No selection from Dickens could have been more appropriately made than that which treats with such consummate art of this kindly season, and seeks to banish from it those harsher traits of human nature which are out of harmony with the more generous emotions it inspires. It is well at this time to have the heart cheered by the fire which glows in overflowing natures, and which warms and irradiates those who approach it, banishing the meaner passions and levelling the baser proclivities of our nature, diffusing kindness of feeling, and radiating its heat with fervid and glowing power amongst those who can absorb, indeed, but cannot create it. The task which Mr. Pauncefort set himself, however, was an arduous one, and if he failed, as we somewhat think he did, in giving full effect to all the wonderful and beautiful scenes drawn by the author, he read them with an art and with an appreciation of the work which it would be very difficult to surpass, and of the extent of which no one unacquainted with the difficulties of the task can form any true conception. To our mind, however, Mr. Pauncefort betrayed a want of entirely accurate apprehension of the distinctive difference which exists and which must be maintained between the actor and the reader. The range of gesture, motion and impersonation permitted to the one is denied to the other by anything like fastidious criticism, and though both have very much in common, there are limits prescribed in one case which are not only unknown in the other but which would be fatal to its existence as an art. It is for the reader—as it seems to us—to let the passion, or description, or sentiment of the author do its own work, with as little adventitious assistance as possible from the interpreter. We do not mean by this to proscribe changes of voice and even of feature, which are perfectly legitimate in the reader, and admirable, indeed, essential instruments in his performances. The imagination of the listener may fairly be roused and stimulated by such means, and it would be manifestly absurd to insist on the preservation of the same tone of voice and expression of countenance in de-

living the harsh, cold and forbidding words of Scrooge and those which embody the joyous frankness of his nephew. But we apprehend that the permitted range of voice and gesture under such circumstances is far smaller than would be granted to or demanded by the actor, and that the art which the actor practises is radically different in this respect from that practised by the reader. We shall willingly grant the limitations imposed on the latter by this canon; but the conditions of his art impose them, and there is no getting behind and beyond this ultimate truth. The actor impersonates but one character; the reader may have to impersonate many; and as it is physically and intellectually impossible that each of these should become in his hands what it would be in the hands of the actor, resort must be had to other means of producing those effects which the author has in his mind and which it is the reader's office to reproduce. In other words, the impossibilities, as such, must be recognised and faced, and the reader must confine himself within limits imposed by the very conditions of his art, any attempt to transgress which can only be made at the peril of his overstepping its rightful landmarks. It follows from this, indeed, that much might be made interesting by an actor or a company of actors which would be wholly incompetent to arouse any interest even by the best possible reader, and how much this is the case may be inferred from the impression ordinarily made on the mind by the perusal of many of the lighter works of dramatic literature, which when produced on the stage, where each character has its own representative, are interesting enough and may even be delightful, but which would never bear public reading. And this is further proved by the selections made by public readers. They carefully avoid such works as those just referred to, however successful they may have been on the stage, but choose rather works which depend for their charm and effect upon the literary, dramatic or descriptive power of a great writer. And hence the correctness of the canon that we have laid down, that the sentiment or passion or description must do its own work without prop or bolstering of any kind. Gestures or attitudes, gesticulations or simulative motions which would be correct in one case, are misplaced in the other, and cannot be resorted to without a transgression of rules imposed by the art of reading as an art. These rules do not forbid the change of the features, or quench the fire of the eye, or prohibit a change of voice. But they undoubtedly forbid attitude and action which is exclusively that of the actor, and no sound theory of the art of reading can do otherwise than forbid them.

In making these remarks we have done so not because Mr. Panncefort failed, but because he succeeded, in giving us a very pleasant and instructive evening. Had he been a poor or even an indifferent reader, we should have said very little about him or his performance. It is because he is a very excellent artist possessing advantages, both physical and intellectual, of a very undeniable order, that we have been at the pains to criticize his entertainment and the views by which, as an artist, we presume he is animated. We must frankly confess that the "Christmas Carol" means to us much more than it ever meant before, and this we owe entirely to Mr. Panncefort. Whether we are right or wrong in our theory matters but little, for the fountain-head of art certainly lies on the other side of the world, not here, and when the views and manner of an artist are formed, nothing would be more dangerous than any attempt on his part to change the direction of their current. Not the less, however, does it seem to us a duty to propound what appear to be correct views of the art which Mr. Panncefort professes, and we shall be very pleased if those who have an interest in the question at issue would take any future opportunity he may afford them to contrast our theory with his own very excellent practice.

In the piece of Mark Twain's which succeeded the "Christmas Carol" Mr. Panncefort, to our mind, succeeded admirably. It is extremely clever as an example of the driest American humour, and was delivered with an appropriateness of tone and accent never for a moment descending to vulgarity or even caricature, and belonging to a school of humour which is carving for itself a well-defined place in art. The temptation to an artist of a lower order than Mr. Panncefort would have been to exaggerate these, in doing which he might have become

both vulgar and offensive. But he steered clear of both dangers, apparently entirely without effort, and showed how well he apprehended the merits and characteristics of the school he was illustrating.

We observe that Mr. Panncefort promises another entertainment on Tuesday next, and we hope those whom the pressure of last Tuesday's mail prevented from hearing him, will take the opportunity of his second Reading to test our views of his merits. We are anxious that the horizon of our entertainments here should be far more extended than it has hitherto been, and our only chance of securing the visits of artists whose performances have any intelligible claim on our recognition, is to support those who have made good their title to this distinction, and this Mr. Panncefort has unquestionably done.

It is now above a year since we sought to draw the attention of the Government to the great importance of taking such measures in regard to the forests of the country as would ensure a large and continuous supply of well-seasoned timber for the service of the Public Works Department. Abounding as the country does in wood of the finest descriptions, there should be no difficulty in securing and maintaining this supply. But the question has been greatly neglected since the Revolution, and our readers may recall a recent letter in our columns from M. Brunat calling attention to the indiscriminate cutting of timber which was going on in the district from which he wrote. Of the slaughter of the giants on the Tokaido the memory is green in the minds of all, and the great carcasses which lie on this high-road, or the huge stumps which mark the spots where for centuries the trees stood as sentinels, cause the traveller regrets in his journeys through this fair country which its charming scenery cannot altogether dissipate.

And now, the want of good and well seasoned timber, and the difficulty in some cases of getting it, as we have heard, have been for a long time serious hindrances to the progress of the Railway Works. The loss occasioned thereby is both direct and indirect, inasmuch as a bad article which will not last has to be made use of, and delay in waiting for it means delay in opening of works in progress.

That Japan, that Yezo itself, has within its limits timber of any kind, almost, that could be required in this country, is well known. That there is sufficient timber to support a considerable foreign trade is almost equally certain, and yet there appears to be a listlessness and neglect of the matter on the part of Government which is much to be deplored. A Woods and Forests branch of the Public Works Department would be of the highest service in regulating the preservation, the due cutting, and the renewal of wooded districts. In Europe, and in the East, in England, France, Germany, and in India, the respective Governments have been compelled by an experience which it behoves Japan to profit by, to give their earnest attention to the subject. We have even heard it rumoured that so great is the want of well seasoned timber available for Public Works in progress in Japan, that it is contemplated for a time, at least, to import such supplies as may be necessary from the United States.

THE closing of the Bridge which leads from Water Street over the Creek towards the Legation Bluff is a source of the greatest inconvenience to the residents generally, and every effort should be made by the local authorities to have the repairs completed with the smallest possible delay. Yesterday in the best part of the afternoon two men were at work upon the Bridge, and we presume that if the late fine weather breaks up the works will be stopped altogether. This, however, will be absurd. They should be pushed on with all speed, and even carried on at night by relays of men, as is done under emergencies in every other part of the world. Meanwhile a ferry for foot passengers should be established at a small charge which would willingly be paid by those who are in the habit of using the bridge, and on whom the closing of it involves great inconvenience and loss of time.

WE are compelled to defer our notice of the third Journal of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, just issued, until next week.

THE Minutes of the last meeting of the Asiatic Society had not reached us when we went to press.

The meeting was held on Monday last.

HIGH MASS was performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Main Street at midnight on Christmas Eve.

THERE is excellent reason for believing that the detachment of French troops stationed here will be withdrawn very shortly.

THE M. M. Co. steamer *Volga* with the mails for Europe left Hongkong for Yokohama Monday the 22nd inst., p.m.

THE meeting of the seat-renters of Christ Church called for yesterday stands adjourned until Tuesday the 30th at 2 p.m.

CAPT. LANE, the Agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. at this port, has received a telegram informing him that the company will not dispatch any steamer from San Francisco for this port on the 16th Dec. After the departure of the *Colorado*, there will not be any steamer for San Francisco until the 23rd proximo.

#### TEA SHIPMENTS.

Per P. M. S. S. Co's Str. "*Colorado*," December 24th, 1873.

	S.F.	N.Y.	Bos- ton.	Chi- cago.	Cana- da.	Total.
Shanghai .....	550	2,251	—	298	—	3,099
Nagasaki .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hioho .....	968	6,095	500	—	—	7,561
Yokohama .....	8,572	1,805	464	—	199	11,040
Hongkong ...	287	1,044	5	—	—	1,336
	10,375	11,195	969	298	199	23,036

#### SILK WORM EGGS 66 CASES.

SILK SHIPMENT PER P.M.S.S. Co's Str. "*COLORADO*."

	N. Y.	S. F.	Coast America.	Total.
Yokohama ..	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ...	—	—	—	—
Hongkong ..	—	—	2	2
	—	—	2	2

#### IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

24th December, 1873.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 21st December, 1873.

Passengers,.....24,665. Amount.....\$7,455.85  
Goods and Parcels..... 551.66

Total.....\$8,007.51

Average per mile per week \$444.86.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1872.

Passengers,....22,458. Amount.....\$7,411.28

#### THE LIGHTHOUSES.

THE development of the Lighthouse system of the Japanese Government, though not progressing with that rapidity which at first characterized it, is still proceeding at a rate which, we may say, is almost unprecedented in the history of Lighthouses. Twenty-six lights are now shewn from the coasts of Japan, and these have all been established during the last five years. To what extent the Government, in the present state of the country, is justified in further prosecuting this work is a question which, we are of opinion, should have the serious consideration of those in authority. It is now much in advance of any other work of improvement undertaken by the Government, while the pecuniary return derived from it is at present nothing, and the actual benefits to the country are of an un-tangible and distant character, though none the less real. The energy and funds at the disposal of the Public Works Department might, therefore, be more suitably directed towards an equalization of progress in the different improvements wanted in the country, rather than to an undue prosecution of the work of establishing Lighthouses. There is no want of paths into which the resources of the Government might most profitably be directed. The vast mineral resources of the country are still undeveloped, and little or nothing, so far as we can discover, has been done towards this end. The means of internal communication are still unformed, and however the question of making Railways may be decided hereafter, there can be no doubt of the urgent and pressing necessity for the construction of decent roads throughout the whole country. When we say that the English Hatoba in Yokohama is the most dignified and formidable attempt at the construction of an artificial pier or harbour to be seen in Japan, we give the means of forming an excellent conception of what still remains to be done in this way. The recent conflagrations in Yedo teach the country a severe lesson regarding the necessity for a reform in the system of house building. And the destruction of property caused by the want of attention given to the large rivers calls loudly for some energetic action in that direction. There can be no question that improvements of this nature would be the means of assisting Japan on in her path of progress to a far greater extent than a further prosecution of the Lighthouse system. By certain treaty stipulations entered into with Foreign powers, the Government was bound to erect certain Lighthouses, but we imagine that the Foreign Representatives will all agree that these have long since been completed and that the Government is now free from all such obligations. Those additional Lighthouses which have been established were carried out by the Government on their own decision and perfectly spontaneously, and these have to a great extent been built on points which, in the opinion of various nautical authorities, are most required for the accommodation of Foreign traffic. For the present traffic between the open ports the existing lighthouses should be deemed sufficient. Various other points, no doubt, still requires illumination to render the system perfect, but the limited number of foreign vessels trading on the coast hardly warrants the erection of a lighthouse on a point which merely is prominent and not specially dangerous. A description of the system as it exists at present may be of interest to our readers.

There are in all 26 Lights established, 3 Beacons and 8 Buoys. Besides these, seven lighthouses are now in course of construction and will be completed in the course of a few months. Of these 33 lights, seven are in the Gulf of Yedo; four are between it and Hako-



date; seven are between it and the Kii Channel; three are between Isumi, Hiogo and Osaka; six are in the Inland Sea and Shimonoseki; two are between Shimonoseki and Nagasaki; one is at Nagasaki; one is at Satonomisaki or Cape Chichakoff, and two are on the eastern extreme of Yezo. The three Beacons are in Shimonoseki Straits. Five of the Buoys are in the Gulf of Yedo and three are in Shimonoseki Straits. The manner in which the Lighthouses have been constructed has already been very fully described in these columns and we have little further to add now. Brick has entered rather largely into the field as a material for building. Two Lighthouses each about 90 feet high are now being thus constructed.

The dread of earthquakes which led Messrs. STEVENSON, the consulting Engineers to the Department, to adopt reflectors instead of the more perfect dioptric apparatus, has been considered to have been based on false grounds, and for the later lights glass apparatus have been ordered. These require much less care and attention than reflectors and give a considerably more powerful light.

A very important improvement has also been adopted, namely, the conversion of the various lamps to burn mineral instead of vegetable oil. The advantages of this are,—1st, a light equal in intensity to twice the light given by the ordinary oil used;—2nd, a saving of nearly one half in the cost of oil; and 3rd, a flame which requires little or no attention or trimming during the night.

Although most of the lighthouses are still in charge of European lightkeepers a five years training has been effectual in making a few efficient Japanese, and these are now in charge of the smaller lighthouses. To what extent they can be depended on to carry out the irksome and all important duties of a lightkeeper is still a matter to which considerable doubt is attached. They are quite competent to perform the manual duties of the position, but the difficulty is to make them appreciate its responsibilities and to keep them up to the strict regulations which are necessary in a well conducted lighthouse service.

The work in the office at Yokohama is conducted by a Commissioner appointed by the Kobusho and a staff of Japanese officials, the Europeans being one Chief and two Assistant Engineers, one Secretary and one Clerk. The other Europeans employed by the department are 17 Lightkeepers and 4 artisans—as also the officers of the steamship *Thabor*. This vessel still acts as tender to the lighthouses.

The establishment in Yokohama has been greatly extended within the last year or so. A large extent of ground has been reclaimed from the sea, and store rooms, machine shops, &c. have been built on it. A brick lighthouse has also been erected which is intended for the purpose of trying new lamps or apparatus in, before sending them down the coast. Young men willing to become lightkeepers will also be trained in it for about three months before being sent to any station, so that their suitability may be, in some measure, tested before they are enrolled in the service.

A good deal still requires to be done towards the organization of the department, and this is an additional reason why more lighthouses should not be crowded upon it, until it has had breathing time to re-arrange the methods of maintaining those already established.

A question must force itself upon everyone who takes an interest in this subject, and that is, whether it would not be equitable and just to allow the Japanese Government to collect from those vessels who derive benefit from the Lights such an amount of dues as would

to some extent remunerate them for the expense which they have been put to. The coming revision of the treaties may probably decide this point, when the efficiency of the service will probably be enquired into. European superintendence will no doubt be a *sine qua non* by the Ministers.

So far as it has gone there has never yet been brought to the notice of the Department a failure in any of the lights, and their usefulness is generally favourably commented on.

The work is one which it is due to the Japanese Government to say they undertook with great alacrity and for which they deserve our congratulations in having carried it on so far successfully.

### CONSTRUCTIVE ART IN JAPAN.

By R. HENRY BRUNTON, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.

*Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan,  
on the 22nd December, 1873.*

THE accounts of Japan which at the present time are generally spread throughout Europe, are so exaggerated, that both the natural beauties and wealth of the country as well as its genuine condition and the progress which it has made, are greatly over-estimated by those who have not had an opportunity of visiting the country and of judging of them for themselves. Every one, therefore, who comes to Japan is led to expect too much, and there are few who on arrival do not experience feelings of disappointment. And it is probable that nothing develops these feelings more fully than the absence of those artificial improvements which are generally met with in all civilised countries. The dwellings of the people are of mean appearance, and are generally without ornament or adornment of any kind. They are built in a temporary and unsubstantial manner, and are to a great extent wanting in the comforts which are ordinary in all European houses. The streets in the principal towns, as well as the country roads, are rutted, uneven and perfectly untended; and although gravel is sometimes used, the roads are generally merely formed of the earth or clay through which they pass. There is almost an entire absence of drainage and the refuse water from the houses is allowed to spread itself over the streets. The rain water has no means of egress, and lies in pools until it has time to sink into the earth or is evaporated.

It is further impossible to repress a feeling of disappointment when we turn to the religious monuments of the country. The temples are stately, they are generally exquisitely ornamented, and are certainly built in a more stable and substantial manner than the other erections around them. But there is so great a sameness about them that it seems as if the original designer had made a groove so deep that all the intellectual power of the Japanese could not raise their architects out of it.

That earthquakes are prevalent throughout the whole of Japan is a fact which, in the minds of many, has affected the whole system of building in Japan, and has prevented the development of the native talent for construction. This is looked upon as sufficient reason for the absence of stone erections or buildings of solidity and durability. But if earthquakes have exercised this influence over the Japanese mind, the people have been influenced by false premises; as I think that to imagine that slight buildings, such as are seen here, are the best calculated to withstand an earthquake shock is an error of most palpable kind. Now that foreigners have introduced a different system of building the present Japanese have no hesitation in adopting it, and edifices of any size or material are now erected with their approval. No objection is ever made on account of earthquakes, and on these grounds I am of opinion that at all events the present race have not that dread of earthquakes which would lead them to eschew solid constructions, and we must seek at some other source the reasons for the want of progress in the art of building.

The whole country is subject to earthquakes, and there is hardly an island or a province of Japan that has not at some time or other suffered from their effects.



Through the courtesy of certain Japanese officials I have been put in possession of some information, which I have every reason to believe to be correct, regarding the destructive earthquakes which have occurred. From this I gather that the country is becoming more and more liable to them and that they have steadily increased in number during the last few centuries. Thus there was but one destructive earthquake in the 5th century, which happened in the year 415; none other is known to have occurred till the 9th century; one more occurred in the 10th century, another in the 13th, 2 in the 16th, 19 in the 17th, 13 in the 18th and 15 in what has already passed of the 19th century. The average of this century therefore has been one destructive earthquake in every 5 years, while 300 years ago there was but one in 50 years. The following is a list of the most destructive which have occurred throughout the country.

In the 5th year of the reign of the 20th Emperor—in the year 415.

A destructive earthquake happened in the year 1021. Another in the year 937 and another in the year 1292, and one felt worst at Kamakura.

One felt worst at Tsuruga and Totomi in the year 1588.

One which destroyed many houses and took many lives at Kioto and Fushimi in the year 1595.

One at Yedo which destroyed the Castle and many Daimios' residences in the year 1647.

Another at Yedo which knocked down many houses and killed a great number of people in the year 1649.

One in the province of Igo which brought down the retaining walls of the Castle of Matsi-yama and destroyed many houses in Uwadjima in the year 1649.

One severely felt throughout the 8 provinces surrounding Yedo in the year 1650.

One which partially destroyed the Castle of the Mikado at Kioto and ruined the castle of Nijo in the year 1661.

One felt in the province of Echigo in the year 1661.

One felt in the Island of Yezo in the year 1662.

One which again partially destroyed the castle of Nijo near Kioto when the shocks lasted for 8 hours in the year 1662.

One felt at Niko in the year 1682.

One felt at Diwa in the year 1693.

One felt throughout the 8 provinces surrounding Yedo. Walls of outside and inside moats of Castle of Yedo destroyed. Felt very severely at Odawarra where many houses were destroyed and numbers of people killed. Tidal waves also broke along the coast at the same time and caused enormous destruction. The road leading through the Hakoné pass was closed up by the alteration in the surface of the earth in the year 1702.

One severely felt in Yedo in the year 1715.

One felt throughout the 15 provinces surrounding Kioto—when many parts of the earth opened up—and enormous tidal waves occurred in the year 1716.

One felt severely in the neighbourhood of Fusi-yama. At this time which was on the 22nd of the 11th month, fire burst from a place called Moto hashiri kuchi at the base of Fusi-yama—there was a fearful noise like thunder, and a black gritty sand was thrown into the air which caused darkness to come over the whole surrounding country. Even in Yedo lanterns were used in day time. During the night of the 22nd this continued, but on the morning of the 23rd the sky was seen. On the 25th darkness again came on, black sand fell like rain and it only cleared up again on the 28th. A small mountain rose up on the side of Fusi-yama at this time which has been called Ho-yae-san from the year in which the occurrence took place which was in the year 1716.

One felt at Nagasaki when there were more than 80 shocks in one day and night in the year 1725.

One felt in the province of Echigo which occurred during a heavy storm of wind and rain. The Earth is said to have opened up and belched forth water so that the plains were like rivers, and men, horses, cattle and all animals in the neighbourhood were drowned in the year 1726.

One felt at Kioto in the year 1750.

One felt in the province of Echigo when the earth trembled 30 times in 10 hours, a hill was cracked, the earth opened and 16,300 lives were lost in the year 1750.

One felt at Awomori when the falling houses took fire

and caused the death of a great many people in the year 1765.

One felt in Yedo in the year 1770.

One felt in Yedo during the same year 1770.

One felt in Yedo in the year 1782.

Frequent severe earthquakes in Yedo in the year 1789.

One felt at Diwa when both the hills and the plains were cracked and the earth opened up in the year 1803.

One felt in the Island of Sado when there were constant shocks for 19 days from the 1st of the 1st month to the 18th of the 6th month in the year 1809.

One felt in the vicinity of Yedo, but worst at Kanagawa and Hodongaya, where many houses were destroyed in the year 1811.

One felt in the district of Kioto in the year 1818.

One felt in Oshiu in Yezo when the earth shook more than 150 times in the year 1821.

Frequent severe earthquakes at Yedo in spring time in the year 1824.

Frequent severe earthquakes at Yedo in autumn of same year 1824.

One felt in the province of Echigo in the year 1827.

One felt at Kioto when the Mikado's residence, many of the temples and the Castle of Niji were destroyed. The earthquakes commenced on the 2nd of the 7th month, they partially discontinued on the 20th of the 8th month, but were not entirely quiet until the following year in the year 1829.

One felt in the vicinity of Fusi-yama in the year 1838.

One felt in Sendai when the castle was destroyed and great destruction was caused by tidal waves in the year 1833.

One felt in the province of Shimano which destroyed many temples and houses numbering in all about 5,000—700 people were killed and 1,460 wounded. The earth opened and swallowed 16 houses—in the year 1846.

One felt at Kioto and Osaka—in the year 1851.

Frequent earthquakes throughout the 8 provinces surrounding Yedo, which were also felt at Kioto and in the Islands of Sikok and Kiusiu. The earth was not quiet for one year—in the year 1854.

The most recent which has happened was most severely felt at Yedo, where the trembling of the earth continued for one month and gave 80 severe shocks. Many houses were knocked down, their timbers took fire and conflagrations commenced at 45 different places. About 120,000 lives were supposed to have been lost. This occurred in the year 1855.

Those parts of Japan most subject to earthquakes are, strange to say, the vicinities of the two capitals. Thus out of the 42 severe earthquakes which have taken place during the last 600 years, 9 have occurred at Kioto and 13 at Yedo. The province of Echigo is next in numbers and has had four earthquakes. Yedo has been visited twice, as also Diwa and the neighbourhood of Fusi-yama—while Nagasaki, Sado, Sendai, &c. have only suffered from one disturbance.

But, while the country, as is abundantly shewn above, is liable to very severe and an increasing number of earthquakes, the system of construction in the buildings has not been well devised to withstand such visitations. The more solidity and weight in a building and the greater its inertia, the less liable it is to derangement from a sudden movement of its foundations; but at the same time it is essential that the strength and connection of the materials in the walls are proportionate to their weight and mass. As a general principle preference should be given both on account of durability and stability to the adhesion of bricks or stone and mortar in a solid well built wall, over ordinary wooden buildings. It might be that a wooden erection could be constructed with its frame work so tied and braced together as to render it almost perfectly secure against any earthquake, short of an upheaval or breach in the surface of the earth; but this would be an expensive, thriftless and impracticable style of construction. Whereas on the other hand, a stone erection need not be more than ordinarily massive to make it capable of resisting any shock not of extraordinary violence. But in stone houses it is absolutely necessary that the masonry should be executed in a proper manner, the great point to which attention must be given being that a perfect bond is maintained throughout the entire

building. Mr. Mallet in his history of the Neapolitan earthquake of 1857 gives many proofs of the truth of this. He says—"When the masonry consisted of round lumpy quadrated ovoids of soft limestone, the whole dislocation occurred through the enormously thick ill-filled mortar joints and almost all buildings thus formed fell together in the first movement in indistinguishable ruin"—"Where the masonry was of the best class, and such as would be so recognized in England, the buildings thus constructed stood uninjured in the midst of chaotic ruin. Some examples of this will be found in the second part, none more striking than the Campanile of Atena, a square tower of 90 feet in height and 22 feet square at the base, in which there was not even a fissure while all around nearly was prostrate." "Indeed it was evident that had the towns generally been substantially and well built or rather the materials scientifically put together, very few buildings would have actually been shaken down even in those localities where the shocks were most violent. Thus the frightful loss of life and limb were as much to be attributed to the ignorance and imperfection displayed in the domestic architecture of the people, as to the unhappy natural condition of their country as regards earthquakes." A very striking example of the advantage of solid construction over lightness and want of strength was seen not many years ago at Manila, when an earthquake levelled almost the entire town and left the Stone Lighthouse at the harbour, which is a column of masonry of great height, standing by itself perfectly unharmed. From the vast and handsome edifices which may be seen in most countries in Europe liable to earthquakes, we may conclude that their inhabitants have acknowledged the correctness of this principle, and it cannot therefore be urged on sound grounds that it is owing to the liability of Japan to earthquakes that its people have never desired or made an effort to build other than wooden houses or to make these of any but of the most flimsy description.

The general poverty of the people and their extremely simple habits may account for the simplicity of their dwellings, and as their habits become more refined and luxurious it is very probable that the internal comforts of their houses will also improve. Six hundred years ago the dwellings of the English were constructed in the roughest manner of wood and clay. The inmates ate and slept in one room and privacy was perfectly unknown. In the beginning of the 15th century the houses began to be divided into rooms and private apartments. Shortly afterwards glass windows and chimneys were introduced, and stone buildings were erected the ruins of some of which are in existence at the present day. Gradually improvements were one by one effected, until the modern English residence was produced.

At present in Japanese houses there is a want of privacy, for although there are apartments, they are only separated from one another by paper partitions which accomplish their purpose only in name. There are no healthy or safe means of artificially heating the houses, and chimneys have never been adopted. There is an entire absence of glazing, and the light finds its way into the houses through the paper windows. These paper windows generally compose a great part of the walls of the houses,—and as they are very slightly made and do not shut closely up the houses are extremely cold and unhealthy in winter. During six months of the year in the greater part of Japan the weather is such as to require properly shut up houses with good fires, and although during the other six months considerable heat prevails, it cannot be said that the style of building is at all suitable for the climate of the country.

The construction of the houses is of an extremely fragile and temporary nature. The structures consist of wooden uprights resting generally on rough round stones. These support the roof, the main beams of which are formed of very large timbers put in their place in their natural state, and without being squared or cleaned. The covering to the roof consists either of thatch of tiles or of shingles alone and in putting these on the workmen are very expert. There are no diagonal struts between the uprights in the frame of the house, and no other means adapted to strengthen or stiffen it. The roof trusses are formed of one square frame built on top of another of a larger size until the apex is reached.

Thus, with its unnecessarily heavy roof and weak framework, it is a structure of all others the worst adapted to withstand a heavy earthquake shock. I should not forget to mention the fire-proof stores of the Japanese. These are buildings with a wooden framework of a better description, which is covered with sometimes as many as 50 coats of mud plaster, but generally with not more than 25 coats. They sometimes have a plaster roof and sometimes an ordinary tile roof. The plaster is of a thickness of from 1 to 2 feet, and the doors and window shutters are frames of wood covered with plaster in the same way. These stores, as is well known, have been found remarkably efficient in resisting fire.

On account of the simplicity of their construction and general similarity very little can be said regarding the temples of Japan in a paper such as this, which is devoted merely to a description of the art of building. The manner of their ornamentation and a history of their contents would form the subject for a separate and a very interesting paper. The foundations consist generally of square stones on which the uprights rest. These are of Kiaké and are connected together at various intervals by longitudinal waling pieces. The roof is formed in a similar manner to the ordinary dwelling house roofs, but the wood in the beams is generally of Kiaké and of great size. The roofs are generally thatched with the bark of the Shenoké tree, or with a grass named Kai-a which is put on to a thickness of, at times, three feet. In some instances they are covered with sheet copper, and in the case of the smaller temples, tiles are often used. The casing of the walls is thick Kiaké planking on the outside and sometimes thinner Shenoké planks as a lining on the inside. The outside is generally ornamented by panels of carved work illustrative of some legend or romance of the religion to which the temple was dedicated. The projecting ends of the beams of the roof have often some fantastic device carved on them, and are sometimes merely covered with copper to protect them from the effects of the weather. The joints of the various beams are also covered with copper. The timbers used in the structure are joined together by mortices, scarfs or dovetails in such a way that metal fixings are seldom required and, with the exception of a few small nails, are but little used. But there is the same want of diagonal struts or ties in the framework of the temples as in the framework of the dwelling houses, and while the execution of the practical carpentry is generally excellent and the wood always of the best description, the manner of their construction is in this respect decidedly faulty. There are many temples in Japan from 200 to 300 years old, such as Shiba in Yedo which is 270 years old, and the wood used in them is still fresh and sound. A very fine modern specimen exists at Naruto about 30 miles to the North East of Yedo which is much thought of, and which was only built 18 years ago, but neither do the principles nor the details of its construction differ in any way from the ordinary specimens.

In some branches of carpentry the Japanese are very expert, and as their buildings are almost entirely of wood the concentrated energy of the people seems to have been devoted to this branch of building. The neatness of their work is very noticeable, the joints of the timbers are made with the greatest nicety, and as paint is never used, these are exposed, and are so made an object of especial care. The frames of their paper windows are generally models of delicate workmanship and the carved ornamentation in their houses or temples is generally beautifully executed. But when we come to the higher branches of carpentry, such as the arrangement of various beams so that they will be best adapted to bear the strains which are likely to come upon them, or a combination of timbers which will form a stiff, strong and reliable structure, or the selection of the proper size of wood to stand the different strains which it will have to bear, then we find the Japanese very deficient. The carpenters do not seem to have any appreciation of the disposition of strains in any framework, and where enormous timbers are placed they may be found resting on and sustained by beams not one quarter the size they should be. In their bridges the same incongruities may be observed; thus beams, which if properly fastened would form a tie and be a great support to the structure, may be ob-

served secured in their places by wooden keys about one inch square which are not much stronger than a match. The workmen, however, are very skilful in the use of their tools. They only require explicit and detailed directions and they are then competent to execute any work in a very creditable manner. The woods generally used for building purposes in the southern parts of the country are not very varied. There is a great variety of very excellent woods in the island of Yezo, but these have not yet been introduced in to this part of Japan. Kiaké is the commonest hard wood and is, generally speaking, a very serviceable timber. If cut when ripe, and at the proper season, the good qualities will last for centuries, proof of which is shewn in the older temples in the country, but there are great varieties of quality and it requires a very practised eye to pick out the good from the bad. The exigencies of the people are such that, in the absence of any regulations to the contrary, they do not hesitate to cut the wood at all seasons, or when they receive an order for it. Wood full of sap is therefore as common in the market as seasoned wood, and perhaps it is not until after some years that the quality of timber purchased is made evident by the decomposed sap oozing out of it like a black tarry liquid. The fibres of the wood very soon after this occurs become rotten and the whole timber useless. Shenoké is the favorite soft wood of the Japanese, and is chiefly prized on account of the beauty of its grain and colour. It is also thought to be very lasting and is always used in erections which are intended to be durable. Sungi is a kind of cedar and grows in large quantities throughout the whole of Japan. There are many qualities of Sungi, the best being almost as good in appearance as Shinoké: it is however much cheaper. Sungi is principally used in the dwelling houses of the people which are only desired to be of all ordinary description. A cheaper wood which is used for more temporary erections is Matsu, a sort of Pine. This wood is also used in bridges as being a long fibred wood; it bears a considerable transverse strain, but it is by no means a durable wood. Kuri or horse chestnut is a very hard wood which does not grow to any size and is principally used for piles below water. A wood very much resembling ash, named Kashi, is used for boats, oars, handles of implements, &c. Hiba is very lasting under water, and is also used for piles. Tsuga is a kind of Shenoké but of very good quality. Momi is a cheap wood something resembling Matsu and used for the same purposes.

There are various other woods grown in this part of Japan, but the above are those most commonly used for building purposes.

The following are the names of the Woods grown in the Island of Yezo—thirty-four in number, specimens of which I have received and I have now the pleasure of presenting them to the Society. Sakura or common cherry tree, Shiki Sakura, a kind of cherry tree which is said to blossom in all seasons, Yanangi or Willow, Kana Sungi or Cedar, Kuwa or Mulberry tree, Ni-nga-noki or Mulberry tree, Momi or Pine, Kurumi or Walnut; Yezo-matz or Juniper, Kuri or Chestnut, Katsura a sort of vine, Mom-i-ji or Maple, Kashiwa or Oak, Sugunara another kind of Oak, Ishi nara another kind of Oak, Hannoki or Alder, Hachigo Hannoki another kind of Alder, Shuro a Palmtree, Hanoki, Yenju Midzuki, Ouko, Aburangi, Sosen, Kisen Sani-chi-tamo, Aka-tamo, Nana kamado, Asada, Shiuku, Itaya, Gambi, Doro, Shina.

The art of building in stone, or of brickmaking, or an appreciation of the properties of lime has been very much neglected by the Japanese. Perhaps it would be too much to expect that the genius of the ancient Romans, to whom civilization is indebted for its present knowledge of building operations, should find its counterpart in Japan. Still if we consider that this country lays claim to a history of upwards of two thousand years, during the whole of which time it has been inhabited by the same intelligent race which at present occupy it, and if we compare the evidences of constructive ability to be seen in Japan with what may be seen in almost any other part of the civilized world, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the subject has never received that attention to which it is justly entitled, and that in consequence there has been an utter want of progress in Japan in the art of building. The liability of the country to periodical

and violent earthquake disturbances may possibly have had an influence in deterring the people from the use of stone, but, if so, as I have already explained, I think it has been founded on false grounds.

The country is extremely well supplied with stone. Few districts of any extent are without it and even with the native means of conveyance stone might be procured in almost any town in Japan at a moderate price, if the methods employed in quarrying it were more perfect. Along the whole course of the Inland Sea the formation is igneous and granitic and the stone of excellent quality. Many of the mountain ranges throughout the country are also composed of granite and excellent quarries exist at Mount Sekuba which is not more than 100 miles distant from Yedo and to which there is inland water communication the whole way. The other stones fit for building purposes consist principally of hard unstratified clay stones and stones of volcanic formation. These are found in various localities and especially at many points on the sea coast. There is a soft sandstone largely used in the neighbourhood of Yokohama, brought from the Provinces of Sagami and Boshu, which is evidently quite a recent formation and unfit for any building intended to be lasting. There is also a stone of white appearance much employed, but it is of little use except for the very questionable expedient adopted by foreigners here which makes it take the place of tiles and plaster as the outside casing for the walls of their wooden houses. The only really serviceable stones at present used in this neighbourhood are got from Idzu about 80 miles distant.

The stone erections which have been executed in Japan are very unimportant. On my making enquiries whether there were any stone houses in Yedo I was informed that the only one was a house built 100 years ago by Nakagawa then Governor of Osaka. It is constructed of granite brought from the neighbourhood of Osaka, but as it is only 12 feet by 9 feet and 10 feet high it is not a very imposing erection.

If we go back as far as the period of the Pelasgi architecture which dates from 30 centuries ago when the Pelasgi erected throughout Asia Minor and the whole south of Europe those wonderful specimens of their constructive skill which still exist, and if we compare their system of masonry with what may be seen in Japan at the present day, we can appreciate the want of progress made in this country. The walls of the Pelasgi erections were formed of stones of immense size put together without mortar. The stones when taken from the quarries were cut into irregular polygons and placed together in such a manner as to make the different faces of the geometrical figures which they employed coincide. This system of building resembles very closely what is to be seen at the castle of Osaka, or at the moats and gateways of the Castle of Yedo. But while the Pelasgi themselves gradually improved and adopted the use of square stones laid on a flat bed, while in later years the ancient Romans gave a further impetus to the science and have left such specimens of their skill and knowledge of the properties of materials as their aqueducts and great roads, the Japanese have not moved, they still employ the same crude systems of building in stone, and are still ignorant of the most rudimentary principles of this branch of construction art. The old Roman arch which marks an era in the history of building has no place in Japan. There certainly exist at Nagasaki, Kagosima and in other places in the south, several specimens of semicircular stone arches, but these were introduced by the Dutch residents and have never been largely adopted. In this also the Japanese have shewn a great want of appreciation of the art of building, and are behind their neighbours, the Chinese, in whose country I understand miles of stone arches may be seen, some of which are of almost incredibly large span.

Such stone work as is executed in Japan is put together perfectly dry, and it is an extraordinary circumstance connected with this subject that the people appear to be quite ignorant of the cementing properties of lime or of the use of lime mortar.

The use of mortar dates from the period of the invention of the Roman Arch some centuries before Christ, and was commonly used by the Romans of those days; but even up to the present day after some years of education



by foreigners Japanese workmen will persist in laying stones on top of one another without any substance between them to fill up irregularities or to cement one to the other. Solidity in their masonry is not considered necessary and the beds or joints of stones are not made flat or even. The spaces between them are therefore large and are generally filled with pebbles which are all that keep the stones in their proper places. Not being acquainted with the use of common mortar it is unnecessary to say that they are also ignorant of the value of hydraulic mortar. The Romans also taught us a lesson in regard to this which I am astonished to say has not been followed even by ourselves to the extent which it might have. They mixed the lime with Puzzolana or volcanic sand which gave it the peculiar property of hardening under water; this mixed with certain proportions of gravel formed concrete which, being thrown into the sea between moulds, in a short space became a solid and hard wall. Various moles or piers exist executed by the ancient Romans in this way. In England where volcanic sand cannot be had, it has been discovered that a mixture of certain clays with lime has a similar and more perfect effect, and the mixtures so made are known as Portland or Roman Cement. In Japan large quantities of Puzzolana exist, and lime stone is also found in various localities, but I can learn of no instances where the mixture of the two was ever attempted. The principle of hydraulic cement is, however, known to the Japanese, and a substance which is formed by a mixture of lime and clay is often used by gardeners as a lining for fish ponds, and for other purposes, but the process of mixture is either defective or the materials used are not good, because although the cement hardens under water to some extent, it does not harden sufficiently and it further cracks and falls to pieces when exposed to frost. Though acquainted with the principle therefore the Japanese seem to have been unable to bring it to any practical result. A lime plaster is made which is tolerably efficient, and is formed by mixing lime with boiled seaweed. But in plastering a house the first coat consists of mud generally from the bottom of some sluggish stream, the second coat of the same substance this time mixed with sand presumably to harden it, and the lime plaster is then put on as the third coat, but so extremely thin that it is merely a veneer to the mud below it.

A curious system of building retaining walls, sea walls, or the face walls for any embankment or cutting, is so general throughout Japan that one is almost led to believe that the people had discovered some peculiar merit in it, although it is patently in contradiction to all our received notions of masonry. It consists of placing stones on one another which on their faces are square or nearly so but which are pyramidal in shape, and come to a point at their back. They rest at their faces on the thin ledge at the front of the stone and are supported at their backs by small stones loosely inserted, and the walls so built have generally a rubble backing about three or four feet thick. As a retaining wall or one which has to sustain a thrust of earth from behind such a system of building is in utter defiance of all the principles of mechanics, because the stones are like wedges placed the wrong way, they have absolutely nothing to keep them in their places, and any thrust from behind must inevitably dislodge them. As a sea wall it may have this advantage that a wave striking the stones from without acts like driving a wedge home, but it possesses this great defect that it does not afford solidity or strength which is the great desideratum in any construction exposed to the force of waves. As a mere veneer on the banks of a canal or river to protect them from the action of the water, it may be efficient enough, but, if no more than this is required, an equally effectual and much cheaper method would be to line them with thin flags or wooden boarding. The Hatobas in Yokohama which have been broken up since they were erected by each heavy gale of wind that has occurred were built in this way. The retaining walls of the creek in Yokohama which were only built a year or two ago and parts of which come down with every heavy rain, were also built in the same way and it is so common and the native quarrymen are so accustomed to cut out those peculiar pyramidal stones that one of them can be bought at nearly one half the

price of a square stone of the same cubical contents. The intention or the advantages of this shape of stone I have never been able to discover, and although I have made enquiries of officials acquainted with the processes of Japanese building in all parts of Japan I have never succeeded in getting a satisfactory reply.

(To be continued.)

## Law & Police.

### H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

December 23rd and 24th, 1873.

The case against Wm. Alex. Smyth, in the Lighthouse service accused of an indecent assault upon the wife of Kondo Komei, a Japanese Lighthouse-keeper, was again taken up on the 23rd inst., the same counsel appearing for the prosecution and the accused as before.

The wife of Kondo Komei appeared as witness, and gave a lengthy and detailed account of the conduct of accused towards her, when he, in the night of the 5th ultimo, entered her bedroom, while her husband was on duty in the lighthouse. According to her evidence there was no doubt in her mind about the intentions of the accused, which however were frustrated by her cries for help and the timely arrival of another Japanese lighthouse-keeper, who afterwards went and called her husband.

At the close of the examination and after hearing counsel on both sides the case was remanded, and the accused admitted to bail.

## Extracts.

### SCOTCH PREACHERS.

(Saturday Review.)

It is known that the people of Scotland are keenly theological, and very particular as to the quality of the sermons which are preached for their edification. The sermon occupies the chief place in the services, and is regarded as their most attractive and important feature. Indeed, the prayers also are often sermons in disguise. Although formally addressed to the Deity, they are intended for the instruction and entertainment of the congregation; and a well-known Scotch clergyman is said to have added to a quotation from Scripture "For that, O Lord, is the correct translation of the passage." Prayers and sermons equally receive the judicial attention of the audience, both from a literary and doctrinal point of view. The democratic spirit and constitution of the Presbyterian Church probably encourage this sort of popular supervision. It appears to be assumed that anybody who hears a sermon is perfectly capable of sitting in judgment either on its orthodoxy or its literary style; and respect for the Church as an institution is thought to be quite compatible with the utmost freedom of personal criticism in regard to individual ministers. Every preacher is closely watched by his congregation and his Presbytery, and an elaborate machinery of a first court and double appeal is provided, in order to test any charges which may be brought against him. Two ecclesiastical suits which have been going on for some time in Scotland, and have just been decided, illustrate in a striking way some of the peculiarities of this ecclesiastical discipline.

The first of these cases was an objection to the settlement of the Rev. W. Mackersay as minister of a parish called Chapel of Garioch, in the north of Scotland. The grounds of the objection were that Mr. Mackersay's preaching and exposition of Scripture were "cold, dry, shallow, and not well calculated to arouse the attention;" and further, that they were "lifeless, almost destitute of the doctrine of the Gospel, and unintelligible to a large extent." Witnesses were called in support of these charges. The parish schoolmaster, Mr. Selbie, led the way. There was, he said, nothing in Mr. Mackersay's manner "to arrest and fix the eye by a fine, earnest, bold demeanour," "nothing, as it were, to build up in the mind a holy frame." What Mr. Selbie wanted, it appeared, was "burning zeal," and "a warmth beaming from the eye, the face, and, above all, from the intonation of the voice." "You know," he remarked, "what a sleepy preacher does to a sleepy congregation"; upon which some one suggested that "Dr. Kidd threw a book at them." The presented was also said to be undignified in bearing, expression, and carriage—"a good old Saxon word," added the schoolmaster, "for behaviour." The next witness objected to the presentee's hands, which he thought were very much in his way. "At one time they were in his pockets;



then he was keeping the line of the sermon with his finger; and, again he was ficherin' the same as if there had been something annoying him." A farmer thought he was a "cauld, dry, sleepie body," but he may have judged by his own difficulty in keeping awake. Another farmer wanted more "forey" preaching, while a third could not endure the presentee's "silver grey sort of eyelashes." A witness said he did not observe anything objectionable in "presentee's use of body, hands, eyes," but he did not finish his sermons properly. "He proposed several courses, but never followed them, saying he hadn't time or couldn't dwell on them." It was also objected to the presentee that there was no love looming from his eye, and that, in preaching, he did not show "any sympathy in the concern." The presentee preached a sermon about Naaman the Syrian, but a farmer said he saw little meaning in it; "it was just a about wash and and be clean." In support of the charge of unintelligibility, it was urged that the presentee used such puzzling expressions as 'a series of unhappy coincidences' and a concourse of circumstances." If it is true, as alleged, that such expressions are utterly unintelligible to the ordinary hearer in that region, there must surely be something the matter with the parish school, and the presentee might have retorted upon Mr. Selbie, that it was the schoolmaster's fault if the people could not understand him when he spoke English. One of the most frequent objections to the presentee was that he was not "lively," and it was asked whether he was expected to jump about in the pulpit.

Witness were also called on the other side. One thought the presentee's voice very pleasant, and added candidly, "If he didn't edify me, it was my fault, not his." Several said they carried home what the preacher said, though in some cases it turned out upon inquiry that whatever had been carried home had since been lost. A railway labourer said he thought all ministers were very much alike in their preaching, and that the presentee was just like the rest. It was suggested that, if the presentee was not so spirited as he might have been in preaching his first sermons, it was no wonder, seeing "he had a lot of hungry dogs looking down on him, to tak' a bit of him gin they could." Another witness, who took a comprehensive view of the subject, remarked that he was pleased with his preaching, but "there's a handle o' iller things in the parish besides preaching." A great deal of attention was given in the course of this inquiry to the presentee's eye. Some liked it and some did not; others didn't seem to care about it one way or the other. One of the problems for the Presbytery was whether anybody had caught it. A member of the congregation said he had caught the preacher's eye, but he could not say whether the preacher's eye had caught his. Much "intercourse of the eye" appears to be demanded at Chapel of Garioch. Everybody knows the sort of intimate, confidential glance which a clever actress sometimes casts at the audience, giving a vast number of admirers in all parts of the house an impression that the look is expressly intended for each of them in particular. Something of this kind would seem to be wanted at Chapel of Garioch. Each member of the congregation is anxious to suppose that the minister's eye rests on him in an especial manner; and the next presentee would perhaps do well to take a few lessons from Madie Lucca or Miss Nellie Farren. It came out in the evidence that there was reason to suppose that the presentee was objected to, not so much on account of his personal qualities as on other grounds. An Elder had been heard to say that "Mrs. Spratt" (the retiring incumbent's wife) "was owre prood for a minister's wife, but a prooder was coming." And political opposition to Sir J. Elphinstone, the patron, was also hinted at as a motive for rejecting his nominee. Some of the parishioners were offended because they had not been consulted, and thought they ought to assert their independence. The decision of the Presbytery was against the presentee. The mover of the resolution condemning him admitted that his discourses were "rich in religious truth," but then "the different topics treated of were not separated in that marked and unmistakable manner which some hearers need who are unaccustomed to effort in thinking." The seconder observed that no doubt the presentee's manner was refined and cultivated, and his style polished; but, from what he knew of the parish, this was not the manner or the style to suit this particular parish. It would appear, therefore, that the chief grounds upon which the presentee in this case was declared to be unfit for his place were that he did not divide his sermons into heads, and that his style was polished and his manner cultivated and refined. The Presbytery do not seem to have come to a formal decision about his eye. For some time past it has been becoming tolerably clear that Lord Aberdeen's compromise in regard to the law of patronage was practically a surrender of the patron's position. In the present

instance it may be conjectured that the Presbytery pronounced against the presentee simply because they saw that a busy and energetic section of the congregation had made up their minds not to accept "Sir James's man."

The other case to which we referred is one of greater moment. A year or two since Dr. Wallace of Edinburgh wrote an essay on "Church Tendencies in Scotland," in which he said that "the equanimity with which attacks on the standards and contradictions of its doctrines are listened to by the Church, and the leniency with which cases of what is undoubtedly heresy in the eye of the law are dealt with by all the churches," showed that the hold of the orthodox propositions of the Westminster Confession of Faith on the mind of the people had been weakened. He also suggested that a new and living theology might be built up in the mind of the nation by the free action of the Christian intellect on its appropriate objects, and that unless this were attempted—in other words, unless the restrictions of the old standards were got rid of—there would soon be nothing left but an artificial and lifeless orthodoxy fit only for stolid peasants and superstitious women. It must be confessed that this reads very much like a challenge to the Church, especially when taken in conjunction with the sort of sermons which Dr. Wallace was in the habit of preaching. The Presbytery of Edinburgh therefore felt bound to call upon Dr. Wallace for some explanation. The charges against him were that he had used irreverent expressions, as when he ridiculed the idea of praying to a "fidgety God" who did not know His own mind and was always shifting from one course to another, and that he had also spoken in such a way as to raise doubts as to the reality of the resurrection of Christ. It is difficult to see how the Presbytery could avoid taking notice of language which was certainly strange and unusual, and which, from the orthodox point of view, must be considered extremely dangerous.

It would seem, however, that they were by no means anxious to push matters to an extremity, for they have at once accepted Dr. Wallace's assurance that he believes his statements can be reconciled with the law of the Church, and warning him to be more cautious in future, have dropped the subject. Here again the Presbytery were probably aware that it would be awkward to resist the opinions of the congregation, who appeared to be quite satisfied with Dr. Wallace's preaching, and were no doubt prepared to stand by him.

The acquittal of Dr. Wallace may possibly have an unexpected effect on the ecclesiastical unity of the rival Church. Mr. Knight, a Free Church minister at Dundee, has resolved to quit the Church rather than submit to a prosecution for heresy before the Synod, after having been tried and acquitted by the Presbytery. Mr. Knight's congregation are prepared to keep him company in his secession, and it is said that they will endeavour to attach themselves to the Established Church as being more liberal, or at least more latitudinarian.

OCEAN BEDS.—An Associated Press despatch, from Washington, reports that the United States steamer *Tuscarora*, which is now engaged in searching for a suitable berth for a Trans-Pacific cable from San Francisco to Japan, *via* the Aleutian Islands, has been fitted by the Navy Department, under special instructions from the Bureau of Navigation, with a number of appliances for sounding in deep water, including the machine and dynamometer invented by Sir William Thomson, for the use of piano wire, which has already been successfully tried about 40 miles outside of San Francisco, in depths ranging from 151 to 1,949 fathoms. Besides, Commander G. E. Belknap has made an improvement of the apparatus hitherto thought best adapted for bringing up specimens of bottom, of which he has sent a model to the Bureau of Navigation which is much admired by all officers who have seen it. Belknap's improvement in the Brookes' self-detaching shot and apparatus for bringing-up particles of bottom in quills consists of two cylinders arranged one above the other when the instrument is set, and descending through the water, and to close telescopically when the shot detaches on reaching the bottom. The lower cylinder is fitted with a conical cup at its lower extremity for the reception of parts of the bottom through an aperture which, while descending, admits a flow of water upward through the cylinders by means of valves which close hermetically by the pressure of the water when the apparatus is being hauled up. The upper cylinder covers the aperture in the lower one on detaching the shot, so that the water cannot wash out the bottom caught in the conical cup. Thus Commander Belknap has discovered a practical and unfailing method of not only bringing up safely a larger amount of bottom from the ocean bed than has hitherto been brought up, but also as much water as is caught between the two valves in the lower cylinder at the moment of striking the bottom.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22, *Vanguard*, British barque, Luckes, 645, from London via Shanghai, December 9th, General, to Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
 Dec. 22, *Avoca*, British steamer, Andrews, 1,185, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.  
 Dec. 24, *Relief*, American steamer, Corning, 795, from Hakodate, December 21st, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Dec. 25, *Fiery Cross*, British ship, Bates, 694, from London, July 26th, General, to Van Oordt & Co.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 23, *Nil*, French steamer, Samat, 1,008, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.  
 Dec. 23, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Dec. 24, *Colorado*, American steamer, Dearborn, 3,836, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Dec. 24, *Gaucha*, British barque, Hawkins, 869, for Hiogo, General, despatched by E. C. Kirby & Co.  
 Dec. 24, *Oregonian*, American steamer, Harris, 1,914, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.  
 Dec. 26, *Tartar*, British steamer, Ferries, 1,458, for Hongkong, General, despatched by Aug. Heard & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

Per British steamer *Avoca* from Hongkong.—Mr. F. Escombe, Mrs. Shervinton, Dr. Rein, Major Snow, and 15 Chinese.  
 Per American steamer *Relief* from Hakodate.—6 Japanese in the steerage.  
 Per M. M. Co.'s *Nil*, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Anton Albers, De Villeneuve, G. Gabriel, Blouet Jules, and Leo.  
 Per P. M. S. S. *Colorado*, for San Francisco.—Messrs. Geo. Reimemyder, H. B. Lemann, Clark, J. de Cordova, Fred. Jenkins, A. Huber, Capt. Geo. Johnson and family, Capt. Seth Doane, H. Rubery, and Lin.  
 Per French steamer *Nil*, for Hongkong, on the 23rd instant.—Messrs. Gourrier, Canet, Ch. Villeneuve, Arton, Albue, and Leo.

## CARGOES.

Per M. M. *Nil*, for Hongkong :—  
 Silk..... 360 bales:

## REPORTS.

The British barque *Vanguard* reports fine weather during the passage.  
 The American steamer *Relief* reports strong westerly winds and clear weather.  
 The British ship *Fiery Cross* reports; leaving London July 26th and the Downs on the 28th; met with strong westerly gales down Channel and across the Bay of Biscay, and after entering the N. E. trades found them very light; crossed the Equator August 31st, in 24° W., the S. E. trades were strong but hanging well to the southward. Rounded the Cape September 24th, and met with strong northerly winds, running the lasting down. Off the Cape spoke a Dutch barque the *Britius*, Amsterdam to Batavia, 70 days out. Made the passage round Australia sighting Norfolk Island, Hunter Island and the Ladroneas. While near the latter a typhoon passed the vessel and experienced some dif-

ficulty in keeping clear of the land having been hove to for 48 hours. The Captain states that from the Volcanic Island of Assumption a great eruption had taken place very recently, immense quantities of fresh lava being seen, down to the water edge, he says the crater is about 3,000 feet high. In the Pacific had strong N. E. winds most of the time the vessel taking on board considerable quantities of water, had to batten down the skylights. November 20th, spoke the British ship *Perth*, from Hunters River to Singapore. Lat. 2 deg. 50 N.; Long. 165 deg. 50 E. Took a pilot on board on the 24th, and anchored here on the morning of the 25th, 150 days from London.

## MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

## STEAMERS.

		Destination.
<i>Avoca</i> ... ..	Andrews ... ..	Hongkong
<i>Menzaleh</i> ... ..	Mourrut ... ..	Hongkong
<i>Naruto</i> ... ..	DuBois ... ..	Hiogo
<i>Relief</i> ... ..	Corning ... ..	Uncertain
<i>Tartar</i> ... ..	Ferries ... ..	Uncertain
SAILING SHIPS.		
<i>Fiery Cross</i> ... ..	694 Bates ... ..	Uncertain
<i>James S. Stone</i> ... ..	710 Phinney ... ..	Uncertain
<i>Bio...</i> ... ..	450 Carr ... ..	Uncertain
<i>Shalimar</i> ... ..	Walker ... ..	London
<i>Vanguard</i> ... ..	645 Luckes ... ..	Uncertain

## VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s gun-boat... Thistle ... .. Captain H.A. Digby  
 American corvette.. Idaho ... .. Lieut. Com. Nelson  
 American gun-boat Saco ... .. Captain McDougal  
 French Iron-clad... Belliqueuse ... .. Captain Libaudiere  
 Russian Gun-boat... Bourayne ... .. Captain Bose

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## S A I L E D .

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.  
 FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—"Ningpo" str.  
 FROM LIVERPOOL.—  
 FROM LONDON.—  
 FROM GLASGOW.—

## FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—"Fiery Cross"; "Flying Spur"; "Elizabeth Nicholson."  
 FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—"Eme" "Eastern Chief"; "Ada Iredale."  
 FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—  
 YOKOHAMA.—"Walton."  
 FROM HAMBURG.—"Diamant."  
 FROM NEWPORT.—"Dorothy."  
 FROM CARDIFF.—"Westminster."  
 FROM HONGKONG.—  
 FROM BREMEN.—"Humboldt" str.

## LOADING.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.  
 AT LONDON.—"Cheops" str; "Braemar Castle" str.; "Atalanta" str.  
 AT LIVERPOOL.—"Sarpedon" str.; "Deucalion."  
 AT GLASGOW.—

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Hygrometer.							Wind.	Self registering Thermometer.			Rain.
		Barometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Temperature of Dew point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain inches.	
Sat. ....	Dec. 20	30.43	42.0	39.5	36.3	.214	.801	N. W.	55.0	29.5	42.2	.00	
Sun .....	„ 21	30.19	53.0	50.0	47.3	.326	.811	S. W.	50.2	31.5	40.8	.00	
Mon .....	„ 22	29.83	40.5	34.5	25.4	.132	.525	N.	59.0	39.0	49.0	.04	
Tues .....	„ 23	29.98	38.0	34.0	28.1	.150	.657	Calm.	42.0	23.0	32.5	.00	
Wed .....	„ 24	29.88	34.5	29.0	19.8	.101	.508	N. W.	42.0	23.5	32.7	.00	
Thurs. ....	„ 25	29.66	41.0	39.0	36.4	.216	.839	W.	48.5	31.0	39.7	.00	
Fri.....	„ 26	30.04	47.0	42.5	37.1	.221	.686	N. N. E.	60.0	39.0	49.5	.00	
Mean .....		30.00	42.3	38.4	32.9	.194	.690		51.0	30.9	40.9	.00	

CAMP, Yokohama, 26th December, 1873.

C. S. F. FAGAN,—Lieut.,  
R. M. L. I.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 27<sup>TH</sup>, 1873.

In the course of the present week the following Mails have arrived :—On the 22nd instant, the P. & O. steamer *Araca* from Hongkong.

The Mail departures are as follows :—On the 23rd instant the M.M. steamer *Nil* for Hongkong; on the 24th instant the P.M.S.S. *Colorado* for San Francisco.

The *Nil* took hence 360 bales of Silk.

**Cotton Fabrics.**—As fully anticipated, the natives show very little disposition to operate at the moment, and the transactions that have occurred during the interval have been of the most meagre character.

**Shirtings.**—8½ lbs. again form the prominent feature of the week, and one or two fairly large sales to arrive are reported, at lower rates; the aggregate for the period however does not exceed 15,000 pieces of all weights.

**Yarns.**—Shew no alteration, the sales reported embracing but 200 Bales.

**Woollen Materials.**—Do not attract any attention, and again our quotations must be treated as purely nominal.

**Iron and Metals.**—Nail Rods, the Settlements of the week, that have come to our notice freely bear out our previous remarks under this head, and a decided depreciation of the values, has been occasioned by pressing sales of shipments to arrive. The quantity here and to arrive of suitable sizes is not excessive so far as we can learn, and we may fairly anticipate prices to recover. In Flat Round and Pig we do not bear of any transactions.

**Sugar.**—No business is reported during the past week. An enquiry for Formosa still exists and higher prices have been offered, but it has not led to any transactions, holders showing no disposition to sell. We quote Baskets at \$4.10 to \$4.15; Bags at \$4.20 to \$4.30.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.		PRICES.	GOODS.		PRICES.
<b>Cotton Piece Goods.</b>			<b>WOOLLENS.—Continued.</b>		
G. E. Grey Shirtings:—			ditto	(plain) ditto	\$4.50 to 5.50
7 lbs. 384 yds. 39 in. per pce.		2.17 to 2.224	Alpacas	42 yds. 31 in. ...	6.50 to 8.50
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "		\$2.60	Camlet Cords	30 yds. 31 in. ...	Nominal.
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "		2.70 to 2.76	Mousselines de laine, (plain) 30 to 31 in pyrd.		0.16 to 0.194
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "		3.10 to 3.15	ditto (printed) ...		0.24 to 0.30
G. E. White Shirtings:—			Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "		Dull.
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "		2.40 to 2.65	ditto Union 54 in to 66 in "		0.35 to 0.90
64 to 72 " ditto... "		2.70 to 2.85	Long Ells (Assorted) ... per pce.		Dull.
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " "		1.45 to 1.50	Blankets ... saleable per lb.		0.30 to 0.424
7 " " " " " "		1.75 to 1.824			
Drills, English—15 lbs. ...		3.35			
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.		0.45 to 0.80			
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.		nominal.			
ditto (Dyed) ... "					
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "		1.50 to 2.30			
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... per lb.		0.874 to 0.95			
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per pce.		8.50 to 9.00			
Muslins and Cambrie. 12 yds. 42 in. "		0.90 to 0.95			
Taffetaelass single weft 12 yds 43 in. "		2.40 to 2.80			
ditto (double weft) " "		2.70 to 2.95			
<b>Cotton Yarns.</b>			<b>Metals and Sundries.</b>		
No. 16 to 24 ... per picul.		38.50 to 41.50	Iron flat and round ... per pel		4.50 to 5.254
" 28 to 32 ... "		40.00 to 42.00	" nail rod ... "		4.50 to 5.75
" 38 to 42 ... small stock nom. "		45.00 to 47.00	" hoop ... nominal.		5.00 to 5.10
			" sheet ... "		5.50 to 6.50
			" wire ... "		11.00 to 13.00
			" pig ... "		2.00 to 2.30
			Lead ... "		Nominal.
			Tin Plates... per box.		9.00
			Formosa in Bag ... nom. per picul.		4.20 to 4.30
			in Basket ... "		4.10 to 4.15
			China No. 1 Ping fan		8.50 to 8.75
			do. No. 2 Ching-pak		7.70 to 7.90
			do. No. 3 Ke-pak		7.20 to 7.60
			do. No. 4 Kook-fah		6.80 to 7.10
			do. No. 5 Kong-fuw		6.30 to 6.70
			do. No. 6 E-pak		5.50 to 6.00
			Swatow... "		3.40 to 3.50
			Daitoong ... "		4.00
			Sugar Candy... "		9.50 to 10.50
			Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ...		15.50 to 16.00
<b>Woollens &amp; Woollen Mixtures.</b>					
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in Asstd. per pce		nom. no stocks.			
ditto Black... "		14.50 to 15.00			
ditto Scarlet ... "		18.00 to 18.50			
Union Camlets ditto ... "		Nominal.			
Lastings 39 yds. 31. "		13.00 to 14.00			
Crape Lastings ditto ... "		6.00 to 8.00			
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... "		4.00 to 6.00			

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION

**Exchange.**—Owing to the three Bank Holidays only little business has been done this week. In the commencement of the week a certain amount of private bills were placed at 4'3½ to 4'3¾.

Rates closed last Wednesday as follows.

Rates close as follows:—

Sight.		6 Months' Sight.		On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent discount.	
On London Bank .....	4s. 2½.			" Private Bills 10 ds. sight	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent discount.
" Bank Bills on demand .....	4s. 3d.			" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	101
" Credits .....	4s. 3½d to 4:3½			30 days' sight Private....	102½ to 103
" Paris, Bank Bills .....	5 2½			" New York Bank Bills on demand....	100½
" Private .....	5 40			30d. s. Private.....	103
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand....	7½			Gold Yen.....	2½
" Private Bills 10 days sight	7½			Kinsatz .....	409 to 410 "

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

(From the Japan Mail of the 24th instant, since which no alterations have been reported.)

**Silk.**—In spite of the most conflicting advices received from the English and Continental markets the demand has continued active and settlements since the 8th instant amount to 750 bales of Hanks, and 150 of Oshius.

Concessions to the extent of \$10 to \$20 have been occasionally obtained for Common and superior Hanks; but on the whole prices have been well maintained and close firm at previous quotations.

The stock is estimated at 1,600 bales.

**Silk-worms' Eggs.**—This season which has been protracted to an unusually late time may now be considered as closed.

The Export has been as follows:—By French mails 4,695 cases, by English mails 1,497 cases, by American mails via San Francisco and New York to date 587 cases—Total 6,779 cases.

The gross weight of 100 cards including packing materials varies according to the system of packing adopted by shippers from lbs. 20<sup>100</sup> to 25<sup>100</sup>, and the average weight is lbs. 22<sup>100</sup>.

The total gross weight of the shipments to date is 324,027 lbs. giving an export of 1,410,000 cards and a quantity of 211 cards per case. The returns of the Custom house show a total figure of 1,383,000 cards which, due allowance being made for a few inaccurate declarations, may be taken as too low.

Last San Francisco steamer took about 100 cases (65 being already engaged) giving an additional figure of about 20,000 cards.

In conclusion we should say that this year's export is 1,425,000 cards against 1,260,000 last year.

Taking as a basis the returns of the Custom House we classify the Export as follows:—

	1873.	1872.
Sinchiu ... ..	606,000	618,000
Oshiu ... ..	290,000	296,000
Joshiu ... ..	150,000	128,000
Bushiu ... ..	147,000	87,000
Koshiu ... ..	96,000	73,000
Other sorts ... ..	136,000	80,000
Total ... ..	1,425,000	1,280,000.

According to Government Regulations the cards intended for export were marked with a green stamp, those intended for home use with a brown stamp. Of the latter the quantity smuggled from the interior into Yokohama may be estimated at 130,000 or 150,000 cards; this quantity is included in the general export as given above.

**Tea.**—Business has been animated and prices have decidedly strengthened, while arrivals have been very moderate and stocks are light.

Besides the *J. S. Stone* it is not improbable that another vessel will obtain a cargo for New York if laid on. The settlements have been in

Good Common ... ..	\$24 @ \$27 per picul.	Fine ... ..	\$39 @ \$42 per picul.
Medium ... ..	\$29 " \$32 "	Finest ... ..	\$43 " \$46 "
Good Medium ... ..	\$34 " \$38 "	Choice... ..	\$48 " \$55 "

## EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. at 4s. 3½d.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.40 @ 6s.
<b>Silk:—</b>				
<b>HANKS.</b>	{ Maebashi	Extra none. ...	\$710.00 to \$740.00	per picul
	{ and	Best ... ..	\$680.00 to \$700.00	"
	{ Shinshiu	Good ... ..	\$640.00 to \$660.00	"
		Medium ... ..	\$600.00 to \$620.00	"
		Inferior ... ..	\$550.00	"
<b>Oshiu</b>	Extra ... ..	...	\$720.00	"
"	Best ... ..	...	\$680.00 to \$700.00	"
"	Good ... ..	...	\$630.00 to \$660.00	"
"	Medium ... ..	...	\$550.00 to \$600.00	"
"	Inferior ... ..	...	\$480.00 to \$510.00	"
<b>HAMATSKI</b>	Inferior to Best ...	...	\$480.00 to \$510.00	"
<b>Tea:—</b>				
Common ... ..	...	Nominal.		
Good Common ... ..	...	\$24.00 to 27.00		
Medium ... ..	...	29.00 to 32.00		
Good Medium ... ..	...	33.00 to 36.00		
Fine ... ..	...	37.00 to 41.00		
Finest nominally ... ..	...	42.00 to 46.00		
Choice " ... ..	...	47.00 to 55.00		
Choicest ... ..	...	55.00 up.		
<b>Sundries:—</b>				
Mushrooms ... ..	...	\$37.00 to 46.00		
Isinglass ... ..	...	\$30.00 to 35.00		
Sharks' Fins ... ..	...	\$22.00 to 52.00		
White Wax ... ..	...	\$13.00 to 15.00		
Bees Do. ... ..	...	\$12.00 to 18.00		
Cuttle fish ... ..	...	None.		
Dried Shrimps ... ..	...			
Seaweed, ... ..	...	\$ 1.50 to " 3.50		
Gallnut ... ..	...	None.		
Tobacco ... ..	...	\$ 6.50 to 12.00		



## INSURANCE.

# LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL  
CHARTER.

A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned Agents beg to announce that this Corporation having already reduced their PREMIA FOR YOKOHAMA last year, they continue to charge the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class.....	12 Months....	1½ per Cent.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	6 " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 " " " " " " " " " "	½ " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 " " " " " " " " " "	¼ " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "	10 Days.....	½ " " " " " " " " " "

They now Charge, viz:—

DWELLING HOUSES { FIRST-CLASS P. A. ....	2½ per Cent.
in the Settlement { SECOND-CLASS " " " " " "	5 " " " " " " " " " "

DWELLING HOUSES { FIRST-CLASS P. A. ....	1½ per Cent.
on the Bluff..... { SECOND-CLASS " " " " " "	2 " " " " " " " " " "

GUTSCHOW & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, December 16, 1871.

## Phoenix Fire Assurance Company. LONDON. Established in 1782.

THE undersigned, as Agents of this Company, are prepared to accept risks on buildings and contents in the Settlement and on the Bluff at current rates.

**NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.**

Claims payable here or in London.

Hioyo Sub-Agents, Messrs. BROWNE & Co.

KINGDON, SCHWABE & Co.

Yokohama, Feb. 22nd, 1870.

## La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes. (Limited.)

Incorporated with le Lloyd Français and la Compagnie Française d'Assurances Maritimes.

Aggregate Capital, Fcs. 17,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world, at current rates.

**No Policy Fees charged.**

HECHT, LILLIENTHAL & Co.

Yokohama, July 1st, 1871.

## INSURANCE.

## Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, TLS. 600,000

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS, to all parts of the world at Current Rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 per cent. to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter, distribute among Policy holders annually, in Cash, ALL THE PROFITS of the underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

**NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.**

WALSH, HALL & Co.,  
Agents.

Yokohama, August 30, 1872.

## China & Japan Marine Insurance COMPANY.

CAPITAL, TLS. 1,500,000.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks at current rates allowing a discount of *Thirty-three and One third per cent* on the Premia of all Policies instead of Ten per cent. as heretofore.

This Company, after providing for an interest dividend of 12% on paid up capital, returns 3rds of the Profits annually to all contributors of business whether shareholders or not.

**NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.**

STRACHAN & THOMAS,  
Agents.

Yokohama, December 1, 1873,

dec5-tf

## Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

L O N D O N .  
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Total Invested Funds.....£2,780,000  
Total Annual Income.....£ 360,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Yokohama are prepared to Issue Policies AGA-INST FIRE, on the usual Terms.

Concurrent Insurances require endorsement on the Policies of this Company only when specially called for by the Agents.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, October 27, 1873.

## Scottish Commercial Insurance Company.

Capital 1,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Yokohama, and are prepared to issue Fire Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on each risk.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

Yokohama, July 12 1871.

## INSURANCE.

## The Manchester Fire Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital One Million Sterling.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES CHADWICK, Esq. *Chairman.*DAVID R. DAVIES, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

JOHN BARRATT, Esq.,

SIR EDMUND BUCKLEY BART, M.P.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq.,

THOMAS BARHAM FOSTER, Esq.,

JOHN HOLLIDAY, Esq.,

W. M. HOULDSWORTH, Esq.,

JOHN NAPIER, Esq.,

HENRY M. STEINTHAL, Esq.

## AUDITORS.

JOHN HOLGATE, Esq.,

WILLIAM MEDCOTE, Esq.

## BANKERS.

The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., Manchester.  
City Bank, London.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on Buildings and Contents at current rates. Losses caused by lightning and explosion of Gas are made good.

KINGDON SCHWABE & Co.  
*Agents in Japan.*

Yokohama, December 9, 1873.

## The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BATAVIA (JAVA).

## The Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE OOSTERLING,

BATAVIA. (JAVA).

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent at Yokohama for the above Companies, is prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates. Policies against Fire issued for "The Oosterling" at the following Rates:—

Godowns, First-Class...12 Months...1½ per cent.

" " " 6 " " 1 " "

" " " 3 " " ½ " "

" " " 1 " " ¼ " "

" " " 10 Days..... ⅓ " "

NO POLICY FEES CHARGED.

J. PH. VON HEMERT.

Yokohama, April 9, 1873.

12ms.

## North China Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WM. G. BAYNE has been appointed Agent at Yokohama, and is authorized to sign Policies of Insurance and generally transact the business of the above Company at that Port on and after the 1st January, 1873.

The Offices of the above Company have been opened on the Premises of Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co., No. 75.

By order of the Court of Directors.

HERBERT S. MORRIS,  
*Secretary.*

Shanghai, December 10, 1872.

## INSURANCE.

## Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Hamburg.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Capital: One Million Prussian Thalers.

THE COMPANY, having made arrangements for the participation in each risk, with eight Re-Insurance Companies representing an aggregate Capital of SIX MILLION PRUSSIAN THALERS, is thereby enabled to offer ample security.

## POLICIES AGAINST FIRE,

to the extent of \$45,000 in ONERISK, issued at current rates.

L. KNIFFLER & Co.  
*Agents.*

Yokohama, July 16, 1872

## The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.

(ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 1, 1844.)

Accumulation, January 1, 1873 ..... \$11,000,172.00  
Return of Surplus, 1872..... 475,000.00

Leaving as a re-insurance fund.....\$10,525,172.00  
For protection of Policy holders, in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth  
Amount at risk on 22,000 Lives.....\$66,014,355.00  
Market value of securities composing fund \$358,232.83  
OVER COST. This item not availed of in the capital presented above.

No EXTRA PREMIUMS FOR RESIDENCE IN JAPAN.

Policies on single Lives for \$1,000 to \$20,000.  
Surrender value guaranteed under Massachusetts' Statute.

WILLIAM L. CLARK,—*General Agent for Japan.*  
Yokohama, Sept. 6th, 1873.

## The Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

One of the four offices of the "highest class":—vide, the complimentary remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons on 7th March, 1864 (Times 8th March 1864).

CHIEF OFFICES.—Exchange Street, St. Anne's Square, Manchester,

And 10 Cornhill, London.

7 Water Street, Liverpool.

4 Hanover Street, Glasgow.

23 Cowgate, Dundee.

THE undersigned having, by ample power of Attorney been appointed Agents for the above mentioned Company at this port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire at Current Rates.

HUDSON, MALCOLM &amp; Co.

Yokohama, December 1st, 1872.

## MISCELLANEOUS.



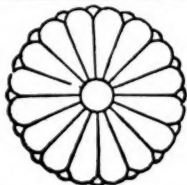
**BRITISH  
Episcopal Church Establishment,  
YOKOHAMA.**

**T**HE adjourned meeting of subscribers will be held at the British Consulate on Tuesday, the 30th instant at 2 P.M., when the Report and Accounts will be presented.

**RUSSELL ROBERTSON,**  
*Consul.*

BRITISH CONSULATE,  
Kanagawa, December 27, 1873.

td.



[TRANSLATION.]

**NOTIFICATION.**

**F**ROM TO-DAY, no Horses or Vehicles will be allowed to pass over the new Road from the corner of Lot No. 196, to the corner of Lot No. 183, while the repairs are going on, and which will, weather permitting, be completed in ten days.

**OYE TAKU,**  
Kanagawa Ken Gon no Kami.  
Kanagawa Kencho,  
December 22, 1873.

1w.

**SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.**

**ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,**  
5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,  
**SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,**

Their well known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING Trades only. Price Lists on Application.

**MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.**  
Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

26ins.

**CAUTION.**

**BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.**

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

**BETTS'S** name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad, and he is the **ONLY INVENTOR** and **SOLE MAKER** in the United Kingdom.

**Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and  
Bordeaux, France.**

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE MEDICAL HALL.**

**J. THOMPSON & CO.,**

*Wholesale and Retail Druggists,*

FROM J. LLEWELLYN & Co., SHANGHAI  
Continue to supply the purest Chemicals.

AND THE

**Freshest Pharmacopœia Preparations.**

All the English, American and French patent  
Medicines of repute,

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,**

Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus  
Toilet Requisites, &c., at the lowest possible rates.

**SHIP'S MEDICINE CHESTS**

supplied and refitted.

Sole Agents for the following well-known preparation.

Davenport's Chlorodyne.

Cavert's Carbolic Acid, &c., &c.

Gilmault's Proprietary Articles.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla, Pills and Florida Water.

**S. Maw, Son & Thompsons,**

*Surgical Instruments and Medical requirements,*

&c., &c., &c.

No. (60) 1, Bank Buildings,

**YOKOHAMA.**

Yokohama, Dec 10th, 1870.

tt.

**ROWLAND'S  
R. ODONTO 2/9**

WHITENS, PRESERVES, AND BEAUTIFIES THE  
TEETH, PREVENTING THEIR DECAY.

ASK ANY CHEMIST OR PERFUMER

**FOR ROWLAND'S ODONTO.  
AND TAKE NO OTHER.**

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL**

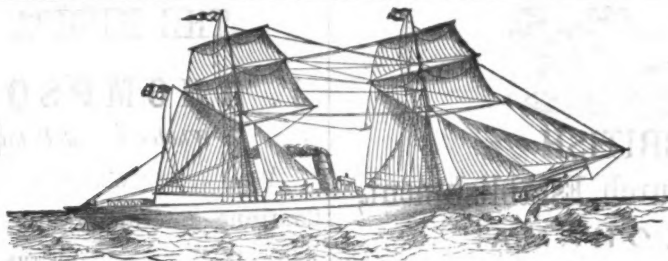
is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. **CAUTION**—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price 2s. 6d. per box. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for ROWLANDS' ARTICLES," A ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Yokohama, Dec. 6, 1873.

26ins.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON  
STEAM  
AND



SAIL-  
ING  
SHIPS.

**COLE BROTHERS,**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**  
**CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES**  
— ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.  
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.  
ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS  
PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR  
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.  
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
PICKLED SALMON.  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.  
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.  
PURE SALAD OIL.  
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.  
PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.  
EAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES  
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.  
PRESERVED BACON.  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.  
YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.  
YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.*

### CAUTION.

*Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL**

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

### KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

### KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists.

**CAUTION.**— The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London  
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.  
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals  
carefully executed.  
Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



### THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

### THE GREAT CURE ALL! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kind. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

### THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.